[St. Athanasius' School]

St. Athanasius' School,
Brunswick, Ga.,
June 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Boise,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Among the required reading of our English course, we are introducing several selections from Negro authors. I shall be highly pleased to have suggestions from you as to what you think will be the most worthy for classroom study with high school students. The cost of books is a serious problem with our students. Unfortunately, this will have to be taken into consideration in making our selections. Do you know of a single volume of representative Negro authors the price of which will not be prohibitive for high school pupils?

I was thinking of "Souls of the Black Folks" or "Darkwater" as one of the selections for our seniors? What do you think about it? Is there another one of your books that you think would be more appropriate for this purpose?

For a number of years, we have been requiring Negro History, in which course Negroes and their works in general were studied. It seems to me that we have advanced quite far enough in literature in this country to have our writers studied side by side with foreign and other American authors. It is just a matter of making the wisest selections. I shall consider myself highly favored to have your assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Perry, Principal.

(ST. ATHANASIUS)

July 10, 1924.

Mr. William A. Perry,
St. Athanasius' School,
Brunswick, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

I do not know of any single volume of representative American authors at a low price. Perhaps the little book "The Negro" which I wrote, published by Henry Holt & Company, might be useful. Selections from "The Souls of Black Folk" or "Darkwater" would be appropriate. Woodson's "Negro in American History" makes an excellent text book.

I trust these suggestions may help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Escarpo rough]

Wilberforce Ohio =
Apr. 10, 1924.

To the Du Bois Dinner Committee

The writer regrets that he will unavoidable be unable to attend the dinner given in honor of one of our most esteemed fellow citizens - Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and unites his plaudits for the success and true American life. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to join the host of admirers in doing him honor - the honor that he richly deserves.

The ideals for which Dr Du Bois stands and

4/30/33

the principles for which he contends must in the end triumph or else our Republic must inevitably go to the wall. Right and Wrong will require time but must in the end.

Dr. DuBois has done possibly more than any man among us to demonstrate the possibilities of the Race. He has been persistent and insistent in his contention for Equality of rights and a square deal for every man and has thereby earned the good will and respect of all the right minded men of this people regardless of color. May his tribe increase.

Cordially, yours=

W. A. Scarborough=

SCHOMBURGK-FILM

Berlin SW. 48
Friedrich-Straße 11.

, 16. Dezember 1924.

Herrn W.E.B.Du Bois,

69 Fifth Avenue,

New York, U.S.A.

5/3/6

Ich nehme höflichst Bezug auf die seinerzeit mit Ihnen in Liberia gehabte persönliche Unterredung und teile Ihnen nunmehr mit, dass mein in Liberia aufgenommener Film, den ich "Mensch und Tier im Urwald" betitelt habe, fertiggestellt ist. Der Film läuft hier in den allergrössten Theatern mit enormem Erfolg bei Presse und Publikum, und habe ich denselben auch schon nach verschiedenen ausländischen Staaten verkauft.

Seinerzeit teilten Sie mir mit, dass Sie für den Film für Amerika und auch für Ihre eigene Interessensphäre grosses Interesse haben, und biete ich Ihnen hiermit diesen Film an. Ich erbitte Ihre ungehende Mitteilung, ob Sie sich noch dafür interessieren, evtl. telegrafisch, damit ich Ihnen das gesamte Reklamematerial etc. einsenden kann. Falls Sie hier in Deutschland irgend einen Vertrauensmann haben, bin ich auch gern bereit, denselben den Film vorzuführen.

Ich erwarte Ihre gefl. ungehenden Nachrichten und

begrüsse Sie

hochachtungsvoll

Schomburgk-Film

i.V.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH
AT TWELFTH AND MAGNOLIA STREETS
A. L. SCOTT, PASTOR
PARSONAGE, 849 POPLAR STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Saturday, November 22nd, 1924.

My Dear Dr. BuBois:-

I have been invited by a group of students at the University of California, to give a six or eight weeks course of lectures on "Negro History" beginning in January 1925. I am writing you for the favor of giving me an outline for this sort of lectures, and also to ask with what period in our History would you suggest would be wise for us to begin our study? May I also trouble you by asking that you indicate the most up-to-date texts we might use as reliable guides in our study. I shall be happy to pay the expense that may be involved in the securing the material you can supply me on this subject.

Thanking you in advance for same, and hoping to hear from you as soon as practicable,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Scott

5/11/42

December 4, 1924.

5/1143

Mr. A. L. Scott,
849 Poplar Street,
Oakland, California.

My dear Sir:

It will be rather difficult to indicate any outline of lectures on Negro history unless one knows the period you are going to cover whether the history of the Negroes in Africa, the West Indies or South America, or the history of the Negro in the United States from the beginning of slaver on down, or the history of the last fifty years. At any rate these books could be recommended: C. G. Woodson's "Negro in Our History", Benjamin Brawley's "Social History of the American Negro", Booker T. Washington's "The Story of the Negro", W. E. B. DuBois' "The Negro", and "The Gift of Black Folk", C. G. Woodson's "Journal of Negro History", Emmett Scott's "History of the American Negro in the World War", G. W. Williams' "History of the Negro Race in America".

If you are unable to secure any of

these books in your local books shops most of these can be furnished through this office.

I trust these notes will help .

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/TF

5/1/44

Cier-de-Riviere
Par Martres-de-Riviere
Haute-Garonne
France
September 13, 1924.

Dr.W.E.B.DU Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

5/13/15

Mr. Solomon P. Hood has written me, giving full information concerning the position at Monrovia.

On account of the age limit, which is from 21 to 35 years of age, and too because the examination is held only at Washington the opportunity is lost to me. This I regret very much because I have always had an ardent desire to serve in Africa. Yet, I do not give up all hopes since I know that you are in touch with thing in Americia; I am;therefore taking the liberty to ask you to do me the great favor of remembering me if any thing deelopes along any other line into which I would fit.

I would not object to serving in any of the foreign fields since I enjoy excellent health.

I am enclosing a brief record of my work in order that you have, if needed, the information at hand.

Thanking you for any favor you may be able to render me I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Benj. F. Selden

[ENCLOSURE]

Benjamine Franklin Seldon.

Prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Studied at New York City College, Boston University and Harvard University.

Y.M.C.A. Secretary at New Haven for two years.

In charge of boys and asst, to the principal at The Colored Orphan Asylum New York City for two years.

Principal of the Freehold Grammar School, Freehold N.J. for one year

Called from Freehold to Durham National Training School as asst. to Dr. Shephard. In 1916 was given a leave of absence for two years to study at Harvard.

5/3/5a

Was recalled to Y.M.C.A.Work while at Harvard at the declaration of the war.

Executive secretary at Camp Whitmen and Upton for one year before going overseas.

Served one year and four months in France as executive secretary. Six months at The Front.

Executive secretary for two years at Gary Indiana.

Called to Boston as Community secretary-two years.

Have traveled in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Switzland, England and France in the past year studying the social, and economic conditions of the European peasant compared with thoes of the American Negro.

Cier-de-Riviere
Par Martres-de-Riviere
Haute-Garonne
France
October 7, 1924.

Dr.W.B.E.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr.DuBois: 10/20/24

Enclosed please find a check for The Southern Oligarchy. A book written by a southern white man, dealing with our question, and indorsed by you impelles me to secure a volume at once.

Sincere congratulations on keeping Fisk fit--fit for the service of our group and for America as well--I hope that the whole alumni is behind you.

Just received a letter from C.Kamba Simango telling me of the death of his wife. How sad! She was too young and too useful to fill an early grave. The poor boy is broken in spirit.

Dr. Alcindor was over and spent two weeks with me. He spoke of Liberia being the logical place for the next Pan African Congress.

With best wishes to you for good health and a word of good cheer to thoes in your office, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Benj. F. Seldon

4/50/1

[Shiloh Baptist Church]

M. A. Allen, D. M. D.
260 WILLIAM STREET
BUFFALO, N. Y.

December 22, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

5/2/54

Dear Sir:

We should be very glad for you to lecture on "Future of the Darker Races". The occasion will be the celebration of Emancipation. The audience will be of colored people with may be a few exceptions.

The place will be at the Shiloh Baptist Church -Cedar and South Division streets at eight oclock January first. Please let us know when you will reach our city, we will provide a stopping place unless you prefer stopping at one of the hotels.

MKK/CRA

Yours truly,

M. A. Allen

5/2/52 [Shiloh Baptist Church]

December 29,1924

Dr. M. A. Allen

260 William Street

Buffalo, New York

Arrive night of January first at seven fifteen. Please arrange stopping place.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

5/3/19

1812 Druid Hill Ave.,
Baltimore Md.,
Oct. 17, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Dear Friend:-

My husband, the late Dr. Edward Short died June 18, 1924 leaving one little boy, Edward Du Bois Short.

So I must get a position, as he was ill nearly two years.

I am a graduate of the Baltimore City High also - Teachers' Training School. Taught in the public schools here for six years prior to marrying.

I am also a college graduate A.B. and have had a years work toward the M. A. degree.

Having my home here I am anxious to remain in Baltimore; and am writing you to use your influence with Prof. M. A. Hawkins, Principal of the Douglas High School

here.

I prefer teaching Algebra, History or English in the High School.

Kindly give the matter your careful consideration and let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I would love to have a conference with you. Awaiting a reply

Respectfully yours

Mrs. Nettee L. Short

October 18, 1924.

5/3/18

Mrs. Nettee L. Short,
1812 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mrs. Short:

I shall be very glad to bring your case to the attention of Mr. Hawkins. Of course I do not know that I shall have any particular influence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

5/3/16

November 7, 1924.

Mrs. Nettie L. Short,
1812 Druid Hill Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mrs. Short:

I have received the following letter from Mr. Hawkins.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1812 Druid Hill Ave,
Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 9, 1924

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Your letter received which found us sick with colds but much better today.

I sincerely thank you for writing Mr. Hawkins for me

I am extending an invitation to you to come to Baltimore as my guest just when ever you find time.

5137

Knowing that you are very busy but a little recreation will do you good. My son wishes to be remembered to you.

Again thanking you.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Nettie L. Short.

5/3/11

1812 Druid Hill Ave;
Baltimore, Md.
December 10, 1924

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:-

I hope to be in New York Dec. 27 to 31st and would appreciate a conference with you. If you are in the city. I shall write later just where I am planning to

stop probably at the
Hotel if I can secure
reservations there.

Again thanking
you for your
kindness.

Respectfully yours
Mrs. Nellie L. Short

5/3/10

December 13,1924

Mrs. Nettie L. Short
1812 Druid Hill Ave.
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mrs. Short:

I shall be out of town December 28 and January 1, but hope to be in town the 30th. [redacted] Please call me up at my office about 3 o'clock on December 30 and let me know where to find you.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[SIGMA PI PHI]

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

Zeta Boule

New York, N. Y.

May 16, 1924.

Dear Archon:

Zeta Boule will hold its regular monthly meeting on Friday night May 23rd at 8:30 P. M. at Craig's 102 W. 130th St., Dinner will be served at 8:45. Please be on time.

On account of the fact that Dr. DuBois will probably be out of the city the proposed testimonial for him is deferred from this meeting as originally planned.

This is the last regular meeting prior to the June meeting at Hartford. Please make it a full meeting. A prompt reply is requested.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace,

Grammateus.

4/23/54

[SIGMA Pi Phi]

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

ZETA BOULE

New York, N. Y.

October 14, 1924.

4/30/20

Dear Archon:

Zeta Boule will hold its first meeting of the new Boule Year at Craig's, 102 W. 130th Street, at 8:30 P. M. Friday October 24th. Please be present on time.

There will be reports of the summer activities, communications from the Grand Boule, Election of Officers, voting on a new Boule to be instituted, and arrangements for the November meeting at New Haven.

All these things are of interest to you. We would like to have at this meeting a full attendance. Won't you come?

Please reply promptly either that we will or will not see you.

Fraternally yours,

Harry H. Pace,

Grammateus.

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

ETA BOULE

ST. LOUIS, MO. Nov. 17th, 1924. 191

16

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.,

My dear Archon:-

Your favor of even date received and contents noted. Some few days ago I received a copy of your speech at Fisk and was much affected by the conditions disclosed. I am planning to make a financial contribution to the cause in the near future. I am still Grammateus of Eta and will be very glad to distribute copies of your speech among the men. We have fifteen members and one visitor from Beta.

Fraternally yours,

Edward J. Davis.

4318 Enright Ave.

6/44/4

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
GAMMA BOULE

2015 Division St.
Baltimore Md.
Nov. 17th 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 - Fifth Ave.
New York City. N. Y.

My dear Brother:-

In answer to your letter of November 13th, I beg to say that I will need eighteen copies of the speech to supply Gamma. I am very sure that all of the Brothers will be very glad to get a copy of this speech.

Thanking you for thoughtfulness,

I am,

Fraternally yours
John J. Wheeler
Grammateus

07/44/4

[Sigma Pi Phi]

ALPHA BOULE
PHILADELPHIA

(14)

Dear Archon & Bro.

Your communication of ~~the~~ twelfth inst was rec'd. In reply I would say that I know Alpha will be glad to have copies of ~~the~~ speech referred to. Fourteen copies will suppply us.

I am

Fraternally yours
Arthur P. Foyer.

2513 N. Oxford St.
Phila., Pa.,
11-18-'24

11/14/24

[SIGMA Pi PHI]

OFFICE OF
DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE
1800 SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Nov 15

(13)

Mr W E B Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave
New York

4/4/72

My Dear Author.

We have
Thirteen members in our Book
You can mail copies of
your Lois Speak to me
and I will see that they are
distributed.

Yours Sincerely

J A Somerville
Treas.

Dr. T. T. Carlisle---3601 S. State St.,Chicago,Ill
John J. Wheeler-2015 Division St.,Baltimore,Md.
Dr. S. B. Hickman-149 Beale St.,Memphis, Tenn.
L. M. Hershaw-2215-13th St.N.W.,Washington,D.C.
Harry H. Pace-2289-7th Ave.,N.Y.
Edward J. Davis,-4318 Enright Ave.St.Louis,Mo.
Dr. S. H. Thompson-1512 N.5th St.,Kansas City,Kans
Dr. P. B. Gamble-583 E. High St.,Detroit,Mich.
Dr. H.R.Butler-200 Auburn Ave.,Atlanta,Ga.
~~V.D.Johnston-c/o Supreme Life & Casualty Co, Columbus, Ohio~~
Dr. G. G. Brown-519½ N.Main St.,Wichita, Kansas
Clarence F.Holmes,Jr.-2602 Welston St.,Denver,Colo
W.A.Hardy-Y.M.C.A.-202 E. Spring St.,Columbus,Ohio

November 12,1924

[Sigma Pi Phi]

001/44/4

Dr. A. F. Boyer
2513 W. Oxford St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Archon:

I want to distribute among the members of your boule copies of my speech at Fisk University last spring which raised what is to my mind a very serious question. If you are not still Grammateus of your boule will you hand this to the present Grammateus and ask him how many copies of this speech he will need for his boule. I shall thank you for an early answer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

Calif.
Dr. J.A.Somerville,-1800 San Pedro St.,Los Angeles,
Raymond W. Cannon-3400 Oakland Ave.,Minneapolis,Minn.

Dr. A. H. Brown-1901 Cross St., Little Rock, Ark.
Samuel R. Morsell-3406 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. B. Andrew Rose-Cor. Norwood Ave. & Bank St.
Dayton, Ohio

[Sigma Pi Phi]

4/30/23

ORGANIZATION OFFICE

THE NORTHEASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEWARK, N. J.

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 20, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Archon:

Replying to yours of November 13th, I beg to enclose you herewith list of the members of Zeta Boule, totalling 26. The Grammateus of Zeta as you will recall is Dr. T. Olin Johnson, 207 W. 138th Street.

Fraternally yours,

Harry H Pace

encl.

[ENCLOSURE]

4/30/24

PART III

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP JUNE 28, 1924

*Deceased.

ALPHA—1—PHILADELPHIA

1. I. Walter Sutton, Sire Archon, 776 S. 15th St.
2. Arthur T. Boyer—Grammateus, 2513 W. Oxford St.
3. Henry M. Minton
4. Eugene T. Hinson
5. John C. Asbury
6. Wm. H. Warrick
7. Thomas C. Imes
8. Richard J. Warrick
9. Robert J. Abele
10. Henry L. Phillips
11. W. R. Valentine
12. John P. Turner
13. Dr. Forrest Battis

BETA—2—CHICAGO

1. Julian H. Lewis—Sire Archon, 5200 Wabash Ave., Chicago
2. Thomas T. Carlisle—Grammateus, 3601 S. State St.
3. Chas. E. Bentley
4. Midian O. Bousfield
5. Arthur Butler*
6. John C. Davis
7. Franklin A. Denison
8. Chas. S. Duke
9. Edward H. Morris
10. Chas. J. Myers
11. Robert A. J. Shaw
12. Robert L. Taylor
13. George H. Walker
14. Champion J. Waring
15. Allen A. Wesley
16. C. N. Langston
17. Harry K. Craft
18. Carl G. Roberts

GAMMA—3—BALTIMORE

1. W. Ashbie Hawkins—Sire Archon, 14 E. Pleasant St.
2. John J. Wheeler—Grammateus, 2015 Division St.
3. R. G. Baker
4. Benj. F. Browne
5. Daniel C. Brown
6. Ralph V. Cook
7. Carrington L. Davis
8. James C. Carper
9. C. C. Fitzgerald
10. Mason A. Hawkins
11. Thomas S. Hawkins
12. H. Stanton McCard
13. Wm. C. McCard
14. Albert O. Reid
15. D. Grant Scott
16. Wm. H. Wright
17. Howard E. Young

DELTA—4—MEMPHIS, TENN.

1. L. E. Brown—Sire Archon, 1044 Mississippi Ave.
2. S. B. Hickman—Grammateus, 149 Beale St.
3. W. H. Bentley
4. O. B. Braithwaite
5. E. C. Craigen
6. E. Thomas Denby
9. C. M. Roulhac
10. J. T. Settle
11. C. H. Shelby
12. A. L. Thompson*

7. E. W. Irving
8. E. E. Nesbit
13. J. T. Clowers
14. J. E. Floyd

EPSILON—5—WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. C. Sumner Wormley—Sire Archon, 997 Florida Ave., N. W.
2. L. M. Hershaw—Grammateus, 2215—13th St., N. W.
3. Roscoe C. Bruce
4. James A. Cobb
5. Austin M. Curtis
6. Haley G. Douglass
7. Amphias H. Glenn
8. Ernest E. Just
9. William H. Lewis
10. Kelly Miller
11. Wm. C. McNeill
12. Alphonso O. Stafford
13. Robert H. Terrell
14. E. French Tyson
15. Chas. I. West
16. Edward C. Williams
17. Garnet C. Wilkinson
18. George Wm. Cook
19. John Hurst
20. Dwight O. W. Holmes
21. Michael O. Dumas
22. G. David Houston
23. Andrew F. Hilyer
24. Milton A. Francis
25. T. Montgomery Gregory
26. J. Francis Gregory
27. Emmett J. Scott
28. Simeon L. Carson
29. Arthur L. Curtis
30. James C. Dowling
31. Wm. L. Houston
32. B. Price Hurst
33. A. B. Jackson
34. Alain L. Locke

ZETA—6—NEW YORK

1. James G. Trimble—Sire Archon*
2. Harry H. Pace—Grammateus, 2289 Seventh Ave.
3. Walter N. Beekman
4. Richard Birnie
5. John S. Brown
6. Robert D. Brown
7. Chas. Burroughs
8. Frank L. Chambers
9. George W. Crawford
10. Augustus G. Dill
11. W. E. B. Du Bois
12. Edward Goin
13. Eugene M. Gregory
14. James W. Johnson
15. J. Rosamond Johnson
16. Roland R. Johnson
17. Thomas Olin Johnson
18. R. Augustus Lawson
19. W. P. Norcon
20. I. N. Porter
21. Charles A. Tribbett
22. G. R. Waller
23. O. M. Waller
24. Marcus F. Wheatland
25. Walter F. White
26. Matthew V. Boutte
27. Marshall Murray
28. Louis T. Wright

ETA—7—ST. LOUIS, MO.

1. George H. Anderson—Sire Archon, 3659 Pennsylvania Ave.

2. Edward J. Davis—Grammateus, 4318 Enright Ave.
3. Albert Burgess
4. W. A. Burgess
5. D. R. Clarke
6. L. S. Curtis
7. T. A. Curtis
8. W. P. Curtis
9. C. H. Evans
10. E. D. Hamilton
11. W. H. Huffman
12. J. M. Langston
13. H. L. Phillips
14. J. R. Pinkett
15. S. P. Stafford
16. James L. Usher

THETA—8—KANSAS CITY, MO.

1. C. H. Calloway—Sire Archon, 2546 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2. S. H. Thompson—Grammateus, 1512 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kansas.
3. William J. Thompkins
4. J. Edward Perry
5. G. W. Brown
6. M. H. Thompkins
7. John A. Hodge
8. J. P. King
9. Homer V. Wilburn
10. J. F. Shannon
11. W. C. Hueston
12. G. H. Mowbray
13. T. H. Reynolds
14. B. K. Bruce
15. J. R. Thompson
16. G. A. Gregg
17. L. P. Richardson
18. T. C. Chapman
19. A. R. Eagleson

IOTA—9—DETROIT

1. Loyd E. Bailer—Sire Archon, 6053 30th St.
2. Parker B. Gamble—Grammateus, 583 High St. E.
3. Robert C. Barnes
4. Oscar W. Baker
5. Albert B. Cleage
6. Edward B. Douglas
7. Cornelius L. Henderson
8. Ernest W. H. Johnson
9. Alexander L. Turner
10. Charles R. Webb
11. Elmer N. Winborn
12. Henry Peyton Johnson
13. James Arthur Moore

KAPPA—10—ATLANTA

1. G. A. Towns—Sire Archon, Atlanta University
2. H. R. Butler—Grammateus, 200 Auburn Ave.
3. Samuel H. Archer
4. W. A. Bell
5. Thomas I. Brown
6. Chas. C. Cater
7. L. C. Crogman
8. W. A. Fountain
9. John Hope
10. Chas. H. Johnson
11. W. J. King
12. J. H. Lewis
13. A. B. McCoy
14. W. F. Penn
15. J. R. Porter
16. Thomas H. Slater
17. W. J. Trent
18. J. B. Watson

LAMBDA—11—COLUMBUS

1. J. A. Mitchell—Sire Archon, 256 Lexington Ave.
2. V. D. Johnston—Grammateus, Box 162
3. J. A. Bailey
4. J. P. Bowles
5. D. L. Brown
6. R. C. Carter
7. A. L. Foster
8. T. K. Gibson
9. L. H. Godman
10. A. W. Hardy
11. A. K. Lawrence
12. W. A. Method
13. G. W. Mosby
14. G. A. Steward
15. R. M. Tribbitt
16. W. W. Tyler
17. Robert Sidney Sloan

MU—12—WICHITA

1. F. C. West—Sire Archon, 1003 Indiana Ave.
2. G. G. Brown—Grammateus, 519 ½ N. Main St.
3. F. L. Barnett
4. P. M. Bell
5. D. H. Davis
6. J. E. Farmer
7. Fred C. Helm
8. O. R. Price
9. Gordon L. West
10. R. S. Whittaker

NU—13—DENVER, COLO.

1. Paul E. Spratlin—Sire Archon, 2230 Clarkson St.
2. Clarence F. Holmes—Grammateus, 2602 Welton St.
3. Edward F. Cantey
4. Samuel E. Carey
5. Samuel A. Huff
6. Phillip D. Lee
7. Harry E. Rahming
8. Valsurez Burwell Sprattlin
9. Clifford E. Terry
10. Wm. H. Thomas
11. Joseph Westbrook
12. Eldridge G. Woods

KSI—14—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

1. C. S. Diggs—Sire Archon, 736 E. 18th St.
2. J. A. Somerville—Grammateus, 1800 San Pedro St.
3. Claudius Ballard
4. E. Burton Ceruti
5. A. C. Garrott
6. W. C. Gordon
7. F. A. Gordon
8. C. A. Jones
9. B. A. Jordon
10. F. A. Pearl
11. Leonard Stoval
12. W. O. Tyler
13. Wm. W. Purnell

OMICRON—15—ST. PAUL

1. Miles O. Cannon—Sire Archon, 2941 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
2. Raymond W. Cannon—Grammateus, 3400 Oakland Ave.
3. Wm. R. Morris
7. Gale P. Hilyer

4. Valdo Turner
5. Stephen Theobald
6. J. H. Redd
8. Wm. T. Francis
9. L. Raymond Hill
10. Elmer Morris

PI—16—LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

1. Thomas J. Price—Sire Archon, 2414 Cross St.
2. Alex H. Brown—Grammateus, 1901 Cross St.
3. Henry Avant
4. Joseph H. Barabin
5. Isaac T. Gillam
6. G. W. S. Ish
7. Frank B. Coffin
8. John H. McConico
9. Ray J. Meaddough
10. John G. Thornton
11. H. H. Sutton
12. J. G. Ish, Jr.
13. J. V. Jordan
14. Ellis S. Kendall
15. Nathaniel H. Lockhart

RHO—17—PITTSBURGH, PA.

1. Frank R. Steward—Sire Archon, 413 Fourth Ave.
2. Samuel R. Morsell—Grammateus, 3406 Webster Ave.
3. Robert L. Vann
4. Geo. W. Strickland
5. Harrison M. Brown
6. James C. G. Fowler
7. Charles H. Carroll
8. Robert D. Lewis
9. A. R. Taylor
10. James M. Burrell
11. Dudley G. King
12. Wm. E. Franklin
13. Allen G. Gantt

SIGMA—18—DAYTON, OHIO

1. John A. Gregg—Sire Archon, Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio
2. Bert Andrew Rose—Grammateus, Cor. Norwood Ave., and Bank St., Dayton, Ohio
3. Adolphus L. Biggs
4. Lloyd H. Cox
5. George F. David
6. James A. Dunn
7. Bruce H. Green
8. Sherman S. Jordan
9. Arnold H. Maloney
10. Frederick A. McGinnis
11. Richard E. Peteferd
12. William O. Stokes

Total—293.

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[SIGMA PI PHI]

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
ZETA BOULE
New York, N.Y.

207 W. 138 St.,
November 27, 1924.

Dear Sire-Archon DuBois; -

Our next regular meeting will be held at craigg's, Friday evening, December fifth, at eight-thirty. The Grand Boule' Annual Tax of three dollars, a member, will then be payable - as it should be forwarded by us to the Grand Grammateus on New-Year's Day.

A Lecturing Archon, a Reading Archon, and a Membership Council might be appointed.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas O. Johnson.

4/46/17

[SIGMA Pi PHI]

December 11,1924

Dr. Thomas O. Johnson
207 W. 138th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

I suppose that White ought to be notified of our vote at the last boule as soon as possible and that he should also be asked to turn in his pin for which, of course, he must be compensated. Notice of his expulsion should also be sent to the Grand Grammateus.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1/45/47

[Sigma Pi Phi]

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
ZETA BOULE
New York, N. Y.

December 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.
N.Y.C.

My dear Sire Archon:—

Your letter was received this morning; I thank you very much for your suggestions. accordingly, I have written both the local and the grand grammateus' letters.

Yours, sincerely,
T. O. Johnson.

4/46/18

Sigma Boule, Sigma Pi Phi,
Dayton, Ohio,
Dec. 19th 1924

Archon W. E. B. DuBois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Archon Du Bois:

In acknowledging receipt of copies of your address before the Alumni of Fisk University please permit us to add our thanks and appreciation for your kind thoughtfulness of us.

The address was distributed amongst the archons at one regular meeting with the instruction that it was to be read by each and then made the special topic of our round table discussion at the council next following.

This was done ~~xxx~~ on the evening of the 18th inst; and we want to assure you that to a man the boule expressed confidence in you, and hope that the revelations made will clarify the issues in the minds of many, will compel action making for reform, and will in the not distant future remedy the now-existing wrong.

With every good wish for success,
Very respectfully yours,
Archons of Sigma Boule, Sigma Pi Phi,

Per: [signature]

4/44/134

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
GRAND BOULE

OFFICE OF
DR. ALLEN A. WESLEY
GRAND GRAMMATEUS
3102 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dec 22nd 1924

W. E. B. DuBois,
2339 7th Ave,
New York City

Dear Archon—

I received the "Post Herald" and I have read your article in the "Mercury" and I was astounded at the situation. I have attended the Post Club meetings here and met several students and graduates — I find that there is a wide difference of opinion manifested here — Some think and say that the matter with reference to the girls at the Men's Club in Nashville was not fairly stated. They say that Artesia, both male & female of the other race appear there; that on the night in question the girls were late and sent on by the nearest route — Others claim that you should have first presented your grievance to the Board of Trustees —

Several of the younger men I find unreasonable and bitter against you — I do not know just what has made them so bitter. — At the present I see no need of demanding the position of McKenzie provided he will change his methods. If they are as they seem to be — If he will not change then drastic methods must be advanced — There are three or four members who expect to be in New York at the time set

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity
GRAND BOULE

OFFICE OF
DR. ALLEN A. WESLEY
GRAND GRAMMATEUS
3102 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

....., 192....

for the meeting of Confederation of Frost Clubs.
and they were appointed Delegates to that
meeting by the Frost Club here
I trust everything may work out for the best.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season
and that you may continue in good health
and happiness-

I am
Yours Fraternally
Allen A. Wesley

4/4/1960

C. KAMBA SIMANGO

MOUNT SILINDA MISSION STATION
MELSETTER
So. RHODESIA
SOUTH AFRICA

C/o Sociedade Bíblica
20 Praça Luiz de Camoes 20
Lisbon
Portugal

5/3

Mr. S. Kamba Simango

c/o. Mrs. Eastmon

32 St. Marks Road

North Kensington

London, England.

24-13

5/3/25

July 10, 1924.

Mr. C. Kamba Simango,
c/o Sociedade Biblico,
Praca Luiz de Camoes 20,
Lisbon, Portugal.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Simango:

I have been busy lecturing and writing since I returned from Africa and Portugal but I still remember with great joy my meeting with you and your mother. Many persons here have enquired about you. I trust you are having a pleasant summer and that the outlook for your work is favorable.

I have to record, alas, that the very first day that I landed in America I lost the beautiful cane that you gave me by leaving it on a street car. I have been inconsolable ever since when I look upon my selection of canes. With best regards to you both from Mrs. DuBois and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

August 26,1924

Mr. C. Kamba Simango
c/o Mrs. Easmon
32 St. Marks Road
North Kensington, London, England

My dear Mr. Simango:

There is little that one can say to you in the midst of this great bereavement. At times death is good and beneficent, at other times it is so horrid and inexplicable that we stand dumb before it. I sorrow with you in your great loss.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/3/30

January 3, 1924.

Mr. Gordon H. Simpson,
The Urban League,
2339 Market Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Simpson:

Dr. DuBois is in Africa and in his absence I am answering your letter regarding the disposition of Dr. Turner's library.

I wonder if Howard or Fisk University would not be willing to buy some of these books. Do you happen to know whether there are any books among them on race issues? If so will you send me a list of them? Dr. DuBois has a very large and unusual library of Negro literature, but he is always glad to add to it.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

41461/78

GREENWICH HOUSE
27 BARROW STREET, NEW YORK

MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH
Director

April 7, 1924.

My dear Dr. Spingarn:-

I am so sorry that I shall be in New England on Sunday evening, April thirteenth, and so shall miss the dinner to Dr. Du Bois.

Will you kindly express my personal regrets to Dr. Du Bois? I hope those of his admirers who will be unable to be present will have an opportunity to hear on some other occasion, or see in print, some account of the Pan-African Congress.

I am really very unhappy that I cannot be with you on the thirteenth.

Sincerely yours,

Mary King Simkhovitch

Dr. J. E. Spingarn
9 West 77th Street
New York City

MES/MHR

21/5/14

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waddell Chesnutt

announce the marriage

of their daughter

Dorothy Katherine

to

Mr. John Gamaliel Slade

on Saturday, the twenty-ninth of March

Nineteen hundred and twenty-four

Cleveland

5/3 24-4

April 8, 1924

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. John Gamaliel Slade on the occasion of their marriage.

Dr W. E. Burghardt du Bois 4/28/46

XVI

His Excellency The Governor

and Lady Slater

at Home

Thursday, the 24th January, 1924,

4.30 p.m. to 6. p.m.

Government House,

Freetown.

R.S.V.P.

to the A.D.C.

[SLATER FUND]

July 8, 1924.

4/48/15

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Box No. 418,
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I am so sorry to have missed you when you were in town. Contrary to expectations I was called to attend the conference of our Association at Philadelphia and so had to be away. I shall hope to see you again in the near future. Meantime may I venture to refer to a subject over which we had some talk several years ago?

You know, of course, that the studies and conferences at Atlanta have been given up partly from lack of funds and partly from lack of competent direction. At present there is no such systematic study of current Negro problems. Dr. Woodson is doing excellent historical research and the Urban League is making some investigation into economics and industry, but the kind of survey which was planned and carried out at Atlanta, systematic inquiry into the whole field of social

of social problems touching

the Negro has ceased. This seems to me to be a calamity. The work at Atlanta was known throughout this country and over the civilized world. Can it not be started again on a different and wider basis and with the co-operation of the Slater fund and myself?

I hope you will think this over and we may have a chance to talk about it later. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/4/16

TRUSTEES

W. Russell Bowie, *New York City.*
Charles S. Brown, *New York City*
James H. Dillard, *Charlottesville, Va.*
Joseph D. Eggleston, *Hampden-Sidney, Va.*
John M. Glenn, *New York City.*
Pierre Jay, *New York City*
Warren Kearny, *New Orleans, La.*
Clarence H. Kelsey, *New York City*
James H. Kirkland *Nashville, Tenn.*
Charles Scribner, *New York City.*
Albert Shaw, *New York City*
Francis P. Venable, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*

OFFICERS

James Hardy Dillard, *President*
Charles Scribner, *Vice-President*
Miss G. C. Mann, *Secretary*
Metropolitan Trust Company, *Treasurer*

The John F. Slater Fund

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

JAMES H. DILLARD, PRESIDENT
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

B. C. CALDWELL, FIELD DIRECTOR
New Orleans, La.

W. T. B. WILLIAMS, FIELD DIRECTOR
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MISS G. C. MANN, SECRETARY
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
John M. Glenn, *Chairman*
Albert Shaw
W. Russell Bowie
Warren Kearny
Pierre Jay

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Charles S. Brown, *Chairman*
Charles Scribner
Clarence H. Kelsey

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
James H. Dillard, *Chairman*
Francis P. Venable
James H. Kirkland
Clarence H. Kelsey
Joseph D. Eggleston

July 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall certainly be glad to talk with you about this matter. As I think I told you, the plan of the County Training Schools has put me to great difficulty in dealing with the Slater appropriation. The Slater Fund itself lets me have for distribution only about $68,000 and I can not carry on the work without help from outside sources. I am inclosing you copy of the appropriations for the coming session. I have simply done the best I could with the amount at my command. I need at least $75,000 for the Training Schools. I can not keep from realizing the importance of these schools, especially considering the amount of public tax funds that we are able to extract from school boards. Nearly all of them are doing some high school work and we propose when they do full high school work to call them by this name.

Will you be in New York during August? I am starting to-morrow for a long Southern trip which will take up the rest of the month.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

Inc.

5/3/22

April 22, 1924.

Mr. Albert Smith,
c/o American Express Co.,
11 Rue Scribe,
Paris, 8, France.

My dear Mr. Smith:

I appreciate very much the drawing which appeared on the folder of my dinner program. It shows your growing genius.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[SMITH, CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR RE-ELECTION OF ...]

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
FOR THE
RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, CHAIRMAN
JAMES J. RIORDAN, TREASURER
MRS. HENRY MOSKOWITZ, SECRETARY

October9, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
National Ass'n for the Advancement
of Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The record of Governor Smith's administration has been one of such social vision and constructive achievement as to call forth the enthusiastic approval of socially minded men and women.

His advocacy of advanced labor legislation, his strengthening of the Labor Department and the State's activities concerned with institutional care, public health, education, public recreation and social welfare are familiar to every social worker in the State.

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of social workers at the Hotel Biltmore, Room 104, on Tuesday, October 14th at 4 P. M. to consider ways and means of bringing about the re-election of Alfred E. Smith for Governor.

Very truly yours,

Lillian D. Wald

Mary K. Simkovitch

Lawson Purdy

4/39/47

[SMITH CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR ALFRED]

October 10, 1924.

4/39/46

Miss Lillian D. Wald,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that the meeting of our Board of Directors October 14th at four o'clock will make it impossible for me to attend the meeting at the Hotel Biltmore to forward the re-election of Governor Smith. I beg to say, however, that I am heartily in favor of the movement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

57 Alexandrine E.
Detroit, Michigan
January 21-1924.

Miss Jessie Fauset.
69 First Avenue.
New York N.Y.

My dear Miss Fauset:

Please pardon my delay in replying to your request. Illness in my family has prevented me from attending promptly to all correspondence.

I suggest that you write to Rev. Jos. Gomez, 581 Frederick St.; Rev. R. L. Bradby, 2116 Pennsylvania Ave.; Rev. W. C. Wright, 545 Erskine Street

4/1350/24

Rev. A. W. Womack, 2009 St Aubin Ave. all
of these are in Detroit & pastors of our
largest Churches.

With every good wish, Sara

Cordially yours

Christine L. Smith.

Box 132
Honey Grove, Tex.,
July 12, 1924.

A1 35-148

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have just finished reading The Crisis, and I thought I would write you of my great misfortune.

On April 17 my husband was shot by an envious competitor in business while on his way home that night. He was laid and died from the shot through his abdomen, april 18.

My sister, Lattie, and my father were here to the funeral. Mother was not well.

Now I am out here all alone and you can imagine how sad it is for me. When I think of our plans for the summer - and how he was stolen from me; the way my life has been wrecked, etc, I almost give up. It is so hard. It was all so uncalled for and so untimely.

Now, as soon as I can I want to make arrangements to dispose of our property and go to my people. After I've rested awhile, I plan, if all goes well, to take up some kind of work. I am thinking seriously of Y. W. C. A. work. Do you think I could do any good at it?

My sister and I had planned to visit New York in August, but now I shall have to abandon the trip. She still plans the trip with her little daughter.

I thought you might be in a position to give me advice as what kind of work to take up after I get my business all settled. I don't have to work, but I want to be doing something.

I know you are a very busy man but I shall appreciate a word from you at any time.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Ethel H. Smith.

July 16,1924

Mrs. Ethel M. Smith
Box 132
Honey Grove, Texas

My dear Ethel:

I am so sorry to hear of your bereavement. It must be very sad for you.

I should think it would not be difficult for you to get work in the Y. W. C. A. or elsewhere. Suppose when you get settled you write to Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and tell her about your wishes and qualifications. You can refer to me. She will undoubtedly advise you. Meantime I hope you will let me keep in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/28/47

[Ethel H Smith]

Honey Grove, Tex.,
Sept. 3, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I wish to thank you very kindly for your letter of July 16th.

I shall write Mrs. Haynes as soon as I can settle my affairs here. There is no sale for real estate and it seems as if I am going to have to stay much longer than I had contemplated.

4/35/50

I appreciate very much indeed your desire to keep in touch with ~~me~~

Trusting this finds you and yours in excellent health and happiness, I am

Very sincerely yours,

E. H. Smith.

P. S.

I am planning on doing some construction studying this fall and winter. What do you think of the Fisk Chautauqua Reading Circle? If you know of anything better let me know.

E. H. S.

[Ethel H Smith]

September 17,1924

4/35/49

Mrs. E. H. Smith
Box 152
Honey Grove, Texas

My dear Friend:

I do not know anything about the Fisk Chatauqua Reading Circle but there are numbers of reading circles which are quite worth while. Why not try the University of Chicago? They have extension courses.

Let me keep in touch with you and your plans.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

March 17- 1924.

Louis - J Smith.

454 Jefferson St.

Lexington Ky.

Mr W.E.B. Dubois.

Dear sir.

I am writing to the N.A.A.P through you, reporting grievances, that are oppressing me seriously.

I worked for a family of people in Owensbort Ky my home town from the sixth day of July 1921 to date of the fifteenth of May 1923. I had previously worked for this same family, from the first of October 1915 to the date of July the twenty seventh 1917

From the period between the dates of 1915 to the year 1917. I was a student in the Owensbort High shool, & worked many hours to earn one dollar per week and meals just enoug money to barely keep me covered from the cold.

4/35/35

I resigned work for this family July the twenty seventh 1917 to work for the Owensboro City Railway Company at hard labor with pick and shovel. to earn money to enter Fisk University the school term of 1917

4/35-1/36

Health and lack of funds forced me to decline my studies at Fisk in the year of 1919.

Misfortune brought me back to my home town in the year of 1921. I had become competent in the science of preparing meals. This same family asked me to come and work for them. I responded to the request, working earnestly to earn seven dollars per week, but by threatening to quit several times was raised to twelve dollars per week

When I returned in 1921 the husband of the Marrie woman in this family of three was in declining health, caused from venereal deseases he had suffered with

He asked his wife to take me as her sexual mate. She was suffering with some form of syphilis. Her husband remarked to her that she would be cured of the descease that she was suffering with by having sexual dealings with me. She was at the age of fifty years. No one would want any such love as that in the haughty syphiletic south.

She laughed at me because I was what might be termed as an undeveloped character. She rumored all sorts of debased rumors through her card parties and clubs to such an extent that I was sneered at in the streets of my home town. I was called sissie later here goes that Nigger that will not sexually deal with white women only in that vulgar tone this remark was fired in my face. Here goes that Nigger Robert Massies wife is crazy about.

I developed myself into a real man.

4/25/37

I began to go with the girls of my race. This woman would go into fits of anger when they would call me over the phone. She was angry because I would go with girls of my race and pay her no attention. A number of the higher ups of society could not bare the idea of a Nigger not wanting a white woman.

This Womans husband remarked that he would brand my character in such manner that the girls of my race would not have me and no one of the white race would hire me consequently I would be compelled to remain with them.

On May the 15 I resigned my work there. Oct. 1923 found me in Dennison Ohio working for the Pennsylvania Rail Road. In the month of November the Company began reducing it's forces. One of the officials praised my work highly and credited me as a gentleman also for personality. This Official

11/35/38

gave me job at the Twin City Hospital as janitor Dec 4 1923

When this family of Massie,s learned of my where abouts. They had some source to broadcast such rumors as this in Kennison that I had been operated on and they paid for the operation, which was untrue. And it was stated that I did not appreciate the operation enough to even come in sexual contact with the Massie woman. They rumored that I had broken up the Massie home, but this was a form of intrigue to make me loose out and come back to Owensboro where I could be sneered at and take the same job.

The Massie woman remarked before I left them that I just wanted to get up north where I could deal with white women, but I proved out different. The passionate Matron in the Twin City Hospital had conceived all the rumors, and grew angry at me because

4/35-/39

I would not deal sexually with her. We both slept on the first floor ~~no one~~, no one but us two. This Matron was conspiring with a man of the Klu Klux Klan to Klu Klux me. but I escaped with the assistance of one of the cooks of the Pennsylvania Dining Cars just in time to save my self from this punishment.

4/35/140

I did not go north for the sake of vernery but for better treatment better laws and better industral conditions

On the 14th of Jan 1924 the Massie woman called the Matron in Dennison. The Matron asked her what did she want done with me murder was the motive I suppose. The Massie woman asked her to send me back to her. The Matron was aiming to do away with me instead.

When all these disturbances came about I had saved up a bank account. I was working earnestly to get money to have my teeth put in good condition

so that I may enter some school and aspire ~~toward~~ higher plains. All these rumors ~~and~~ caused me to loose out and I am just earning enough now to live and keep clean.

If the N. A. A. C. P. ~~would~~ would think it justly to aid me in suing to regain the loses. I can furnish them with addresses of both races in my home town and the address of persons living in Dennison Ohio. so that the investigations may be made quietly and secretly in order to get the right individuals.

This Massie woman became intimate with her son. He is a drunkard, been in jail ~~or~~ arrested a number of times for misdemeanors divorced from his wife in 1921. Thus I take the oath to say, that all the things I have said in this letter appealing to the N.A.A.C.P. are nothing but truths. I am able to give the date or time when each

one of these happening began and took place.

There are many other details that are not mentioned in this letter.

My appeal is for nothing other but justice and that some of these wrongs can be redressed.

4/25/42

Respectfully Yours
Louis T Smith
454 Jefferson St
Lexington Kentucky.

Box #36435,
San Quentin, Calif.,
August 24, 1924.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Will you pardon my presumption in writing to you, but the truth is that I have been your admirer for so many years until it seems as if I were personally acquainted with you. So it is only natural that I should turn to you in my dilemma.

I have made an arraingement which will enable me to enter College next fall. I find myself in a quandary as to which it would be best for me to matriculate. Of Course I could enroll in the University of California or some other College on the Coast, but I desire to attend some Negro College. Will you please give me the names of the first three Colored Colleges in the Country, naming them in the order in which they rank?

4/35/34

Thanking you in advance for your favor.

Yours sincerely,
Vernon Smith

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
593 5th Ave.,
New York City.

September 3, 1924.

4/34/33

Mr. Vernon Smith,
Box 36435,
San Quentin, Calif.

My dear Sir:

You are a little late in getting started for university matriculation if you intend to enter this fall. The leading colored colleges are Howard University, Washington, D. C., Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. Howard, Lincoln and Fisk would rank first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

As he appeared during the Campaign

WALTER SMITH

Notary Public

1709 HUNTER STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

As he appeared after the Campaign

January 31, 1924.

Dear Friend:

We possess but three things in this life: time, thought and action. Time in which to think and act; thought to direct action; action to make time and thought worth while. The only thing we actually possess is this moment. Life is made up of the present moment. Neglect that and you neglect life. You have helped me to demonstrate these three facts by aiding me in winning the first cash prize of $100.00 offered by the Norfolk Home Building Loan Association of Norfolk, Virginia, city's oldest Negro financial institution, organized in 1905, for which you have my sincere appreciation. The first prize went to the person who reported the highest number of shares over four hundred. My report reached more than four hundred, giving me a record that no other individual has made in any Building Association campaign in such a short length of time.

If four hundred shares are kept up to maturity, that means $40,000.00 will be paid to the persons whom I have influenced to take shares in this campaign. Please remember these things, pay your dues weekly and save fines. When you are unable to make your payment, have your payments stopped to save fines.

Yours very truly,

WALTER SMITH.

[ENCLOSURE]

GET ON THE RIGHT ROAD TO PROSPERITY

GREAT SAVINGS AND HOME GETTING CAMPAIGN

BY THE

Norfolk Home Building & Loan Association, Inc.

705 St. Paul St, Norfolk, Va.

BEGINNING

NOVEMBER 22ND, 1923

ENDING

JANUARY 31ST, 1924

The following prizes will be given

To the solicitor who solicits the highest number of shares over 400, a cash prize of - - $ 100.00
Over 300, a cash prize of 75.00
Over 200, a cash prize of 50.00
Over 100, a cash prize of 25.00

Every solicitor, though not a prize winner, will receive a cash award according to the number of shares solicited.

What Can Be Done With A Building and Loan Account

It may be kept up until it matures when the shareholder will receive $100 00 for each share carried, which will be $21 00 more than he has paid in. It may be withdrawn after it has been carried one year and receive 100 per cent of amount paid in, withdrawals before the end of one year will receive 90 per cent.

Shares in the Building and Loan Association may be used in borrowing money to pay for a home The money can be repaid in weekly payments just like paying rent.

In case of loss of job, sickness, need or any financial embarrassment, the money may be withdrawn for immediate use.

Now Is The Time To Begin

How To Begin

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705 ST. PAUL ST. NORFOLK, VA.

Organized October 12th, 1905

ASSETS $135,000 00

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[ENCLOSURE]

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GEO. R. MOORE
WALTER SMITH
J. C. BROOKS
D. W. BYRD
JAS. H. EPPERSON
E. J. PURYEAR

1709 Hunter St.
Norfolk, Va.,
Dec. 20, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Please acknowledge receipt of the Norfolk Emancipation Association Souvenir Program Booklet mailed you herewith.

It is the first souvenir program ever published for the association, a word from you will help to make a better one in the future. Please reply before Dec. 31,.

Yours truly,

Walter Smith
Secy. Com. on Cor.

Committee:
Mrs. Lellie Dillard
Mr. Walter Smith
Mr. John Lacey

3/29/40

5/3/28

June 28, 1924.

Miss S. Emma Snyder,
Cassells Park County ,
Colorado.

My dear Madam:

I have the enclosed letter from you. I do not doubt but what I have forgotten a good many things, but I haven't the slightest idea of what you are talking about.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

{SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE}

Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York
(Founded 1876)
Central Park West and 64th Street

Office of the Treasurer, 2 West 64th Street

June 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

4/3118

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I was sorry not to be able to see you the other day as the matter that I wanted to discuss with you sounds so involved in writing but in conversation is so simple. As you may or may not know, my own feeling about the whole colored question is that it is not a colored problem but is a white problem. I have never attended any meeting of the colored Intelligentsia without being conscious of this fact. And for this reason I personally dislike hearing colored people discuss the colored problem; and as a natural sequence to this thought I am always particularly anxious to have representative colored people talk on subjects of general interest rather than those of their own race. With this rather involved introduction: the question we are considering just now is our forum for next year. We are hoping to arrange four forum meetings in October as an introduction to the election, getting really representative men to speak for the Republicans, Democrats and Third Party, and the fourth meeting to be a general summing up stressing the ethical point of view of keeping a balanced mind and trying to see the good and bad on all sides. Then our plan is to follow these four meetings by successive Sunday night forum meetings on various developments in American life. I think the whole world is conscious just now of the fact of America's commercial supremacy and we ourselves seem to be measuring all achievement in terms of the dollar. I am realizing more and more that such departments as the business college at Harvard and such colleges as Antioch are recognizing this and trying to meet it in a bit better way. It also seems to me that the formation of labor banks and the new colored bank is another recognition of the fact that if a group or race is to succeed it must have some control over the money market. Now here is where you come in.

I wondered if you could help us to get a really big speaker for the bank evening. We would like to have three speakers that night: a conservative old-time banker, a representative of the labor banks and a representative of the colored bank, each to bring out the reasons for the formation of his particular type of bank and the tendencies in American life that have made it essential if he is to "get his place in the sun."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois 6/19/20

6/18/19

Does my general proposition interest you and can you see your way clear to helping me on this specific evening?

Thanking you for whatever you can do for me, I am

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) R. G. Stone

RGS:K Executive Secretary

[SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE]

June 20,1924

4131G2

Mrs. R. G. Stone
Society for Ethical Culture
2 West 64th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Stone:

I am so sorry that I could not see you and talk with you the other morning. I had written an article for an editor and he was to come and read it over with me at 10 o'clock that morning. He arrived at 8 and of course I could not leave him.

The difficulty about your proposition is that bankers are very seldom "really big" speakers but there are several men who could give you an excellent and enlightening talk. Most of them, however, are out of town. We have no colored banker in New York.

The best man would be B. M. Roddy, cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank, Memphis, Tennessee but he, I take it, would be too far away. Another man would be Mr. H. H. Pace. Mr. Pace was for years cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank in Memphis and is at present in the

insurance business in New Jersey. He lives in New York at 257 West 138th Street. He is a good speaker and a man of brains and education. He is not, however, like Mr. Roddy, conspicuously "colored", in appearance. Another excellent man would be J. R. Hawkins, 1541-14th St.N.W., Washington, D.C. He is financial secretary of the great African M.E. Church who has gone into banking in order to handle the funds of that church and for other reasons. In writing him you might mention my name. He is an excellent speaker and, I am sure, would be willing to run up from Washington.

4/31/7

Perhaps these suggestions may help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[SOCIETY OF FRIENDS]

RAYMOND T. BYE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.,
January 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,-

The Committee on the Interests of the Colored Race of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, of which I am chairman, is desirous of securing an up-to-date bibliography of literature by and pertaining to the Negro in the United States. It has been our intention to have such a bibliography prepared by University of Pennsylvania students, if it does not already exist.

5/1/136

My colleague at the university, Professor Carl Kelsey, tells me that some years ago you worked out a similar bibliography. I am writing to ask you where and when this bibliography was published, and just what field was included in it. I would also like to know whether or not you or anyone else that you know of have since done any work toward bringing this bibliography down to date. Any other information which you can give me relating to this subject will be appreciated.

We are desirous of having this work done if it would be useful, but do not wish to duplicate what may already have been completed.

Very truly yours,

Raymond T. Bye

1910

[SOCIETY OF FRIENDS]

5/2 21-42

January 14, 1924.

Mr. Raymond T. Bye,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Bye:

Dr. DuBois is now in Nigeria so I am answering your letter to him.

I believe that a good many years ago, in 1910 if I am properly informed, he had worked up a bibliography of the kind which you mentioned, but that, I am sure, would be too much out of date for your purposes. Perhaps on his return he will be able to give you some constructive help toward a new bibliography.

My kindest regards to Professor Kelsy and to yourself.

Yours truly,

JF.PF

4/31/13

September 13,1924

Mr. W. J. Songhurst
275 Great Queens Street
Lincoln Inn Fields
London, England

My dear Sir:

At the request of Mr. Harry L. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio, I am sending you with his compliments a copy of Crawford's "Prince Hall and His Followers."

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/10

August 9, 1924

The Manager
The Southern Christian Advocate
1003-2nd Avenue
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find stamps. Please send me a copy of your issue of August 9 and oblige.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Southwest Review

"THE ADVERTISER'S FRIEND"

P. O. Box 502

Albuquerque, New Mexico

April 16, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

We were requested by Ruth Loomis Skien, who sometime ago sent a manuscript to Lyda Gibson of the Liberator, to secure the manuscript for the purpose of publishing it. Miss Gibson informs us that she sent the manuscript to Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, and they in turn inform us that it was sent to you. They also stated that they had written you including postage and requested that you forward manuscript to us. The manuscript is entitled "In the Shadow".

As we are very anxious to secure this manuscript to review and publish it if it proves to be what we want in connection with other matter that we have on hand, we will appreciate whatever haste you may be able to add in giving this your immediate attention. Thanking you in advance, we are

Very truly yours,

SOUTHWEST REVEIW PUB. CO.

by S. W. Henry
Box 502

[Spencer]

San Rafael
Aug 13th
1924

Dr Dubois
Atlanta University
Georgia.

4/13/11

Dear Sir.

It was with the liviest pleasure I received yesterday your belated and most amiable letter of Oct 14th 1903. I waited for a long time during which period until now, I have never given up the hope of communing with you. Do many interrupt

some of them agonizing but short, many of my efforts - I had left in various places my address - but - having moved from Country to Town unfailed regularly with many old friends - I had been an old Member of the Century Club of S. Francisco from its earliest inception then - ill health, after some years - forced my resignation so many links I had carried chain being broken - you a may be one - I found some

I should have received thirty years ago -
Yours - I have a thankful feeling and a comforting for the love I enjoy of old Memories of correspondence
You became to my mind always - since receiving your most Amiable and responsive lines written - so generously to me - an unexpressed, yet vivid impression that in my declining years & varied Misfortunes, I should one day receive with great Pleasure

the communication 4
even
upon so late a date
as Aug 13th 1924! ——

I read with the two fold
interest of receiving from
one, so eminently filling
his most enlightening
profession - The Code
of Signalizing - the
Power of the Golden Rule

If you receive this communication
shortly - I shall be much
impressed by your Magnanimity
in forgiving such a delay -

I have been a serious invalid
since 1918 - before that -
suffering those misfortune from death
in the barnes - which disposed me

4/31/12

I have not left home 5
when I am now, for
5½ years! - from a serious
fall - So - some friends
have been finding letters
of all kinds - & the
strongest interests to my
warm adherence to "great
Causes" "great Men" and
great Religions!"

Why I - not be enlarging
too much on your precious
time - but a whispering
hope and trust - that you
will favor this unworthy
communication - for the sake
of the noble theme you typify!

Very sincerely - your friend
Alice R. Spencer.

4/31/15

October 9,1924

Mr. G. Spiller
113, rue de Lausanne
Geneva, Switzerland

My dear Mr. Spiller:

I shall be very glad indeed to addmy name to those supporting your seven years' World Campaign to End War, and I should like to have the Pan-African Congress among the supporting organisations. Enclosed find the blank signed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

26 March

9 WEST 73RD STREET.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We both appreciate your kind note and we are glad to know you are back - indeed we should like to hear about your wonderful journey, but Mr. Spingarn's strength is returning very slowly. In a few weeks we are going to Trumbeck, I hope after that he will be able to see his friends again

A1/35/102

With very cordial greetings
and our best regards
to Mrs. Du Bois

Yours Sincerely

Amy Spingarn

April 4, 1924

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
19 West 44th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

4/35/27

I am seeking legal advice. I paid my passage from Marseilles to America last November, to the Fabre Line, handing them 2000 francs in French money. The boat on which I took passage was withdrawn. They offered me passage on another boat which I took. I was, however, unable to catch that boat and cabled them to this effect before the boat started. The office at Marseilles offered to refund 1812 francs which was what I paid less 10%. This was perfectly satisfactory to me. They first wrote me the enclosed letter which was forwarded to me here in America. They next wrote me saying that their agents here, James W. Elwell & Co. would refund the money. I went down there somewhere about March 24 and they said that they had not heard from the company but would write me. Then they wrote me saying that they had heard from the company but the company had not stated the amount due. I sent them the last letter which I had received. Finally they sent me a check for $74.11 with a statement saying that this was a refund of 1812 francs at the rate of 4.09 francs

cents per franc.

I am proposing to return the check to them with the enclosed letter. Am I taking the proper stand? If so will you kindly drop this letter in the mail box, if not please return it to me with your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/3&-/28

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

April 7th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Replying to your letter of April 4th, I am returning herewith the enclosures therein enclosed.

The law relating to foreign exchange, as I understand it is, that if you are entitled to recover a sum expressed in foreign money, the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the breach of contract is under ordinary circumstances to be applied in determining the amount that you are entitled to expressed in our currency; in other words, if you accepted American money, you would be entitled to receive francs at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the breach of their agreement to furnish you passage.

My advice, therefore, to you is not to ask for a specific amount of dollars, but to ask that they return to you the sum of 1812 Francs in Francs.

As ever,

Faithfully yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Enclosures.

4/3 5/22

June 23, 1924.

4/35/20

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Johnson's memorandum and of my reply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 23,1924

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
19 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

A former student of mine is a very successful undertaker but he is unmarried and has plans to leave his property for education. He wants to place the life insurance which he carries and other funds in trust and have the income go to benefit his mother and sisters during their lives. Upon their death he wants the income to be used for the education of individual persons of Negro descent and he suggests that every fifth year the income be added to the principle. He thinks he would like persons to benefit from this fund in the following order: first, the education of his kinsmen and their descendents; secondly the education of persons of his native town; and thirdly the education of any talented Negroes. What he wants is a definite plan to insure the above idea and a safe trusteeship.

Will you think this over and talk to me about it sometime?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/35-18

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Aug. 27th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This will acknowledge receipt this morning of your letter dated August 23rd.

The plan suggested therein is a very interesting one and although it could not, I believe, be carried out legally just exactly in the manner outlined in your letter, probably a plan canbe worked out which will embody substantially all its ideas.

I will consider the matter carefully and talk to you about it some time in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

September 15,1924

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
19 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Ever since I returned from Portugal I have been trying to get this book to you and I think I will just send it by mail and be through with it. Could you tell me the facts concerning this post? Mr. Magalhaes sent the book as a present to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sept. 16th, 1924.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Thanks very much for sending me Costa Alegre's Verses.

All I know about Alegre was that he was the most promising of the younger Portuguese writers and that he died of tuberculosis at the age of 26 in 1890. He was born in St. Thomas and was, I believe, a pure Negro.

Could you give me Mr. Magalhaes' full name and address, so that I can write and thank him for the book.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

4/35/24

To

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Ilha de S. Tomé.

December 11,1924

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
19 West 44th St.
New York, N.Y.

4/35/3

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

Did I lay before you the matter about Mr. Mickey's proposed educational endowment at Charleston, South Carolina? I seem to remember that you promised to think the matter over. I would be glad to know if you have any information for me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dec. 12th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 11th referring to Mr. Mickey's proposed educational endowment at Charleston, S. C. You did write to me about this and I think I told you I would think it over and discuss it with you in person. If you will remind me about it the next time you see me, or if you would like to make an appointment at your convenience to drop over some evening at the house, Ishall be very glad to discuss it with you over a glass of lemonade or its present equivalent.

I am wondering if you got my letter of October 31st about the decision of Love vs. Griffith in the Supreme Court of the United States and if you did, whether it contained the information you wanted.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

4/35/15

December 30, 1924

4/35-1/4

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
19 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

May I thank you very much indeed for the collection of essays which you so kindly sent me Christmas. I know I shall appreciate them very much and I shall not forget your thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

March 21, 1924

4/35/71

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Spingarn
9 West 73rd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. & Mrs. Spingarn:

I finally succeeded in getting back from my African trip. I have had a very wonderful journey.

I understand that Mr. Spingarn has not been so well. I hope, however, that he is better now. If you will let me know some day and hour next week when you are at leisure, I shall be so glad to run in and call. If, however, Mr. Spingarn is not able to have visitors just now, we will put it off till he is feeling better.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

9 West 73rd Street,
New York City, April 12th, 1924.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have been hoping until the last moment to be able to attend the dinner in your honor, for nothing but an illness that has held me prisoner for weeks, could have kept me away.

I should like to have given public expression by my presence and by my words, not merely to the sense of personal friendship which has bound us together for fifteen years, but to the gratitude which in common with all other Americans I feel we owe you for your public service. It so happens that by an accident of fate, you have been in the fore front of the great American battle, not merely for justice to a single race, but against the universal prejudice which is in danger of clouding the whole American tradition of toleration and human equality.

I congratulate you on your public service, and I congratulate you also on the power of language by which you have made it effective. I know that some people think that an artist is a man who has nothing to say and who writes in order to prove it. The great writers of the world have not so conceived their task, and neither have you. Though your service has been for the most part the noble one of teacher

and prophet (not merely to one race or nation but to the world), I challenge the artists of America to show more beautiful passages than some of those in "Dark Water" and "The Souls of Black Folk".

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn
pass.

h/95/h

April 15, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

4/35/56

I want to thank you very much for the kind letter which you sent to my dinner. I appreciated it deeply.

The dinner was really an astounding occasion and most heartening; especially the emphasis on my attempt to work for all races and not simply for one and to plead my cause with artistry was gratifying.

I am sending you herewith the peculiarly beautiful program which I am sure you and Mrs. Spingarn will be interested to see.

I hope you are able to enjoy your rest in exploring spaces which this busy world so often hinders us from knowing. Let me thank you also for your poems. I have just dipped into them with pleasure

and I hope to know them better as time goes on.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/30/57

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

19 July 1924

Dear W. Du Bois:

I have nothing to show for these six wasted months except some semi-mystical doggerel. But perhaps they have not been wholly wasted. "God dwells not in a body that is whole." That is not the message of modern sanitarians and eugenists, but perhaps St.

4/35/03

Crisis, and that may help a little.

My brother tells me that the Philadelphia meeting was most successful and that your speech there was "stunning." I am glad you went; I am sorry I could not go myself.

Always cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Hildegarde was right. I have learnt something from my "searing paradise" of pain.

I am afraid I do not know how to live "like a vegetable." But I must try for the rest of the summer. Inactivity for the present is the price of survival. I cannot even attempt the pleasant task of reorganizing The Crisis, to which you incited me in your precious letter. But my wife is offering some literary prizes through the Association and The

21-1-96

July 16, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Tourtbeck,
Armenia, New York.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have not heard from you in so long that I suspect you are getting lazy in your beautiful home. At any rate I write to know just how you are and what you are doing with yourself.

I returned from Africa March 19th and on May 1st began a trip that took me through Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and then down to Alabama and back to Tennessee. Itwwas a most interesting trip. At Nashville I stopped for double duty, first to see my daughter get her A.B., which she did with reasonable credit, and secondly to make a speech to the alumni of Fisk University in which I took occasion to tell them that the new endowment of a million dollars which Fisk had almost finished was the least of the things which she needed to make her a university, that she lacked the spirit of

freedom, that she was giving the students no chance at self expression and that she was choking the truth by propaganda for the benefit of southern whites, and I insisted that the alumni must have a voice in the running of the institution. It was a hard speech to make but I think I did a good job.

21-1-97

I then returned home with the determinati nation of going to work for the summer and fall and not attending the Philadelphia conference of the N.A.A.C.P. My thesis was that if I was not needed at Kansas City I would not be needed at Philadelphia, but when your brother and a few of the other Directors got through expostulating I went to Philadelphia and made a speech. The meetings there were very excellent and the Association is in good condition.

I am doing some writing, but I am in the condition now of having a good deal more to say than I have the physical ability to express which makes me feel mentally stuffed.

I hope this will find you improving in health and reasonably happy. Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 29, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have just written Mrs. Spingarn with apologies. When one is possessed of the large variety of initials that I have one appreciates the annoyance of such stupid mistakes. I shall see that it does not happen again.

We have succeeded in getting a rather imposing array of judges including H. G. Wells, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neil, H. O. Tanner, Rene Maran, Glenn Frank, Edward Bok, Dorothy Canfield, Charles W. Chesnut, Ridgely Torrence, Robert M. Lovett and others. G. B. S. wrote as follows: "The first lesson a cool red (or white) playwright has to learn is never under any circumstances to show his play to another playwright, or to anyone but a manager, before it is produced or published. The second lesson is never to read an unperformed or unpublished play, as the inevitable

consequence is an accusation of plagiarism, which is quite likely to be well founded, as a born dramatist cannot help assimilating a dramatic idea, consciously or unconsciously."

I hope you are having as glorious weather up there as we are having here. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/PF

SP-2-9

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Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem

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EDITORIAL ROOMS
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

June 3, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
108 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

From a copy of The International Interpreter of January 5, last, I notice that at the Third Pan African Congress, held in London in December, 1923, No. 6 of "The Eight Points" was "abolition of the slave trade and liquor traffic." The notice of the Third Congress stated that a subsequent session was to be held in Lisbon.

Can you oblige me with any information concerning this Lisbon meeting, that is, as concerns the discussion of point 6?

We are publishing in this encyclopedia (a four-volume work) concise accounts of the alcohol situation in the various countries of the world, and of course we have one upon Africa, or, more precisely, upon the various parts of Africa. We are desirous of adding to our article anything of importance which may have arisen at the Pan African Congress in this connection, and shall therefore be glad if you can send us a short statement of the situation from the native point of view.

If you are able to supply any information as to the importance, or otherwise, of the native races with regard to the use of alcoholic

-over-

beverages, we shall be much obliged to you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Albert Porter

P-E.

Managing Editor.

(STANDARD)

June 21, 1924.

Mr. Albert Porter,
Westerville, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of June third has just come to my attention as I have been absent on a lecture trip.

I do not know that I can be of much service to you, but the following are some of the facts in the case. The situation in Africa with regard to alcohol has long been a matter of concern and complaint among the leading natives and their friends. As among all primitive people the natives have alcoholic drinks of their own manufacture but they are usually mild with small alcohol content. The traders, beginning with the slave traders, have long been in the habit of debauching the natives by importing the worst possible kinds of strong liquors including synthetic gin. This has had demoralizing effects and its import has been regulated with difficulty. All these facts are, of course, known to you together with the international action concerning the liquor traffic.

The Pan African Congress is a loosely organized body which meets every two years and is seeking to bring educated leaders of African groups into mutual understanding. They usually adopt at their meetings some general resolutions. At both the fist Pan African Congress in Paris in 1919, the second in London, Brussells and Paris in 1921 and the third in London and Lisbon in 1923 resolutions advocating control of the liquor traffic in Africa were passed. In every case they were passed without debate or objection of any sort as everyone was agreed upon the necessity of such action. If the Congress grows and adds executive work and cooperation to its present activities undoubtedly it will undertake first, the collection of facts concerning alcohol in Africa and secondly, the systematic advocacy of proper remedial measures.

If there is any further information that I can give you I shall be very glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN ISSUE PUBLISHING COMPANY
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
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CORA FRANCES STODDARD

EDITOR IN CHIEF
ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON, LL. D., LITT. D.

MANAGING EDITOR
ALBERT PORTER, D. LIT.
ASSISTANT EDITOR
DONALD R. CONARD

EDITORIAL ROOMS
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

June 25, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
108 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst.

Many thanks for the information you were good enough to supply with regard to the Pan African Congress.

If at any time you should be able to obtain for me a copy of the Proceedings of the 1923 Congress, I should be very glad to have it for our files.

Yours very truly,

Albert Porter

Managing Editor.

P- E.

11/33/60

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

HOME OFFICE, 180 AUBURN AVE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 21, 1924.

Mr. William E. B. Dubois,
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

In Re : Policy # 2382-C.

Dear Sir:-

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date, also your remittance of $35.40 . Enclosed you will fidn receipt for same.

Kindly notify us if you want us to change your address on our records from 70 -5th Ave., to 69 - 5th Ave. We are enclosing a self-addressed envelope for reply.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Ferguson

T. J. Ferguson.
Cashier.

ERS.
Encl: Receipt &
Envelope.

April 24, 1924.

Standard Life Insurance Co.,
P. O. Box 1161,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

With regard to policy number 2383-C please change my address from 70 Fifth Avenue to 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/40/2

[STANDARD LIFE INSUR. CO.]

September 17,1924

Mr. Heman E. Perry
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Box 1161
Atlanta, Ga. Personal

My dear Mr. Perry:

In order to meet a mortgage payment due October 1, I have got to borrow four hundred dollars. I find that the loan value of my policy #23620 amounts to about that. I am wondering if you could make me this loan on my policy.

I know that you have been hard pressed and perhaps it will not be convenient. It would be a great accomodation however, if you could. Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4324-1

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, 180 AUBURN AVE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 20, 1924.

4/45/28

Dr. W. E. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

IN RE: #2382-C.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of recent date to Mr. Perry has been referred to me. The loan value on your policy #2382-C at this time is $404.00. Although, as you say, we have been hard pressed, we shall certainly be glad to make every endeavor to have your money reach you by the first of October, if you will be kind enough to fill out the enclosed application for loan blank and return same to us with your policy contract.

Very sincerely yours,

David D. Jones

Secretary.

DDJ*LLW

[Standard Life...].

September 23, 1924.

4/45/27

Mr. David D. Jones,
Secretary Standard Life
Insurance Company,
180 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Jones:

In regard to policy number 23820 enclosed please find the policy and the blank signed and made out for the loan of $404. I thank you very much for your promptness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, 180 AUBURN AVE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 26, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

In Re: Policy #2382

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Enclosed you will find policy #2382, assigned with a loan of $404, and check #45981, for $402.66, the proceeds of that loan, after deducting $1.34, interest to October 16, 1924.

I sincerely trust this check will reach you in time to serve your needs, and you may rest assured that Standard Life Insurance Company stands always ready and willing to assist its policyholders in the largest possible measure.

Sincerely yours,

David D. Jones

Secretary.

Mc.

4/45/29

October 29, 1924.

Mr. T. J. Ferguson,
Standard Life Insurance Co.,
200 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

4/4611

On the receipt returned me for payment of premium on policy number 2382-C, there is a note saying interest due on policy loan $12.12. Will you kindly explain this and let me know just when the interest is due, etc.? I had supposed that it was taken out of the loan.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

FREDERICK STARR
5727 THIRTY-FIFTH AVE. N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

5/3/44

September 11, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Editor The Crisis, New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have been reading your African notes with much interest and am glad that you had a good time, that you have come back in safety, and that you have seen Liberia with your own eyes.

I am writing to ask if you can perchance supply me with Schoell's La Question des Noirs aux Etats-Unis and also the full printed reports of the Pan-African Congresses. I know you do not announce these as for sale, but I have thought you might have a few copies. If you can supply me with one copy of each of these I shall be glad and the cost will be promptly paid.

I think you have never seen three of my addresses regarding Liberia, which were given after

my book was published:

The United States and Liberia

Liberia – a Mission

Liberia – a Mission Field.

In the last two there are some expressions somewhat in line with some of yours own. I am sending copies of all three and shall be glad if you find aught of interest in them – though they are old.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Starr.

5/3/43

September 19, 1924.

Mr. Frederick Starr,
5727 35th Avenue, N.E.,
Seattle, Washington.

My dear Mr. Starr:

I thank you for your letter of September eleventh. I am sending you herewith such reports of the Pan-African Congress as we have. There is no charge for these.

Schoell's book is published by Payot, Paris. We will order it for you. I shall be glad to see the copies of your addresses. The problems of Liberia are extremely interesting and I enjoyed my stay very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

FREDERICK STARR
5727 THIRTY-FIFTH AVE. N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

22/04/4

October 9, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
The Crisis,
New York City

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Yours of September 9 came eleven days ago. I have waited about answering until the reports of the Pan African Congress should come. So far they have not been received. I am not quite sure whether you actually ordered Schoell's book for me or not. If you have, you have done quite right. If you have not, please do so now. The copies of my addresses were a little slow in getting on the way, but I presume you have received them ere now. They are old, but I think you has not seen them before.

Tomorrow I am starting east. Shall be there in New York City on the 25th and 26th. I shall try to drop in on you for a moment on the 27th or 28th. Very truly yours, Frederick Starr

FREDERICK STARR
5727 THIRTY-FIFTH AVE. N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

December 4, 1924.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

5/13/42

Returning home yesterday, after an eight weeks absence, I find the book from Paegot, Paris, that you were good e-nough to order for me. I am sending payment to them today. Thank you.

The Congress reports that you said you were sending have never come to hand.

With season's greeting,

Frederick Starr

3/3 24-17

December 10,1924

Mr. Frederick Starr
5727-35th Avenue, N.E.
Seattle, Washington

My dear Sir:

I am forwarding today under separate cover eight copies of The Crisis containing articles on the Pan-African Congress.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK STARR
5727 THIRTY-FIFTH AVE. N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

December 22, 1924

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received package of numbers of The Crisis containing notices of the Pan-African Congresses. Thank you for them.

With the season's greetings,

Frederick Starr

513141

5/3/38

June 23,1924

Captain Moody Staten
War Department
Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa

Dear Captain Staten:

I have received at the hands of Minister Hood, the beautiful cravat pin which you kindly sent me. I thank you so much for it.

I remember with great pleasure my visit to Monrovia and the many kindnesses which you did for me.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

October 18,1924

5/13/39

Captain Moody Staten
Liberian Frontier Forces
Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

My dear Captain Staten:

Minister Hood brought me the beautiful pin which you so kindly sent me. I am delighted to have it and thank you very much for it.

I trust your stay in Liberia is still pleasant. I made the recommendations which I promised to. I suppose they are deeply buried in the archives of the State Department.

I shall hope to see you any time when you come to this country.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

October 10, 1924.

Mr. Fred A. Steiner,
Corydon, Iowa.

My dear Sir:

You have perhaps heard that some of us as alumni of Fisk University have become so disturbed over the condition of things there that we are determined to work for reform and we are convinced that President McKenzie is not fitted for his position. It is, however, going to be a long and difficult and in many ways an unpleasant battle and if we win it will be through the aid of persons who know.

I have been told that you were once connected with Fisk University and that you left because you were dissatisfied with conditions there. Would you be willing to make a statement to me of your reasons for leaving? I shall be careful to follow your wishes in the matter and use the statement with or without your name as you prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pf

23/44/4

[Stewart]

August 20,1924

5/3/48

Mrs. Edith T. Stewart
1618-18th Avenue
Mohine, Ill.

My dear Madam:

I shall be lecturing in the West during the middle of January and would be able to come to the Tri Cities. If I could get three lectures my price would be fifty dollars or sixty dollars for two lectures or seventy five dollars for one lecture. Would you be interested in arranging such lectures?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands, U. S. A.

30 August, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor of the Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

5/3/57

I know how very busy you are and how valuable time is to you but I am hoping that because of your great interest in race matters and because we are one of the race and have always been interested in the progress and problems of the race that you may turn aside from your many cares to give me at least a little advice if not help in two problems I have to put before you.

My youngest daughter is now in New York stopping with Mrs. Dorsey, widow of the late professor Charles Alexander Dorsey, who is an old friend of ours. My daughter is a qualified commercial artist and as there is no field in St. Thomas for this kind of work she has been obliged to seek a broader field. I would be very grateful to you if you would give her an appointment to see you and show you some samples of her work with the hope that you may be able through your influence to obtain some work for her in this line. I know that you are intensely racial and that you are highly interested in race talent, so I feel that you could help her if you know what she can do. I will write her to 'phone you with the view of making an appointment to see you. This is her first visit to the United States and of course she does not know exactly how to go about getting something in her line. She is not a high school graduate but is a proficient French scholar and could teach French, drawing and painting in perhpas some private school, or in some other way that might suggest itself to your mind.

5/13/38

The second problem that I would appreciate very much to have help in solving is in getting out a book of my late husband's life's work which he wrote before he died and which he would have had published had he lived. It is now my ardent desire to see his wish fulfilled by the publication of this book and I am sure that you could help me, or advise me how to get this work in print. I am afraid that it is going to be very hard to get this book brought out on its merit by any white publisher because it is purely a race book, and I am not in a position to back it with money at the present time. It is a book of about four or five hundred pages and will carry a few illustrations. Would you be so kind as to advise me how I might go about getting this work published? Would you give me the names and addresses of some publishing companies who you think might be interested in such a work? I could then write to them and see upon what terms they would agree to published it; whether it could be brought out on its merit or how much money would be required to cover the cost of publication. I know that I am asking a great deal of you to turn aside from your business to help me in this way, but I need help and I feel that you are in a position to help me or at least to advise me to some extent.

We have noted with pleasure your trip to Liberia, a country where we lived for so many years, and must necessarily be interested in anything pertaining to that country. We see that you understand the situation there and that you know what she needs.

We enjoy The Crisis very much and we follow with interest all the work of the National Association that you are so ably carrying on in the defense of the rights of our people. God grant you the victory is our prayer.

Sincerely,

Mrs. McCants Stewart.

5/3/55

September 17,1924

Mrs. Alice McCants Stewart
St. Thomas
Virgin Island, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Stewart:

I should be very glad to give your daughter any advice I could toward securing employment.

With regard to your husband's memoirs, I presume you are going to have some difficulty in getting them published. Publication costs are very high just now and of course the colored public is not as yet a book-buying public on any large scale. I would advise you however, to finish the manuscript and then to communicate with Mr. Carter G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth St., N.W.

Washington, D.C. He has a publication fund and would be the most likely to take the matter up.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

5/3/56

WLBD/KP

St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands, U. S. A.

23 October, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
59 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

5/3/59

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Your letter of 17 September, 1924, received. Many thanks for your kind interest. I will follow your suggestion re the publication of my husband's memoirs and when the manuscript is completed I will write to Mr. Carter G. Woodson with the hope that he may be able to do something in the matter.

My daughter wrote me that she had an appointment with your good self but I am afraid that she will not be able to stand the winter in New York and therefore she will be returning home soon.

We are following your fight for the Dyer Bill and we are hoping that you will be able to put it through Congress this year.

With best wishes for yourself and the continued success of The Crisis, I remain,

Sincerely,

Alice McCants Stewart.

January 11, 1924.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
215 Eighth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

I am enclosing Dr. DuBois' check made payable to you for the sum of one hundred and four dollars ($104). I think this amount covers the note which is due on January 15, 1924.

Your acknowledgment of this together with the returned note now held by the People's Bank and Trust Company will be greatly appreciated.

You have probably read the news that Dr. DuBois was appointed by President Coolidge as envoy in attendance upon the inauguration of President King of Liberia.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/PF

U S. Reg. No. _____ Date _____

DR. F. A. STEWART

Office. 323 8th Ave., N.; Phone Main 9191 Res.: 215 8th Ave., N.; Phone Main 1384

Office Hours: 8:30 to 10 a.m.; 1 to 2:30 and 6 to 8:30 p.m.

For _____ *Address* _____

R

My dear Mr. Dill -

Please find enclosed Dr. DuBois' note -

Many thanks

Very truly

F A Stewart

1-15-24

4/33/29

R. & O. DRUG COMPANY

OPP. MAXWELL HOUSE

TELEPHONE MAIN 4061

February 26, 1924.

4/18/38

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
215 Eighth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

I am enclosing my check for fifty two dollars and thirty eight cents, ($52.38) which pays the note for Dr. DuBois due March first, 1924. This amount includes the interest on the note as well. The acknowledgment of y your receipt of this check will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/PF

U. S. Reg. No. 4574. Date.....

DR. F. A. STEWART

Office: 323 8th Ave., N.; Tel. M. 1808. Res.: 215 8th Ave., N.; Tel. M. 1384.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 9:30 a.m.; 1 to 2 p.m.; 6 to 8 p.m.

For..... Address.....

R Myriam McDill:-

Please find enclosed Dr. Du Bois' note.

I thank you very much.

Very truly
Dr. F. A. Stewart

3-1-1924

4/3258

WARNER DRUG CO.
PUBLIC SQUARE AND CEDAR STREET
506-508 CHURCH STREET
NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 17,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Ave. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

I have had lunch with Hollingsworth Wood, Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University and I am going to meet him and Baldwin again. They are very much alarmed and see that something must be done.

In talking over with them the case of the Girls Glee Club going down to sing to the white men's club in Nashville I found that McKenzie had assured Wood that the entrance by which they went in was not a servants' entrance, that it was simply a convenient entrance. I want to nail this lie by getting a plan, a photograph and an affidavit. Who could do this for me? I should be very glad to have your advice. We are moving slowly but carefully up here and McKenzie has got to go if it takes ten years.

My best regards to you, Mrs. Stewart and your daughter in which Mrs. DuBois joins me. Yolande is off camping in the hills.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

501/44/4

July 25, 1924.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

Supplementing my letter of a day or so ago I beg to say that the restaurant to which I referred is known as the Grotto and was formerly a Rathskeller. What I want is a picture of the front entrance and the servant's side entrance on the alley. I hope you can get these for me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 26-24

I have been casting around trying to place my hands on the man you need, but so far have been unable to do so. I shall continue to try. I thought I had the man but he said no. Things are quiet down here after the "storm".

All send kind regards

Very truly Yours
F. A. Stewart

5/1/80

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Aug. 15th 24

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

I have tried hard to locate the "Grotto". Can you tell me anything about its location? There is a place on Church st that was formerly called by that name and ready to have pictures made.

Yours &c
F. A. Stewart

The place to which I refer has a front and a side entrance

But of course we should be certain about location

10/4/24

August 23,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Ave. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

I only know about"The "Grotto" by hearsay. I am sure however that it is not at present called "The Grotto" but used to be called by that name and was a rathskeller. It is partially a basement. This is all the information I have about it and I have not the slightest idea as to where it is located. Would not some of the Fisk students know where the Girls Glee Club sang for the Southern white men? I am sorry to trouble you so much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Aug. 25 24

Dear Dr. Dr Bass:

Do you still
desire the picture? If so
kindly advise me and I'll have
it made at once.

Very truly
F. A. Stewart

86/HH/14

Have located the
place.

August 29,1924

66/44/4

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Avenue N.
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Dr. Stewart:

By all means have the photographs made, that is, a photograph of the front entrance and a photograph of the servants' entrance in the alley. I do not care for elaborate photographs. Just small clear ones. Unmounted prints would do. Send me the bill.

Thank you so much for your trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/KF

October 3,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Ave. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

4/44/25

My dear Dr. Stewart:

The enclosed is a letter for Edward Taylor of Fisk University. I am sending herewith a copy of this letter to you, so that you can see just exactly what it is that we want. Influential members of the board of trustees have been in conference with us. They say that if a letter like this that I mention exists, that it will have tremendous influence on the board of trustees, but of course we must have the actual letter. Will you see that Taylor gets this letter personally and say a word urging him to cooperate with us?

I think things are moving on well and I hope for your help.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/11/37

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Oct. 15-'24

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter came several days ago. That same afternoon I drove out to the school but found that Mr. Taylor had not reached the city. He was expected that night or the following morning. I left word with a friend asking him to call at my office. When after several days, he had not come I sent him a letter through the mails inviting him to come to my office at his early convenience as

5/11/38

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

I wished to see Luis on a matter of business - I ~~did~~ stated the hour when he would be certain to find me at the office - So far I have heard nothing from Luis - though I am quite certain he is in school. I do not think it best to take the matter up with Luis at the school. Has he been approached about this matter before? What further steps do I do?

Did you receive the picture OK? Was it satisfactory? Very truly yours

F. A. Stewart

October 18, 1924.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
323 Eighth Avenue, N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

5/1/139

My dear Dr. Stewart:

The picture was quite all right and I have ordered payment. If you have not received it already you will very soon. Do nothing more in the Taylor case except to try to get that letter in his hands at your leisure. Thank you very much.

We have had three conferences with the committee of the Trustees and slowly but surely we are getting things started. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/3/53

November 15,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Ave. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

Please read the enclosed and then hand the copy to DeBerry who is attending the Fisk board meeting. I am sorry to trouble you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/11/43

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Nash. 19-24

The meeting of the Trustee Board is over and we are all pretty happy. You have done a great work Don't be too hasty. He will have to go sooner or later - sooner I believe.

Dr. ~~Dubois~~ Dr Berry will write you in full about the meetings held by the trustees. Our friend made a very poor showing. All the good that has been accomplished so far is due to the splendid stand you have taken in this matter. Dressing

5/11/44

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

the teeie the visitors were here all the students and many of the citizens were expecting you.

Have your letter to Dr Berry — a committee of alumni to confer from time to time with the trustees was named. —

There is but one Du Bois and his name is W. E. Burghardt

Yours very truly
F. A. Stewart

Kind regards to
Mrs. Du Bois & Miss Yolande)

December 17,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart
323 Eighth Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Enclosed please find a memorandum which we are sending to all members of the committee. Of course you understand that what they are trying to do is to split up the alumni and what we are trying to do is to forge a united front before they can do it.

I think we are pretty certain of having at our meeting Proctor, Gandy, Inborden and Miss Boaz. If you will come, the presence of five possibly will make Mrs. Washington and Robinson come. In addition to this we shall have between 100 and 150 of the alumni of Fisk from all over the country. Please make every effort and sacrifice to be here. We must not let them out-manoeuvre us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/44/43

5/1/13

DR. F. A. STEWART
323 EIGHTH AVENUE N.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Dec. 17, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
#69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your favor of recent date received. Yes, I am a member of the Greater Fisk Committee. I hope as a member of that committee to be able to help correct some of the difficulties in which the school now finds itself.

Am hoping to be able to come to New York for your meeting of the 2nd and 3rd. I am satisfied that it will be a meeting which will show us the direction in which we should go.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

F. A. Stewart

S*B

F. A. Stewart.

5/3/54

December 29,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart

323 Eighth Avenue, North

Nashville, Tennessee

Expect you as our guest if you can endure cramped quarters.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

December 31,1924

Dr. F. A. Stewart

323 Eighth Avenue, North

Nashville, Tennessee

We are depending on your presence January second and third.

H. H. Proctor

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

89/44/4

5/13/37

Night Letter

July 7,1924

Mr. Frank R. Stewart

3313 Milwaukee Street

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My friend, W. P. Dabney of Cincinnati is motoring through Pittsburgh this week. Advise him as to stopping places and introduce him at Loendi Club.

W. E. B. DuBois

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING
JOHN HOAR

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 2nd April 1924

4/4/15

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very glad to be assured that you are at home again and have had a very successful time. There is no one better entitled to such an opportunity as you have had, and who is better able to make good use of it.

I have been reading the Crisis with great interest, especially your description of your African experiences. It is a very fascinating narrative and makes one feel that Africa is destined to be a very populous region. I cannot help feeling as the years go by that we are gradually gaining ground everywhere, that the colored people are showing that they are the equals of other men, and that they have moreover certain qualities and abilities of their own which are sources of power. They are destined to shine in art and music as well as in the harder works of life, and their white neighbors are beginning to realize that they are not to be trampled upon. I write this to welcome you home, and to express my pleasure that you resume your important work.

Sincerely yours,

Moorfield Storey

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING
JOHN HOAR

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 5th April 1924

4/8/24

4/50/23

The DuBois Dinner Committee

Mercantile Bank Building

5th Ave. at 14th St. New York City.

Gentlemen:

I regret very much that my engagements in Boston will make it impossible for me to attend the dinner in honor of Dr. DuBois, which is a genuine disappointment to me.

He certainly deserves all the honor that we can pay him for he has devoted his life to the cause of his race, and has been for years a most effective leader,-a brave man, a brilliant writer, a wise editor. We are all proud of him, and I am glad this dinner will give his friends an opportunity to express their regard for him. It should be a fitting recognition of his great public service.

Yours truly,

Moorfield Storey

April 15, 1924.

Mr. Moorfield Storey,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Massachusetts.

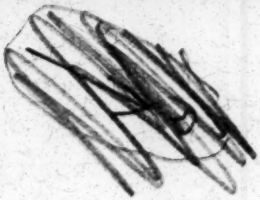
My dear Mr. Storey:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of April seventh and thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/4614



THE FENWAY 24

Nov. 23. 1924

Dear Doctor Dubois

A slight indisposition has kept me at home for a few days and given me advance to catch up with my reading. I have devoted some of my time to the Crisis, and I have derived pleasure and encouragement. Braithwaite's paper on "The Negro in Literature" the constantly increasing stream

of graduates passing from schools and colleges where pains are given as to such matters as that at Tuskegee. The records of each and all are all signs of steady progress upward. You are doing a great work and your editorials always ring true.

I wish we could have Coolidge to abolish segregation in the Department at Washington. He professes sympathy with our highest ideals. It is in his power to strike a tremendous blow against segregation. While the present state of things is allowed to continue, the Government of the United States by its example is justifying segregation everywhere and Coolidge ought to reinstate the system which was opposed by every President of the United States from Lincoln to Taft.

The case can be stated very strongly, and I should like to make him face the issue and take a stand.

I am considering the segregation case from Washington to put right. It seems a difficult

care. but the more I think of it the more confident I feel that if the Court will entertain the appeal we shall win

Marie

Sincerely yrs

Walter

November 24, 1924.

Mr. Moorfield Storey,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, 9, Massachusetts.

4/35/10

My dear Mr. Storey:

I appreciate so much you kind words concerning The Crisis and the fact that you do find time in a busy life to read it. I hope we can get this matter of segregation straight up to Coolidge, but I am afraid he is too shifty an individual to allow himself to be faced by anything which he doesn't want to face.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/46/39

December 30,1924

Mr. Moorfield Storey
735 Exchange Building
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Storey:

I thank you so much for your very kind letter of November 23 which I took the liberty of quoting in the last Crisis. I hope this will find you in satisfactory health and that we may see you at the annual meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/1163

1303 Harding St
Nashville, Tenn
June 9, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City,

My dear Mr. DuBois,

Inclosed find the pledge card that we ask sign in advance of entering classes.

Yours,
Geo. W. Streator.

1302 Harding St.
Nashville, Tennessee,
Sept. 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
My dear Dr. DuBois:

On the Tuesday night that we met at the home of Dr. Philippe following the commencement exercises at Fisk, a great bit of enthusiasm marked our meeting. Since then however - and natural it is, too - there have been "quitters" in the ranks. Fear of losing a chance to "finish" an education has been of no small proportions among the Fisk students. Trumped-up charges backed by invitations to go elsewhere were brought to bear this summer. At present I am under suspension, under a charge that is as unfair as any. (If you care to have them, I shall send you the letters that have passed between me and McKenzie; they might be interesting as well as of evidence.) On the whole however, the same desire to see Fisk rid of McKenzie burns within the breasts of the majority of students and local citizens - spite of

4/14/76

J.C. Napier's humorous letter to the press.

My chief purpose in writing this letter is to find out whether you have seen McKenzie's letter to Cravath in answer to the latter's request for a copy of your speech. I have seen it. What's more, I have copied the major portions of it, tho I might have lost some parts of it in my haste. This letter was sent to J.C. Napier by McKenzie. Thru a personal friend - one whose position and prestige would be endangered by the letting slip of his name in connection with the letter - I was enabled to read this letter. I might say that I have seen worse men than McKenzie but I don't believe I'd tell the truth. For that reason I know he would do anything in his power to embarass one who opposes him. Don't, therefore, - not for my sake, but because of the promise I made "not to involve" my friend, - divulge the source, if you desire what I have of the letter. I'm sorry I couldn't have found it sooner.

I would like to know too, just what

4/44/77

one might expect from the Trustees in the matter of a student-petition at present. Whatever you write will be confidential, lest McPherrin know about it.

Either your daughter or Dr. Phillippe will vouch for my sincerity in this matter, I am sure.

Truly yours,

Geo. W. Streator

4/4/78

September 15,1924

Mr. George W. Streator
1302 Harding Street
Nashville, Tenn.

4/44/4

My dear Mr. Streator:

I thank you for your letter. I should be very glad indeed to have a copy or a partial copy of the letter to which you refer. I have not seen or heard of it. Rush it to me. I would like very much to have it before Friday if possible.

I hope very much that the students will send a statement and a protest to the trustees. If necessary we will withhold the names of the signers until we have a guarantee that they shall not suffer in any way for their statement.

Be assured that this fight is going on until McKenzie leaves Fisk.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KR

Sept. 18, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City,
My dear Dr. DuBois,

Enclosed find the original copy I made of the letter. Not having a typewriter and not wishing to take chances with public stenographers, I submit it in long hand.

5/11/89

McKenzie has charged me with an indefinable crime. - He won't call it "theft" nor will he call it anything definite. His letter would lead one to infer that I had received money for an article which I refused to deliver. (His "cat's paw" in the matter is Mrs. Anderson. A talk with him last night brought out conflicting statements. Plainly speaking, Anderson either has a convenient way of forgetting facts of the case, or else he is lying.) I enclose his (the N.Y.) first letter, my reply and his second letter. Keep these for me.

Last night Anderson said: "Why don't

you drop the fight and go elsewhere?
I don't think Dr. McKenzie will withdraw
refuse your credits."

But I won't go elsewhere - not with
the intimations of dishonesty that his letter
gives. I have written the firm from whom
the medals were ordered for the letters
sent them by us (Mr. Geo Calhoun and
myself). If I can't get these letters, I have
a letter from Mr. Calhoun to the effect
that the order was duly placed by me as
his representative. His letter will state
further that the second order from the
Rochester firm was never filled. (The girl's
medal was in the second order.) Never
receiving this second order, I purchased
from a retailer a medal of better grade
and quality and mailed it to the girl.
A day or two after I mailed it, I received
McKenzie's first letter.

5/11/96

Anderson's statement of the case to
me is in the main this: When the money
was given me several days after spring-

day — after the first batch was delivered — I am supposed to have told Anderson that I had delivered all of the medals. The fact is, I told him exactly what the facts of the case were. Later in the summer when Anderson asked me if I had delivered Miss Tillars medal, Anderson declares he told me that McKenzie had asked about it. His (Anderson's) charges are, then: (1) I told him all medals were delivered (2) I ~~the~~ ignored his official request for satisfaction in the matter. (I didn't know until I went to him about McK.'s letter that he was officially involved). (3) Anderson says he believes I was honest about the medal but negligent. He says further that McKenzie kept after him all summer with the question: "Don't you think it's about time to suspend George Streator?" Anderson claiming all the while to be my friend didn't tell me that until last week.

5/11/91

When Anderson spoke to me about the medals, he did so in the presence of

Miss Tillar. I told him and her that the order had never been filled by the Rochester firm. I left them apparently satisfied. I saw Miss Tillar frequently during the summer. If she felt that I was dishonest she didnt mention it. In fact, I received a card from her when she arrived in Texas with the usual "Arrived safely. Write me". Further to show that she evidenced no concern over the matter, she, on two, occasions borrowed money from me to purchase lunch in the cafeteria.

I feel that McKenzie is either fighting me thru Anderson or that he is using Jason's method of stirring up a fight among the opposition - Anderson and I were on good terms and Anderson was a bit dissatisfied over his not being made professor of Math. Perhaps Anderson has been promised the chair this year and is showing his "loyalty" by helping to weed out the "disloyal" and "radical" students.

5/11/42

Here then is my case. I will appreciate any advice or suggestion you might offer.

The mss. is in my writing. Be careful with it as I know you will.

Respt yours,

Geo W. Streator
1302 Harding St

5/1/93

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

1924 OCT 1 PM 4 54

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Received at

832 BROADWAY
STUYVESANT 9077-8

[George W. Sweator]

1924 OCT 1 PM 4 43

NAA315 9

NASHVILLE TENN 1 335P

W E B DUBOIS

0391

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

RETURN LETTERS TO ME FROM MACK I NEED THEM

STRAIGHT.

4/44/75

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION

CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL

[GEORGE STREATOR]
1302 Harding Street,
Nashville, Tenn.,
October 2, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City.
Dear Dr. DuBois,

Enclosed find copy of letter I sent to the Prudential Committee of Fisk University. McKenzie would not give me a definite statement as to what his charge against me is. Hence the telegram for his letters. He did the usual thing - stated that all he knew was what Anderson told him. Anderson says all he knows is what McKenzie told him. However Anderson states that McKenzie is willing to "drop" the "charge" provided I give him satisfaction on these points: that I am not opposed to the administration; that I am in sympathy with McKenzie and his policy. Anderson does not definitely state that McKenzie wants me to do that. He does say that he knows McKenzie is of the opinion that I "don't approve of the faculty and

4/14/14

its program." (Whatever that is). It is plainly a question of my "attitude".

I am asking for a settlement of my particular case on its merits. I am asking for a letter stating whether the charges are dropped or not dropped and why. I want that in black and whites.

Then I will be willing to discuss the question of attitude or paper; if he puts on paper what he wants me to tell him. Perhaps I'll never be able to discuss the matter; for I feel that he will never write the letter.

I do not expect a fair decision from McKenzie in this matter.

Please have some copies of the "Herald" mailed to me at 218-5th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee. And, if you please about ten copies of the last issue of The "Age" containing a report of the N.Y. Club's meeting.

Regt Yrs. W. Streator

4/14/150

I believe that I can secure for ~~you~~ you the complete letter from which I copied those bits sent you. The stenographer, you might tell Dr. Philippse, was "Herbst."

The Fisk "News" contains nothing whereas I expected Fisher would defend McKenzie. I notice a bit of "dope" for my aunt, Mrs. J.C. Wright of Daytona, Florida. However I don't believe she is pro-McKenzie. At least her ~~friend~~ neglect is not.

Cpwc

4/14/15

[ENCLOSURE]

1302 Harding Street,
Nashville, Tennessee

Oct. 1, 1924.

Prudential Committee,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sirs:

In answer to the charge brought against me and made known to me through Dr. McKenzie in his letter of September 8th, which was received by me on the night of September 10th, I wish to make the following statements:

The Spring-day Committee through its chairman, Mr. Anderson, appointed Messrs. Goodwin and Fields and me a committee with authority to select and distribute suitable medals and ribbons for spring-day prizes. Mr. Goodwin left the matter to me and Mr. Fields. Mr. Fields and I agreed on bronze medals for winners of the events and ribbons for the second and third place contestants. In making out our list we included, as we thought, all events. Mr. Fields then left the matter in my hands. Mr. Fields, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Anderson and others of the committee knew that I was in the business commonly called the "Jewelry Business". In fact Mr. Anderson put me on that committee because of my knowledge of that business. This brings us to this point:

(1) I sold the medals to the Spring-day committee.

When the medals arrived I found that we had a shortage and told Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Anderson and as I recall, Mr. Caruthers. (Mr. Caruthers and I were riding the same car home the evening the medals came. I showed them to him and as I recall, expressed my regret that there was a shortage). I delivered the medals to the contestants and expressed my regrets to Miss Tillar that the medal which might be given her if she so desired it (which medal I now hold and have always held) was not suitable for a young lady in that it had the cast of a man-player. She was certainly of that opinion; for an extraxt from her letter of September 16th, reads:

> "I have one medal from Fisk and it is no thirty or fifty cents medal; it is one which I am proud to own and proud to show to any one.-- the Athletic Association should have been ashamed to award such junk as some of the boys received".

This brings out then, the point:

(2) Miss Tillar did not want what the Association or rather the Spring-day committee had to offer her.

By virtue of the authority placed in me by the other members of the sub-committee, i.e., Messrs. Goodwin and Fields, I took it upon myself to satisfy the complaint of Miss Tillar. An attached letter from Mr. George R. Calhoun of this city, my employer, under whose name the medals were ordered from the manufacturer, will bear out my statements that I made an honest effort to get a medal suitable and acceptable to Miss Tillar. That makes point

(3) I made an honest effort to get a medal suitable and acceptable to Miss Tillar.

When I received the last amount of the money due me for the order, I stated as I thought, very plainly to Mr. Anderson the situation;- - saying to him that I would take the responsibility of getting Miss Tillar's medal. However, I must say that Mr. Anderson does not recall that conversation, yet I beg to enter as point

(4) I informed the chairman of the Spring-day committee of the situation.

Further, I received no official order to make an immediate settlemen with Miss Tillar at any time dusing the summer. The only conversation that I recall having with the chairman was one in the presence of Miss Tillar. Immediately afterwards Miss Tillar and I led a march around the girls' gym pavillion and no further mention of the matter was made. This left me under the impression that I offer as point

(5) I felt all the time that the committee was satisfied with my explanation.

Miss Tillar received her medal. This excerpt from her letter of September 23rd:

"The medal has come and I think it very pretty - much more like a real medal than those that were given Merrill and Charles. -------This is simply a statement to the effect that I have received the medal. I'll not take time to write the persons named in one of your previous letters. -------I am sorry to have caused you so much trouble about such a trivial matter--------".

4/44/127

This too, is significant:

"P. S. I shall have the medal engraved but I'll not ask you to pay for it since you have has so much trouble about it already".

The post-mark of Dr. McKenzie's first letter to me is "September 9th, 6:30 p. m." Thus you see, the Post-office stamp shows that his letter did not reach me until September 10th, since it bore no special-delivery stamp. My mail receipt shows by post office stamp a package mailed to Margaret Tillar September 9th, 1924. Further communication with the Post office will show that it was forwarded from Marlin, Texas to Orange, N. J. This gives me point

(6) I was not coerced in sending the medal. Its sending was a matter of my own free will.

I hold all the letters from which I have quoted. If necessary I will have a notary attest as to the correctness of the data from which I quote.

Respectfully yours,

4/4/37

4/44/73

October 3,1924

Mr. George W. Streator
1302 Harding Street
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Enclosed is the manuscript which you sent me. I trust this is what you mean. I have retained copies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

October 23, 1924.

Q8/44/4

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am sending about two hundred and fifty copies of the Fisk Herald to President Work at Roger Williams University. He is to take out such copies as he wishes and hand the rest over to you. You may sell them or give them away and keep for yourself whatever monies you can get for them. If you need more let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Mr. George Streator,
1302 Harding Street,
Nashville, Tennessee.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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1924 NOV 13 AM 12 47

NASHVILLE TENN 12

W E B DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

STAGE SET FOR A SUCCESSFUL MEETING | IF NY CLUB COMES STUDENTS WILL PRESENT GRIEVANCES TO TRUSTEES THRU COMMITTEE | FACULTY LEANING OUR WAY | NAPIER PRESENT AT PROTEST MEETING CANT SAY WE ARE SATISFIED | STUDENTS HAVE EXCELLENT SPIRIT | MORALE HIGH | SIGNED

T STREATOR.

[Student Inter-Racial Forum] [c9243]

K

This brief is prepared with the hope and expectation that you will investigate thoroughly and without prejudice the claims which we have set forth here. We know that the public generally has received the wrong impression about the situation at Fisk and the character and number of students involved. Unfortunately, the daily press leaned towardsone side of the questions when the "demonstration" of some of the Fisk men took place. The truth from the standpoint of the students is not generally known. What we state here, we can prove, however.

By the request of the Student Inter-Racial Forum, we have prepared this brief, because the Forum is interested in the Truth.

We submit the following excerpt from Court testimony:

1/4/4

Officer: "Professor McKenzie, why did you give me the names of these boys?"

Dr. McKenzie: "It's a long story, your honor. These men have spoken against my administration and my policies all during the year. While I had no actual proof that they were in the disturbance, I felt that they might be behind this or anything of its nature.

Is it fair that the men whose testimony had been heard and respected by the Board of Trust should be stigmatized by arrest and expulsion, and characterized as "Undesirables" simply because they dared to express the opinions of the group in this, the land of Freedom?

Respectfully submitted by

Chas. S. Lewis, Chattanooga, Tennessee
George W. Streator, Nashville, Tennessee

BRIEF HISTORY OF FISK TROUBLE

I. Eight or nine years of discontent growing in intensity each year.

A. General complaint against the McKenzie Administration which destroyed student activities already in existence on campus.

1. Student paper suppressed in 1914.
2. Student Council abandoned about 1918.
3. Athletic Association discouraged and finally suppressed in 192
4. Y.M.C.A. crippled and practically let die in 1920.
5. Independence of literary clubs threatened by Dr. McKenzie's ambition in 1921, to select membership of each club and to supervise each meeting.
6. Baseball stricken from sport calendar in 1921.
7. Track meets forbidden in 1923.
8. Reluctance to allow a student to represent students in International student conference in 1924.
9. Discouragement of dramatics and self-expression in general by minute supervision, to the point that all student orations, debates, etc., were practically written by faculty and approved by President.
10. Breach driven between student bodies of Fisk and Meharry by Dean of Women and two members of faculty in letter which insulted Meharry men.
11. President rendered ineffective efforts made to beautify campus by discouraging attempts made to pull weeds and plant flowers.

B. Individual students penalized by efforts to bring adjustment between President and students.

II. November "demonstration".

A. An outbreak "typical" not only of "Negro colleges" but of all schools, colleges and universities from time immemorial.

1. Staged in protest to "tyrannical" attitude of President McKenzie toward student body.

2. "Grievances" of student body posted on doorposts and on bulletin boards. Promptly torn down by hostile members of faculty.

B. Students successfully organized and a committee of fourteen to represent students before the Trustees appointed.

III. A. Students heard by Trustees. "Grievances" called "Constructive Criticisms" by Mr. Cravath and various other members of board.

B. Students ask for a "greater freedom".

1. "Remove the spirit of oppression".
2. "Remove the spirit of distrust".
3. "Relieve us of the spy-system."
4. Allow us student activities.
5. Sympathetic teachers and instructors.
6. Encouragement of student endeavor.

(a) "Allow us some originality".
(b) "If we make mistakes, help us up; don't crush us down".

C. Definite Requests:

1. Student Council.
2. Reorganization of athletics.
3. Student publication.
4. Fraternities and sororities.

IV. SUMMARY:

A. Unrest among students for at least eight years.
1. Students kept disorganized by faculty's "Spy-system". With few exceptions a student's confidence was a thing not to be rejected.
2. "Reign of Terror" kept down effective protest.
1. Intimidation; low marks; "hounding" of former students who entered other schools.

B. Students expelled were duly elected and supported by representatives of student-body.

C. The President made a weak promise to aid in the remaking of the athletic association January 2. Student plans were ready and he was notified on at least five separate occasions. No action taken.

D. No one act provoked the series of outbreaks. The President's attitude and his actual words through a period of several years finally provoked the strike.

E. In connection with the "demonstration", there was no shooting; neither were there threats against the life of anybody.

F. And above all, Fisk students did not raise the race issue. Definite proof points to the fact that the race issue was injected by Dr. McKenzie and by men and women more or less intimately connected with the Administration.

G. Some parents have sent their children back to school. True. The students have had no organized agency for propaganda. The parents do not know what their children undergo at Fisk.

H. Do you know that over a hundred of last year's under-graduates did not return to Fisk this year?

4/44/3

MRS. BLANCHE W. STUBBS, Director
827 Tatnall Street

FREDERICK BRINGHURST, Treasurer
Wilmington Savings Fund

MRS. CARRIE M. S. PIPES, Chairman
of Executive Committee

DR. J. B. STUBBS, Chairman of Building
Committee

Garrett Settlement House

N. E. Cor. Seventh and Walnut Streets
Wilmington, Delaware

ADVISORY BOARD

MISS HELEN S. GARRETT
Chairman

MRS. WILLIAM P. BANCROFT

MRS. ALICE duPONT ORTIZ

MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER

GEORGE B. MILLER

July 14 - 1924

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois,
New York

Dear Dr. du Bois,

A group of Delaware citizens are planning a P. S. du Pont testimonial, -as a mark of appreciation for his giving outright to the colored people of Delaware eighty-three of the most modern, up-to-date schools in the country.

We would like to have this portrait painted by a colored artist - and have it placed on the walls of our State House, or some other equally prominent place. However my object in writing you is to ask if we have an artist who could paint Mr. du Ponts picture creditably? Is there anyone whom you

4/35/4

are willing to recommend? If so, will you not be good enough to advise me immediately, as we are planning to hold this testimonial either the last week of September or the first of October.

Mrs. Maud Thompson, the wife of the pastor of Ezion M. E. Church, has taken the initiative in this matter, and if our plans can be carried out, I am sure everyone will have reason to be proud.

May I ask that you will respond immediately - please?

Thanking you very sincerely for the assistance I am certain you will give us

I am

Very truly yours

Blanche W. Stubbs.

Treas. of Comm.

July 16,1924

Mrs. Blanche W. Stubbs
827 Tatnall Street
Wilmington, Del.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of July 14, I beg to say that there is but one colored man resident in America, whom I would unhesitatingly recommend to paint Mr. DuPont's picture and that is E. A. Harleston, 118 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S.C. If you will write him and mention my name he will write you and tell you of his training and let you see specimens of his work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/35-3

MRS. BLANCHE W. STUBBS, Director
827 Tatnall Street

FREDERICK BRINGHURST, Treasurer
Wilmington Savings Fund

MRS. CARRIE M. S. PIPES, Chairman
of Executive Committee

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Committee

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MRS. ALICE duPONT ORTIZ
MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER
GEORGE B. MILLER

July 18-1924

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you very, very much for your prompt response to my recent communication - and for sending me the information I desired. Another thought has come to my mind since writing you - and if you are interested in our proposal, I am certain you are able to make helpful suggestions.

My idea is this: We had already planned to have a parade in connection with the celebration. I believe that instead of having an ordinary parade - a pageant - representing the progress of the negro from ante-bellum days - to the era of the Public schools would be far more impressive -

4/30-17

The difficulty lies in the fact that none of us has had any experience in putting on a pageant, and I am fearful that our effort in this direction might not be creditable. We want only the best. Would you advise our undertaking this phase of the affair? and could you advise me where I might find help or suggestions? We cannot undertake anything too elaborate. The time is short and our lack of experience would prohibit any great undertaking along this line.

I am writing Mr. Harrison to-day. I can assure you of my deep gratitude for your kindness and interest in our effort to let Mr. du Pont know that we appreciate him.

Very sincerely yours

Alexander W. Stubbs

U.B. Local Branch N.A.A.C.P.

July 24, 1924.

4/35/6

Miss Blanche W. Stubbs,
827 Tatnall Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

My dear Madam:

I think Miss Ada Crogman, Clark University, South Atlanta, Georgia would be able to aid you in arranging the pageant which you have in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

July 25, 1924.

4/35/5

Mrs. Blanche W. Stubbs,
827 Tatnall Street,
Wilmington, Delaware.

My dear Madam:

I think Miss Ada Crogman, care of R. R. Wright Jr., 105 South 34th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., would be able to aid you in arranging the pageant which you have in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MRS. J. B. STUBBS
827 TATNALL STREET
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Dec. 13-1924

12/13/24

My dear Dr. du Bois,

I am enclosing a newspaper report - and a much jumbled one it is - of the du Pont testimonial which was a really historic occasion and wonderful affair - I am also enclosing a copy of the letter sent to all colored teachers throughout the State and

be very soon, because it was so great a pleasure to watch Mr. Harleston work. He turned over one of his offices to Mr. Harleston - in the du Pont building - and sat for him at various times during the three weeks that the portrait was being painted.

I was more than anxious to have you attend the testimonial - but as usual with our folks - any possible stumbling block was

showing that December the fifth was set aside as a holiday -

Harleston's portrait of Mr. du Pont is excellent. In his speech, Mr. du Pont spoke in highest praise of Mr. Harleston's work. He said that he expected to be bored by having to sit for the artist - but before the first sitting was over, he was wondering how soon it would be necessary for him to sit again and was hoping that it might

put in our way to
keep us from raising
the money and carrying
out our plans - and this
was done by a group
of our supposedly best people
and some of the teachers
themselves. We are now
eight hundred dollars in
debt to Mr. Hartelow - a
crying shame - but altho
I am not chairman of the
affair - I have taken hold
of the matter and am deter-
mined to get the money if I
have to stump the state - -
We duely appreciate your cooperation
Sincerely Blanche W. Stubbs

4/31/20

December 17,1924

Mrs. J. B. Stubbs
827 Tatnall Street
Wilmington, Del.

My dear Mrs. Stubbs:

I thank you very much for the information which you sent me. I am so glad Mr. Marleston was able to do a good piece of work. I hope you will see that he gets paid as I know he needs it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

April 23, 1924.

4/13/24

Mr. Charles Studin,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Studin:

Now that it is all over, may I tell you how deeply I appreciate your work and kindness in the matter of my dinner. It was an occasion which I shall never forget.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Office of Executive Secretary
503 Commercial Trust Bldg
Phila, Pa.

Confidential

Philadelphia Jany. 10th 1924

Dear Doctor DuBois.

The selection of Charles B. Warren gives you a tremendous advantage. Warren was 100 per cent (minus 3) on right questions - before the war. I got to know him in 1908 - then Edward H. Morris - at Chicago. He is very close to Morris.

Then mutual friends here, we have been quietly boosting him - so much so that many of our main Street (white) lawyers urged the President urging his selection. For obvious reasons I must continue for a definite period in the sub-cellar. Say! You dident do a damn thing to the Coon-pie-hunters! It is mighty good reading. Sockem when they

(over)

4/3/24

Need it. Can't you thicken the Crisis? Part in 25 words? Best year & Raw submitted? Just name the mill who will send a token to Liberia and present a silver service to the American legation at monrovia. The presentation will be made in the mayors room at independence Hall. Feb. 5th. Doctor Love being via Jan 24th Post airmail. I must see you while I am in a good mood.

The Powers send greetings - Sandy Kumm Hodgkins

1924

We sent to friends at Xmas time (1923) 30 Copies of the Xmas Crisis. Result; Seventeen (17) of these friends wrote us during 1924, stating they had subscribed and were actually reading Dan Readings Bible. And some of them also write now in the-rich praises, and now and then they give you hell. So do I.

1925

At Xmas time (1924) we doubled up, sending both the Xmas "Crisis" and its foster-child Xmas "Opportunity". We are curios to see whats what!

Best wishes -

Swann

July 29,1924

The President
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N. Y.

071/44/4

My dear Sir:

Miss Cussie M. Emanuel called upon me the other day. She stated that she and her sister have both finished the sophomore year at Syracuse University, that they wished to leave that institution and go to Howard University and that the reason for their decision was that they believed that they were being discriminated against in the matter of assigning them rooms in the university.

I know this young woman and I know her father. Her father is a man of standing in the community and the young woman is quiet, well-bred and has much ability. I advised her strongly not to leave Syracuse. I told her that I did not think it a good plan to change colleges during the under graduate courses, that I had always had good reports from Syracuse University with regard to its treatment of colored students and that I hoped that in her case there was some mistake. I told her that I would write to the authorities about it.

I am therefore writing to you as president of the institution to ask if Syracuse University is going to refuse to assign rooms to colored women students on the same terms that rooms are assigned to white women. I am enclosing Miss Emanuel's letter and it seems to me that whatever the decision of the university, at least Miss Emanuel is due a clear and unequivocable statement. I should be glad to have Miss Emanuel's letter returned and an answer from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

4/14/44

WEBD/KF

Syracuse University

Syracuse, N. Y.

Office of the Chancellor
Chas. W. Flint

August 4th, 1924

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have tried to investigate the matter brought up in yours of July 29th, the enclosure in which is returned by this mail. The young woman in charge of the work in the Treasurer's Office is on her vacation. A more serious difficulty was encountered in the fact that the Dean of Women, who, of course, is the real deciding factor in all of these matters, resigned last May to take a new position in Boston and is no longer with us. It will be difficult for me to get at the exact facts from our standpoint in order to make explanation.

In general, however, I think our reputation is known and we try to be perfectly fair in these matters. It is quite possible that the Dean has advised some of the women to choose approved rooming houses rather than a room in our very limited dormitory space, not because of any race discrimination upon our part but to protect them from any embarrassment which might arise from attitudes which it would be impossible for us to control by discipline. On this, however, I have no information.

Yours very truly,

Chas W Flint

4/44/169

August 5, 1924.

Mr. Charles W. Flint,
Office of the Chancellor,
Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August fourth and thank you for it. But I think you will see that this letter leaves the matter in a very indefinite and unsatisfactory state. If these girls apply now for rooms in a dormitory will their application have consideration regardless of their color and how shall this application be made? It seems to me that some such assurance as this is due them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

January 10, 1924

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THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/42

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois,
℅ The Crisis, 70-5th Av.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

As you perhaps know, we are the publishers of the Knights of Columbus "Racial Contributions" series.

We want to give your book as good a send-off as possible, and therefore ask you to please give us the following information as aids in advertising your book:

✓ 1. A 200 word autobiographical sketch.

2. A 200 word description of the book.

✓ 3. A list of your immediate friends who will be most interested in this book.

✓ 4. A more extensive list of your friends and acquaintances who will be pleased to hear of the publication.

5. A list of booksellers with whom you are personally acquainted, or who you have reason to believe would make an effort to push your book.

✓ 6. A list of periodicals which are most likely to give a good review of this book.

7. Any other sources that may occur to you as aids in selling it.

8. Kindly give us the exact wording you wish to have on the cover. Do you want the word "Dr." to appear on the cover, title page, or on advertising matter?

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Ellis Schuttleund

Sales Department.

/ IMS/MK

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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4/38/414

January 14, 1924

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We have received from the Historical Commission of the Knights of Columbus the enclosed forewords and tables of contents for your book.

Will you kindly let us know which of the two sets you want us to use and oblige

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

HTS/RH
Enc.

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

January 16, 1924.

Editor Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston 9, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

4/38/43

Dr. DuBois is in Nigeria and in his absence I am undertaking to answer your letter of January 14th.

I have received the two sets of tables os contents. Of course I can not say positively which Dr. DuBois would prefer, but from my knowledge of him I should think it extremely likely that he would prefer the one which he himself wrote which I take to be the "Prescript". I am wondering though if it would not be possible for your to include also this foreword which was evidently written by some one on the historical commission of the Knights of Columbus.

Yours truly,

JF.PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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4/39/41

March 11, 1924

Miss Jessie Fauset,
c/o The Crisis,
70 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Fauset:

Please accept our thanks for the sales data on Dr. DuBois' book which you sent us on March 8th.

We shall appreciate if you will request Dr. DuBois to supply us with the other items as soon after his return as he can conveniently attend to them.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

I.M. Schmittkamd

Sales Department.

IMS:MZ

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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4/38/63

March 19, 1924

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very anxious to get your manuscript on the market and we would therefore ask you to return the proofs of your book at your earliest convenience.

Trusting you will attend to this matter as soon as you receive this letter, we are

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

M. S. Kirshen

MSK/RH Manufacturing Department.

per R. H.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

March 21, 1924.

Mr. M. S. Kirshen,

Stradford Company,

234 Boylston Street,

Boston, Nine, Massachusetts.

Just returned from five months trip to Africa. Will read proofs immediately and have them in your hands certainly before April first and probably by March twenty fifth. Be sure and await them as there are a vew necessary corrections. Sorry to have kept you waiting.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

4/38/62

March 21, 1924.

Mr. M. S. Kirshen,
Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston, 9, Mass.

4/38/61

My dear Sir:

I sent you today a night letter with the following message:

"Just returned from five months trip to Africa. Will read proofs immediately and have them in your hands certainly before April first and probably by March twenty fifth. Be sure and await them as there are a few necessary corrections. Sorry to have kept you waiting."

If possible I should like to take until April first because of the tremendous accumulation of details that have arisen in the office during my absence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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4/38/54

March 25, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

You may retain the proofs till April first.

We are anxious to get started on the advertising campaign for your book and we should like to get whatever suggestions you may send us at this time.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schmittkind

HTS/RH

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

April 2, 1924.

4/38/53

Mr. Henry T. Schmittkind,
The Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston, 9, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I am returning herewith, under another cover, the proofs which I am addressing to 289 Congress Street.

I notice that the "Prescript" has not been set up. Please be sure and have this put in as it is an integral part of the whole book. Any other introduction that the publishers may want could go before this. Please be sure and let me see the paged proof. I shall be in my office daily during this month and will see that it gets back to you promptly.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

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4/28/19

April 4, 1924

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THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your galley proofs have just arrived.

The "Prescript" is going to be set up and a proof will be sent to you.

The page proofs will be sent for your examination as soon as they are ready.

We are anxious to start the advertising campaign on your book and we should like to get your assistance in this.

We are planning to begin with an advertisement in The Crisis about one month before the book is off the press.

Could you supply us with a list of agents who would sell your book?

We should also like to receive from you as extensive a list as possible of people who are likely to be interested in this book, a list of booksellers, fraternal organizations, educational societies, etc., etc. In other words, we want to omit no channel whereby we may further the sale of your book.

Could you carry a supply at the office of The Crisis?

My personal interest in your manuscript is much more than merely a business one. The subject which you have so excellently treated is near to my heart, and I am anxious to see the book go big. I would therefore appreciate your cooperation in every way, as we want to push it as vigorously from this end as possible.

Please give my regards to Augustus Dill.

Trusting your book will have the success which we are anticipating for it, I am

Cordially yours,

Henry T. Schmidt

HTS/RH

Keeping track
Apr 1920
circulation

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

April 8, 1924

Mr. I. M. Schmittkind
The Stratford Col
234 Boylston St.
Boston 9, Mass.

My dear Mr. Schmittkind:

In your letter of January 10 to Mswhich Miss Fauset answered, you asked about the exact wording on the cover, title page and on advertising matter. I do not wish the word Doctor to be used and on the title page my name should appear as written on the enclosed blank.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

4/38/10

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THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/5

April 9, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In the absence of our Mr. I. M. Schnittkind, I take the liberty of acknowledging your letter of the 8th and to inform you that your suggestions will be complied with.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

AA:MZ

Per A. Astrin

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

April 15, 1924

Mr. I. M. Schnittkind
The Stratford Company
234 Boylston Street
Boston 9, Mass.

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

Volume III of the Census of 1920, containing occupation statistics by race, has just been published. I am rushing you the enclosed figures. They ought to be included somewhere in my book. I hope you can slip them in.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

4/38/46

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

April 17, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We have just received the statistics from you and we are sending the copy over to our Manufacturing Department for insertion at the end of your book, just before the index.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schnittkind

HTS/RH

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

April 21, 1924

Wm. Dull

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4/38/49

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have taken up with Dr. Schnittkind your suggestion that we supply descriptive circulars of your book for distribution in the correspondence of The Crisis and the N.A.A.C.P. He agrees that this would be a good plan, and I should therefore appreciate information as to how many you can use in this way.

We also think it might be a good idea to publish a de luxe edition of the book such as you suggested to me. Will you please write us what, in your opinion, would be the maximum price we could charge for a more elaborately made up edition bound either in leather on in a better cloth?

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

I. M. Schnittkind

Sales Department.

IMS:MZ

Will M. Dull
Crisis Mag?

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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4/38/58

May 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
c/o "The Crisis",
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are herewith inclosing a proof of the "Prescript" as corrected by Mr. McSweeney which we hope you will find satisfactory.

Will you please inform us when we may expect to have all the page proofs returned from you.

Very truly yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

[redacted]

MSK/SC

Inc.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

13 May, 1924.

Mr. I.M. Schnittkind,
Sales Department,
The Stratford Company,
234-240 Boylston Street,
Boston, 9, Mass.

4/3 a/50

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:-

Dr. DuBois is out of the city for several days but I am taking this occasion to make reply to your letter apropos descriptive circulars of his book. THE CRISIS in its correspondence could use probably 5000 such descriptive circulars in its routine work covering a period of a few months. We would be glad to use the circulars in this way, and thereby bring the book to the especial attention of our readers and our business connections.

Sincerely yours,

AGD/HFB.

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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U. S. A.

May 29, 1924.

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THE STRATFORD BOOKS OF FICTION

THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
c/o "The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are inclosing herewith, revised proofs of pages #74-75-76. Will you please O. K. them and return them by return mail, special delivery.

Very truly yours,
THE STRATFORD COMPANY
Mfg. Department

MSK/SC

W. S. Kinsley

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS

form

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A. June 3, 1924

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

THE STRATFORD TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN MASTERPIECES

THE STRATFORD COLLEGE ANTHOLOGIES

THE STRATFORD UNIVERSITY SERIES

THE STRATFORD RELIGIOUS SERIES

THE STRATFORD SERIES OF MODERN POETS

THE STRATFORD BOOKS OF FICTION

THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/52

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you know, The Knights of Columbus will use a thousand copies of your book for publicity purposes. About six or seven hundred of these copies will be distributed to officers and members of The Knights of Columbus, the President of the United States, Cabinet members, etc., etc. There will be left about two or three hundred copies, and we should like to have you suggest various channels through which, in your opinion, these two or three hundred copies may be distributed to advantage. Since you know your own field best, we are looking forward to your kind co-operation.

Will you please therefore send us a list of people to whom these books may be forwarded? This list, as you will readily understand, is not to be a "free list" of friends of either the publishers, The Knights of Columbus, or the author. In preparing the list of those who are to get these complimentary copies, you will please bear in mind that only those people are to be included whose cooperation will prove to be of mutual advantage to yourself, The Knights of Columbus and THE STRATFORD COMPANY.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this, we are

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Publicity Department.

IMS:MZ

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

June 4,1924

Mr. I. M. Schmittkind
The Stratford Co.
234 Boylston St.
Boston 9, Mass.

4/38/60

My dear Mr. Schmittkind:

Dr. DuBois is out of town just now and is not expected back until late in June. Upon his return I shall be glad to bring your letter of June 3rd to his attention.

Yours truly,

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

June 12, 1924

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

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THE STRATFORD COLLEGE ANTHOLOGIES

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THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/30/51

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We believe it essential to take immediate steps for securing agents for your book, which will be ready about three weeks now, from among the Crisis agents. If we waited for the book to be published before making arrangements for agents, valuable time would be lost. After you put us in touch with your agents it will take some time to arrange terms with them, to make record of their territories, to provide credentials, etc. In our opinion this must all be arranged before the book is ready so that the sales campaign may be launched without delay and that the book may not lie idly on our shelves when it might be in circulation instead.

We are corresponding with Mr.Dill concerning the placing of a full page advertisement in the August Crisis, and shall take immediate steps to insert this advertisement as soon as we hear from you about the above matter.

Mr. Dill advises us that he is unable to send out the list of Crisis agents from his office. We should, therefore, suggest that we be advised of the number of agents, that we prepare letters, enclose them in stamped envelopes, and send them to your office to be addressed, - we bearing any expense incurred by you in the process. We are sure you wish to cooperate with us in this, and that you see the value of securing agents and finding out in advance to which ones we are to send samples as soon as the book issues from the press.

We are preparing 5000 circulars like the enclosed, with The Crisis imprint and shall send them to your office as soon as they are ready.

Anticipating a reply at your earliest convenience, and

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U.S.A.

June 12, 1924

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

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THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/52

Dr. William E. B. DuBois, ...2

assuring you of our desire to cooperate in every way possible to effect a large sale for your book, we are

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Sales Department.

IMS:MZ

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

June 19, 1924.

Mr. Henry T. Schmittkind,
The Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston, 9, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Schmittkind:

The annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People takes place in Philadelphia beginning June 25. We ought to have there for distribution announcements concerning my book, "The Gift of Black Folk" and if possible some copies of the book. Is this going to be possible? I should be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

June 20, 1924.

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

THE STRATFORD TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN MASTERPIECES

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THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/32/21

Dr. WilliamE. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of June 19th, we would advise that the descriptive circulars of "THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK" with the imprint of The Crisis have just arrived and we are sending you 5000, as previously suggested by Mr. Dill.

We trust you will be able to use these to good advantage in the coming conference of the N. A. A. C. P., and for distribution in the correspondence of The Crisis.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Sales Department.

IMS:MZ

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U.S.A. June 25, 1924

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

THE STRATFORD TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN MASTERPIECES

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THE STRATFORD SERIES OF MODERN POETS

THE STRATFORD BOOKS OF FICTION

THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/64

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On June 19th, we sent you a supply of the descriptive circulars for "THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK" bearing The Crisis imprint.

I wonder if you have received these, in time for distribution at the conference of the N.A.A.C.P., and for distribution in your daily mail?

I shall be glad to hear that these have been received and are being used.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

I.M. Schmittkind

IMS:MZ Sales Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

June 28, 1924.

4/38/27

Mr. I. M. Schmittkind,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston 9, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the circulars for "The Gift of Black Folk" which are now being used at the Philadelphia conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

July 11, 1924.

4/38/59

Mr. S. M. Schmittkind,
The Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston 9, Mass.

My dear Mr. Schmittkind:

Answering your letter of June third I beg to enclose a list of persons to whom I would like complimentary copies of my book "The Gift of Black Folk" sent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

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THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SERIES

THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/55

July 14, 1924

Dr. William E. B.DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On June 3d we sent you a very important letter in answer to which Miss Foss replied that you would be back at your office late in June and that you would then attend to it.

In order that you may attend to this letter before you come to it in the regular course of correspondence which must have piled up in your absence, I take the liberty to enclose a copy of it.

Your book is now in the bindery and I would therefore appreciate your letting us know immediately about the disposition of the 200 or 300 copies as indicated in our letter of June 3d.

We have sent you several requests and suggestions with regard to the best way of pushing the sales of your book and we have received no reply to any of them. We realize that it was impossible for you to attend to those matters, but we are very anxious to give THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK as good a start as possible and I would therefore like to urge you to reply to us at once about the various matters mentioned in our previous correspondence. If you cannot recall those matters readily, please let us know and we will note them down once more for your attention.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

IMS/RH

Publicity Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

July 17, 1924.

Mr. S. M. Schmittkind,
The Stratford Company,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston 9, Mass.

4/38/47

My dear Mr. Schmittkind:

Answering your letter of July 14th, first enclosed please find a list of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons to whom I would like copies of my book to be sent.

Secondly, we have distributed already about two thousand of the circulats which you sent us and already have some orders for the book. We can distribute more as soon as the book is actually on the market.

Thirdly, if you will furnish us four hundred letters to agents we will send them through our addressing machine here and send them out to our agents.

Fourthly, when the book is on the market an advertisement should appear in The Crisis. The copy for the September

Crisis in at the latest August fourth.

Fifthly, I think we can sell some of the regular edition among our agents but I doubt if er could guarantee sufficient demand for a de lux edition. If we have reason to think this after the book is on the market we will let you know. I think that through editorial work in The Crisis that the book can get a good sale. We do not like, however, to do much toward promoting a sale until the book is actually published.

I think that this answers all the questions and I am sorry that you have had to wait so long for the answer.

Very sincerely yours,

4/38/48

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

THE STRATFORD TRANSLATIONS
FROM FOREIGN MASTERPIECES

THE STRATFORD COLLEGE
ANTHOLOGIES

THE STRATFORD UNIVERSITY
SERIES

THE STRATFORD RELIGIOUS
SERIES

THE STRATFORD SERIES
OF MODERN POETS

THE STRATFORD BOOKS
OF FICTION

THE STRATFORD PHILOSOPHICAL
SERIES

THE STRATFORD
TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD
DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD
HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/39

August 1, 1924

Dr. William E.B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are sending you, under separate cover, eleven copies of your book. Will you kindly autograph one of these and return it for my personal library.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schmidtkind

HTS/RH Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
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THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

August 19, 1924

THE STRATFORD MONTHLY

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THE STRATFORD TEXT-BOOKS

THE STRATFORD DRAMATIC SERIES

THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/35

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the press list of those periodicals to which we have sent copies of "THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK" for review.

If you care to add any names, please forward us your suggestion inthe matter.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,
J. M. Schnittkind

IMS:MZ Sales Department.
per a. a.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

[ENCLOSURE]

Press List for THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK **Author** Du Bois

No. 75 **Sent** August 1, 1924 **Price** $2.00

CLASS A LIST

Albany, N. Y. — Times-Union
Atlanta, Ga. — Constitution
Baltimore, Md. — Evening News
Baltimore, Md. — Sun
Boston, Mass. — Globe
Boston, Mass. — Herald
Boston, Mass. — Transcript
Buffalo, N. Y. — Courier
W. J. Connors, Jr., Editor
250 Main St.
Chicago, Ill. — A. L. A. Booklist
May Masses, 78 E. Washington St.
Cleveland, O. — Plain Dealer
Columbus, O. — Evening Dispatch
Denver, Colo. — Post
Des Moines, Ia. — News
Detroit, Mich. — Free Press
Hartford, Conn. — Courant
Indianapolis, Ind. — News
Los Angeles, Calif. — Times
Louisville, Ky. — Evening Post
Milwaukee, Wis. — Sentinel
Minneapolis, Minn. — Journal
New Haven, Conn. — Journal
New Orleans, La. — Picayune
New York, N. Y. — Bookman
New York, N. Y. — Cumulative Book Index
H. W. Wilson Co., 958-964 Univ. Ave.
New York, N. Y. — Evening Post
New York, N. Y. — Herald
New York, N. Y. — Independent
New York, N. Y. — Literary Digest
New York, N. Y. — Nation
New York, N. Y. — Publishers' Weekly
62 W. 45th St.
New York, N. Y. — Review of Reviews
New York, N. Y. — Times
New York, N. Y. — Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa. — Ledger
Philadelphia, Pa. — North American
Philadelphia, Pa. — Record
Pittsburgh, Pa. — Gazette-Times
Pittsburgh, Pa. — Post
Portland, Ore. — Journal
Richmond, Va. — Times-Dispatch
Rochester, N. Y. — Post-Express
St. Louis, Mo. — Globe-Democrat
St. Louis, Mo. — Post-Dispatch
Salt Lake City, Utah — Deseret News
San Francisco, Calif. — Bulletin
San Francisco, Calif. — Chronicle
Sioux Falls, S. D. — Argus-Leader
J. A. Derome, 516 W. 10th St.
Springfield, Mass. — Republican
Springfield, Mass. — Union
Toledo, O. — Blade

CLASS B LIST

Albany, N. Y. — Knickerbocker
Birmingham, Ala. — Age-Herald
Boston, Mass. — Post
Brooklyn, N. Y. — Eagle
Brooklyn, N. Y. — Home News
Irving Davis, Editor
1462 Pacific St.
Buffalo, N. Y. — Express
Buffalo, N. Y. — Times
Burlington, N. J. — Log
Burlington, Vt. — Free Press
Chattanooga, Tenn. — Times
Chicago, Ill. — Continent
Chicago, Ill. — Herald
Chicago, Ill. — Daily News
Chicago, Ill. — Evening Post
Chicago, Ill. — Tribune
Cincinnati, O. — Inquirer
Cincinnati, O — Times
Cleveland, O. — Leader
Covington, Ky. — Post
Dallas, Tex. — News
Denver, Colo. — Rocky Mt. News
Des Moines, Ia. — Capital
Detroit, Mich. — News
Detroit, Mich. — Sunday Tribune
Edinburgh, Scotland — Scotsman
Galveston, Tex. — News
Glasgow, Scotland — Herald
Grand Rapids, Mich. — Press
Hartford, Conn. — Times
Houston, Tex. — Post
Indianapolis, Ind. — Lyceum World
Indianapolis, Ind. — Star
Kansas City, Mo. — Star
Knoxville, Tenn. — Journal-Tribune
Lexington, Ky. — Herald
Little Rock, Ark. — Democrat
London, England — Athenæum
Chancery Lane, E. C.
London, England — Bookman
London, England — Sphere
London, England — Times
Los Angeles, Calif. — Express
Louisville, Ky. — Times
Louisville, Ky. — Courier-Journal
Manchester, England — Guardian
Miami, Fla. — Herald
Natalie Newell
Milwaukee, Wis. — Journal
Milwaukee, Wis. — Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minn. — News
Minneapolis, Minn. — Tribune
Nashville, Tenn. — American
Nashville, Tenn. — Banner
Newark, N. J. — News
Newark, N. J. — Sunday Call
New York, N. Y. — Am. Liberal Review
25 W. Broadway
New York, N. Y. — Books & Authors
318 W. 39th St.
New York, N. Y. — Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, 156 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y. — Call
444 Pearl St.
New York, N. Y. — Columbia Spectator
Columbia Univ.
New York, N. Y. — Current Opinion
New York, N. Y. — Dramatic Mirror
Edwin Mordant, Ed.
New York, N. Y. — Evening Mail
New York, N. Y. — Everybody's Magazine
New York, N. Y. — Everyland
New York, N. Y. — Everyweek
95 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y. — Globe
New York, N. Y. — Liberator
34 Union Sq. E.
New York, N. Y. — Little Review
24 W. 16th St.
New York, N. Y. — New Republic
New York, N. Y. — Outlook
New York, N. Y. — Pearson's Magazine
34 Union Sq.
New York, N. Y. — Smart Set
New York, N. Y. — Survey
New York, N. Y. — Telegraph
New York, N. Y. — Woman's Home Companion
New York, N. Y. — World
Oakland, Calif. — Tribune
Omaha, Neb. — Bee
Omaha, Neb. — Excelsior
Passaic, N. J. — News
Phoenix, Ariz. — Enterprise
Pittsburgh, Pa. — Sun
Pittsburgh, Pa. — Dispatch
Portland, Me. — Express
Portland, Ore. — Oregonian
Portland, Ore. — Telegram
Providence, R. I. — Journal
Raleigh, N. C. — News
Raleigh, N. C. — Times
Richmond, Va. — Journal
Richmond, Va. — News-Leader
Rochester, N. Y. — Herald
St. Louis, Mo. — Republic
St. Paul, Minn. — Dispatch
Salt Lake City, Utah — Herald
Salt Lake City, Utah — Tribune
San Antonio, Tex. — Express
San Francisco, Calif. — Argonaut
406 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif. — Call
San Jose, Calif. — Evening Herald
Seattle, Wash. — Post-Intelligencer
Sheffield, England — Daily Telegram
Spokane, Wash. — Spokesman
Springfield, Ill. — News-Record
Springfield, Mass. — Writers' Monthly
Stelton, N. J. — Modern School Magazine
Syracuse, N. Y. — Post
Tacoma, Wash. — News
Topeka, Kans. — Capital
Trenton, N. J. — Times-Advertiser
Utica, N. Y. — Observer
Walla Walla, Wash. — Bulletin
Washington, D. C. — Post
Washington, D. C. — Star
Washington, D. C. — Times
Worcester, Mass. — Telegram
Manila, P. I. — American
Honolulu, H. I. — Bulletin

MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

Baltimore, Md. — The American Journal of Insanity
Baltimore, Md. — The Psychological Review, Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md. — Journal of Educational Psychology
Birmingham, Ala. — Southern Medical Journal
Boston, Mass. — Medical & Surgical Journal, 101 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass. — Morton Prince, 458 Beacon St.
Chicago, Ill. — Chicago Medical Recorder, Pullman Bldg.
Chicago, Ill. — Journal of Am. Medical Assoc., Dearborn St.
London, Eng. — The Lancet
New York, N. Y. — Archives of Psychology, Sub. Sta. 84
New York, N. Y. — Journal of Mental & Nervous Diseases, 64 W. 56th St.
Philadelphia, Pa. — Am. Journal of Medical Science
Philadelphia, Pa. — Psychological Clinic
Princeton, N. J. — The Psychological Bulletin, H. C. Warren
Princeton, N. J. — Psychological Review, J. B. Watson
St. Louis, Mo. — Interstate Medical Journal, Grand & Oliver Sts.
St. Louis, Mo. — Journal Mo. State Medical Assn., 3513 Pine St.
San Francisco, Cal. — Cal. State Journal of Medicine, 2210 Jackson St.
Springfield, Ill. — Illinois Medical Journal
Worcester, Mass. — American Journal of Psychology

EDUCATIONAL

Albany, N. Y. — American Education
Boston, Mass. — Journal of Education
Charles City, Ia. — Iowa Teacher
Chicago, Ill. — The English Journal, J. F. Hosie, Ed.
Chicago, Ill. — The School Review
Columbus, O. — Ohio Educational Monthly
Jackson, Miss. — Mississippi School Journal
Jefferson City, Mo. — Missouri School Journal
Lancaster, Pa. — Pennsylvania School Journal
Milwaukee, Wis. — American Journal of Education
Nashville Tenn. — Progressive Teacher
New York, N. Y. — Teachers' Institute
Philadelphia, Pa. — Child Welfare, 227 South 6th St.
San Francisco, Cal. — Sierra Educational News
Syracuse N. Y. — New York State Educational Journal
Topeka, Kan. — Western School Journal
Washington, D. C. — Youth's Instructor
Worcester, Mass. — Pedagogical Seminary Quarterly

RELIGIOUS

Boston, Mass. — Christian Endeavor World
Boston, Mass. — Congregationalist
Boston, Mass. — Watchman
Boston, Mass. — Zion's Herald
Chicago, Ill. — Epworth Herald
Dayton, Ohio — Religious Telescope
New York, N. Y. — America, 55-59 E. 83rd St.
New York, N. Y. — Missionary Research Library, Madison Ave. Bldg.
New York, N. Y. — Missionary Review of the World, 354 4th Ave.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — The Chronicle
St. Louis, Mo. — The Queen's Work
Aberdeen, Scotland — Expository Times, King's Gate, Dr. James Hastings

4/38/30

(over)

Mr. Monroe E. Work, Editor, Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Negro World, New York City
Friend's Intelligencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Journal of Negro History, 1216 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

August 25,1924

Mr. I. M. Schnittkind
234 Boylston Street
c/o The Stratford Co.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

Enclosed I am sending you a list of important colored papers:

The Guardian - 103 Court St.,Boston, Mass.
The New York Age - 230 W. 135th St.,N. Y.C.
The New York News - 135 W. 135th St., N.Y.C.
The Amsterdam News - 2293 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.
The Chicago Defender - 3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago,Ill.
The Chicago Whip - 3101 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
The Philadelphia Tribune - 526 S. 16th St. Phila. Pa.
The Pittsburgh Courier - 518 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,Pa.
The Pittsburgh American - 806 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh,Pa.
The Indianapolis Freeman - 219 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
The Richmond Planet - 310 N. 4th St.,Richmond, Va.
The Savannah Tribune - 1009 Broad St.,Savannah, Ga.
The Birmingham Reporter - Room 315, Bythian Temple, Birmingham, Ala.
The Texas Freeman - Houston, Texas
The Black Dispatch - Box 68, Oklahoma City, Okla.
The California Eagle - 822 Centre Ave., Los Angeles, Calif

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/34

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

BRANCH EXCHANGE CONNECTING
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE STRATFORD COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

234-240 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

U. S. A.

August 27, 1924

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4/38/57

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of our Mr. I. M. Schnittkind, I take the liberty of acknowledging your letter of the 25th and to inform you that review copies are being sent to the papers listed therein.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Per A. Astrin

AA:MZ

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

September 16,1924

Mr. Henry T. Schnittkind
The Stratford Company
234 Boylston Street
Boston 9, Mass.

4/38/37

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

Mr. Leo Weinthal would like to have a review copy of my book, "The Gift of Black Folk". He is the editor of THE AFRICAN WORLD in London, a very influential paper. His address is: The African World, 801 Salisbury House, London Wall, London. E.C.2. I hope you can send him a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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4/38/28

September 18, 1924

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with your request, we take pleasure in sending a copy of THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK to Mr. Leo Weinthal.

I expect to be in New York about the first of October, and I should like to come in to see you and have a little talk with you about your book.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schnittkind

HTS/RH

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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4/38/29

September 25, 1924

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I expect to be in New York on Thursday and Friday of next week, and I should very much like to see you and talk over with you our plans for THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK.

If you do not expect to be in New York during those two days, will you please drop me a line in sufficient time to reach me here before I leave on Wednesday.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schmittkind

HTS/RH

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

4/38/30

September 25, 1924.

Mr. Henry F. Schnittkind,
234 Boylston Street,
Boston 9, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

I shall be very glad to see you either Thursday or Friday, October second or third.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

1/36/3

October 1, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter was enclosed together with the one which you sent us on September 26th. It has evidently been misaddressed and I am therefore returning it to you.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schnittkind

Editorial Department.

HTS/RH
Enc.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

October 6,1924

Mr. Henry T. Schnittkind
The Stratford Company
234 Boylston Street
Boston 9, Mass.

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

4/42/3

I should advise circularising the following Negro schools:

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson C. Smith U.,Charlotte, N.C.
Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.
Clark U., Atlanta, Ga.
Edward Waters College,Jacksonville,Fla.
Fisk University,Nashville, Tenn.
Hartshorn Mem.College,Richmond,Va.
Howard University, Washington,D.C.
Knoxville College,Knoxville,Tenn.
Lincoln University, Lincoln Univ.,Pa.
Livingstone College,Salisbury,N.C.
Morehouse College,Atlanta, Ga.
Morgan College,Baltimore, Md.
Morris Brown U.,Atlanta, Ga.
National Training School,Durham,N.C.
Paine College,Augusta, Ga.
Philander Smith College,Little Rock,Ark.
Texas College, Tyler, Texas
Roger Williams U.,Nashville, Tenn.
Shaw University,Raleigh, N.C.
William J. Simmons U.,Louisville,Ky.
Storer College,Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

Straight College, New Orleans, La.
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Virginia Union U., Richmond, Va.
Virginia Theo. Sem. & Col., Lynchburg, Va.
Western U., Kansas City, Kansas
Wilberforce U., Wilberforce, Ohio
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/4

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THE STRATFORD HISTORICAL SERIES

4/38/24

October 10, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks very much for sending me a list of the Negro schools in this country. We are going to circularize the Presidents of these colleges and we will try to have your book adopted for text use and supplementary reading.

I wonder whether you can make arrangements, as per our conversation, to sell your book in conjunction with the Crisis?

I shall be glad to hear of any plans that may occur to you in this connection.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schnittkind

HTS/RH Editorial Department.

Mr. Dill

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

October 16,1924

Mr. Henry T. Schnittkind
The Stratford Company
234 Boylston Street
Boston 9, Mass.

4/38/83

My dear Mr. Schnittkind:

I am enclosing the special book list which we are sending out from the business department to subscribers. I think this ought to bring some results.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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October 17, 1924

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4/38/25

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were very glad to receive the specimen of the special book list you are sending out from the business department of The Crisis, advertising "THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK".

We trust this will bring good results.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Ill Schuttkind

IMS:MZ Sales Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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4/38/26

October 18, 1924

Dr. W.E. B.DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks very much for the copy of Mr. Skaggs' letter. We will quote from it in our publicity.

I have just received your printed slip in which you offer THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK as a premium with the Crisis. This should help. It occurs to me that in future printings of this leaflet it may be a good idea to put the sub-title in parentheses right after THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK. Otherwise some people might confuse it with "The Soul of Black Folk" which is also mentioned in the same leaflet.

Cordially yours,

THE STRATFORD COMPANY,

Henry T. Schmidt Jr.

HTS/RH

Editorial Department.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

[Nov. 1924]

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 523

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The author of this new STRATFORD publication has lived for fourteen years among the things depicted. She saw what was virtually peonage practiced on the ignorant, nomadic blacks who followed the turpentine ranches, about which she has woven a most courageous story.

WHITE-BLOOD unfolds an unforgettable tragedy about a beautiful and alluring octoroon girl, who at times reveals great nobility of character in spite of her bitterness towards conditions that made her what she was. Contrasted is the high-spirited, fun-loving, all-American girl, who assumes that love is necessary to all men's disquiet of mind, but merely a passing phase. Then one night her own soul is born on a flood-tide of warring human passions and from it comes a clean, tender love story.

The volume is attractively bound in blue cloth, stamped in gold, with an attractive cover design, and is printed in large type, on heavy wove paper.

The price is $2.50 per copy, or $2.65 postpaid.

Send us your order TODAY.

ORDER BLANK

The Stratford Company, Publishers,
234 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find $.....for which please send me

...copies of WHITE-BLOOD, by VARA A. MAJETTE.

Name. . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

12 mo., cloth, $2.65 postpaid.

ALL MANUSCRIPTS AND CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO STRIKES, LOSS THROUGH FIRE OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

November 19,1924

4/38/32

The Stratford Company
234 Boylston Street
Boston 9, Mass.

Gentlemen:

The Crisis would be very glad to have a copy of V. A. Majette's "White-Blood", for review.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 12,1924

Mrs. Florence Cole Talbert
223 West 137th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Florence:

I find I have missed you. You came just at the time the CRISIS was being made up and I did not have a minute to spare. When I finally called, you were gone. I learned however that you are to be back again on the 15th. Will you not have dinner with me either the 15th or the 16th? Call me up as soon as you come.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 19, 1924.

Mrs. Florence Cole Talbert,
care of Blake,
236 West 138th Street,
New York, New York.

Family previously engaged. Sorry. Will call next time.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

4/38/4

November 7,1924

Mr. Frank Tannenbaum
General Delivery
Dallas, Texas

My dear Mr. Tannenbaum:

Enclosed you will find seven letters of introduction. Some of these men I do not know personally but I am sure they will all be willing to do what they can. Remember, however, that in Texas it is rather risky business for a colored man to entertain a white man in any way or be seen with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

23-2-11

4/38/116

April 22, 1924.

Mr. Garfield W. Farrant,
117 West 141st Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Farrant:

Thank you very much for the part which you took in my dinner. I am sure everyone enjoyed the singing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[EDWARD TAYLOR]

October 3, 1924

Mr. Edward Taylor
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

4/4/96

I am sending this letter under cover, by the hand of Dr. Stewart since it is very confidential. In our earnest campaign for a change at Fisk University it is extremely necessary that we should have as many proofs as possible and not simply statements. I understand that you have in your possession a letter from President McKenzie in which he stated that you were on probation on account of your promotion of the work testimonial but that you were under no circumstances to say anything about your being on probation on pain of further punishment.

If such a letter exists and you have it in your possession or can get hold of it, I want you to entrust it to me. I shall see to it that no one sees this letter except he gives his word of honor that no harm shall

come to you and the whole organization here will not let you suffer in any way.

I hope you can do this and that you will mail the letter to me at your earliest convenience, by registered mail. We are in close touch with influential trustees and have great hopes of ultimate success. Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

69/444/4

[TEACHERS UNION AUXI]

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25 West 43rd Street

The Teachers Union Auxiliary

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OBJECT: TO HELP MAKE THE SCHOOLS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL THE CHILDREN

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: 70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 29, 1924

Dear Friend,

One million children are enrolled in the public schools of New York City. You are undoubtedly interested in the education of these children. There is a practical way in which you can manifest this interest.

The Teachers Union is working among the public school teachers as well as among administrators in the school system, to promote the newer and better ideals of education. The Teachers Union Auxiliary makes it possible for those who are not teachers by profession to support and reinforce the efforts of the Teachers Union in its work.

We want you to join the Auxiliary. We need your help:

a) To make the public schools good enough for all the million children of the city

b) To change our present mechanically standardized school system to a ~~true~~ medium for true education

c) To increase the effectiveness of the spirit and power of the teachers as organized in the Teachers Union

We need your interest, your co-operation, your membership.

Will you not join us now?

Very sincerely yours,

Irvin L. Weil

Executive Secretary

4/39/24

My dear Dr. Dubois.

It has been suggested by several of our members, especially those working on a committee to eliminate race discrimination in the public schools, that you would be interested in the Auxiliary's struggle to bring about a new order in public education. We hope that you will decide to join our ranks. I. Weil

[Tennessee Ag. & Industrial School]

February 18, 1924

Miss M. B. Jackson
A & I State Normal School
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Miss Jackson:

I am in receipt of your letter asking Dr. DuBois to be your Commencement speaker in June. I am pretty sure that it will be possible for him to accept this engagement. However, I must beg you to hold the matter open until March 3rd when he will return to this country. He will send you word then within that week as to his ability to accept your invitation.

Yours truly,

JRF/KF

5/1 24-55

Lambert Terry

Suite 20
78 West 11th Street
New York, N.Y
October 3rd 1924

21-1-108

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
Editor, "The Crisis",
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Doctor:

You will, I hope, pardon the liberty I take in writing you in this rather unconventional manner.

The fact is, I have just finished reading your able article in the current "American Mercury" and am still somewhat under the spell of your forceful, close knit English.

I am a white, American born, college educated young chap of 25 -- a nobody. I have no axe to grind; no oil stock to sell and no favors to ask. So please understand that this letter is just a spontaneous outburst of appreciation on my part; a positive reaction to the test you made. In my case, at least, the steel of your message has met flint and the resultant spark will smoulder into the flame of complete understanding.

But, I would know more! I'd like to spend an evening in the company of some Negro intellectual who could give me thrust and parry. Ye gods Doctor! I didn't even know there were such men as yourself. It must seem a stupid thing to you, I have no doubt, but to me Negros have always been just Negros. I've always loved them in a way -- but they were just Negros. I've listened, nerves atingle, to their music. I've sworn by them as cooks. But -- I am utterly ashamed to admit it -- they were always "just Negros".

All the while these "just Negros" were pining for my sympathy and my understanding and my companionship.

Oh, I knew in a vague way that there were such institutions as Fisk; such men as Washington; such publications as "The Crisis", but I hadn't given it much thought. And can you blame me? How could I be expected

21-1-109

to know anything about or interest myself in the advancement of the colored people?

And then I read your article -- Gad! It was like finding a diamond in the street.

What blind, bigoted nit wits we Anglo-Saxons are. It never occurs to us that for every one hateful characteristic we pretend to see in the Negro, the colored man can point to a dozen worse ones in us.

Our inferiors! Ha! The horrible jest of it all--

Listen, Doctor:

Immediately after reading your article, I became possessed of a desire to see a copy of The Crisis. Finding your address in the telephone book, I hastened to satisfy that desire. Was I met at the door by some gum-chewing "chippy"? I was not. A lady directed me to your office and I'm sure no white man's stenographer was ever as courteous. The mere act of buying a 15¢ magazine was rendered graceful by a gentleman of culture and refinement. The very atmosphere of your office is one of order, efficiency and refinement.

I realize, of course, that this letter is an incohenent jumble of words -- Please remember that I have just awakened from a sound sleep, however.

May I have the pleasure of a 15 minutes talk with you some day next week. I appreciate the fact that you must of necessity be a very busy man.... But, I think you will be doing a lot of good by answering a few questions that are bubbling to the top of my mind.

I am, my dear Doctor, yours with genuine

admiration and respect,

Lambert Maginn Terry

21-1-110

October 7, 1924.

My dear Mr. Terry:

I thank you for your letter of October third. I shall be glad to talk to you at any time. Call me up by telephone. I am usually free to visitors about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mr. Lambert Terry,
Suite 20, 87 W. 11th St.,
New York City.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

69 Fifth Ave.,

New York City

65 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

This is to acknowledge receipt of the manuscript of

"The All Mother"

Sincerely yours,

THE THEATRE GUILD, Inc.

Courtenay Lemon

Secretary (V.P.)

4/38/111D

Box Office, Fitzroy {1522 1523

Business Office, Fitzroy {2227 2228

Cable address, Theguild New York

The THEATRE GUILD, Inc.

Garrick Theatre

65 West 35th Street, New York City

June 30th, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/38/111

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

We have read your play, THE ALL MOTHER, but regret that we do not find it available for production by The Guild.

Thank you for having submitted it to us.

Very truly yours,

Courtenay Lemon

The Play-Reading Department.

CL:L

P. S. -- We are returning the script to you under separate cover by mail.

Sacramento, Cal.
Sept 13, 1424.
2401 – 21st.

Mr. Du Bois

Dear Sir:

I hope that you will please pardon this liberty, but I found it essential to tell you of my appreciation of your book "The Soul of the Black Folk."

4/38/107

To me it is a wonderful book, pathetic in its utter truthfulness, beautiful in its object. I am proud to belong to the race that can add it to its most rare treasures.

The first time I

your book. it was out of curiosity, but the second time I turned to it for consolation. I shall tell you how it came about. This summer when school closed, I decided to study the negro problem as a human being and not as a negro. After studying three books, I was intensely a negro. I never felt like one so earnestly before.

Mr. Du Bois, your book helps me and comforts me. It makes see, that to be a negro One is essentially human — and not a thing apart.

With apologies
I am
M. H. Thomas.

September 19, 1924.

Mr. M. H. Thomas,
2901 X Street,
Sacramento, Calif.

4/38/106

My dear Sir:

I appreciate deeply the kind words which you have said in y
your letter of September thirteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Los Angeles - Cal -
Dec. 17 - 1924 -

My dear Ida. Ida Bois -

Most of my spare time this year has been spent trying to stimulate interest in books and reading among our women emphasizing selected authors and subjects pertaining to colored people. We certainly have actively efforts the first fruits thereof being the book shop and the program for the entire year (1925) of the Rho Psi Phi Sorority and associate members will be devoted to book reviews and discussions.

We have already reviewed a few books and considering some of the misinformation which was current I believe most of the members appreciate the opportunity to study. A former school teacher told us that Ridgely Torrence is a colored man - the President of a Literary Club had never heard of Countee Cullen or Braithwaite - and called Claude McKay - Percy - when I had discovered another of my Negro Poets. Well - here's hoping this time next year they may be weaker (mental effort) but wiser.

Grace Nail Johnson finally succeeded in

stuff literature out to her New York office as she writes me she is in Baltimore where it is safe and sane". I doubt if she will ever be either.

Hope you won't be overcome with wrath and indignation at my presumption in ordering sent to you a sample of "California (canned) Sunshine". Anyway live at a safe distance should you be seized with a desire to aim brick bats and compliments westward to the source from whence they came.

Kind regards to Mrs. Van Bois -

Very truly yours -

Bruce E. Thompson.

[THOMPSON]

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

AKRON, OHIO

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December 15, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 5th Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "Akron Topics". This is the magazine for which Mr. Scott and Anne Webb Karnaghan are responsible. No doubt you recall the interesting interview that was ours in their office on your last visit to Akron.

I recall that after we had been to see Mr. Maxwell, Editor of the Akron Evening Times, you remarked that you wanted to get his address that you might send him a copy of "The Crisis".

The address is: W. Kee Maxwell, Editor, The Akron Evening Times.

With the season's Best Wishes for yourself, your staff and your work, I am

Respectfully yours,

Geo. W. Thompson

GWT:N

Executive Secretary

4/6/24

12/17/24

Please give him 6 mos. but on. & Crisis — Dem and Mr Autumn

1661 Denniston Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 3, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am about to close my book of people who have done or are now doing "things worth while," concerning which I have written to you before. Before I close the book I should like it to contain a sketch of your life. If you are too busy to send me some facts about your life and a cut of yourself, I should appreciate it if you would permit me to look up your life myself, and include it in my book.

About fifty characters have been secured for the book. Among this number are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; James Weldon Johnson; and Bishop John Hurst. I should like to add your name to this list.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Myrtle Louk Thompson

MLT/MH

4/4/75

June 28,1924

Mrs. Myrtle L. Thompson
1661 Denniston Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I have no objection to your using a sketch of my life in your forthcoming book. You will find a sketch in "Who's Who in America" and also in the first chapter of "Darkwater". You can get a photograph by writing to Mr. A. N. Scurlock, 900 You Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/1914

4/46/77

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December 16 1924.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D.,
New York City.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find my check to pay on account enclosed bill.
I am sending under separate cover clippings of Testimonial meeting recently held here. I want to thank you for recommending Mr. E. A. Harleston. This portrait that he painted of Mr. P. S. du Pont is now hanging in our State Capitol main building at Dover, Del. I thought this would interest you.

Yours truly,
(Rev.) W. C. Thompson

November 21, 1924.

Rev. Montrose W. Thornton,
52 West 132nd Street,
New York City.

4/23/24

My dear Sir:

I have received the resolutions of the A.M.E. Preachers Association and I have sent it to Mr. Johnson, the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I thank you for letting me see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

I'll answer this Crisis over to this? S.T.

N.A.A.C.P. — $3.50
Crisis — 1.50

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
70 5th Ave.,
New York city.

1/14/24

Dear Dr. Dubois,

4/38/124

Please accept some of my Christmas money for the splendid work of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. I regret that it cannot be larger until I am out of college.

I feel very deeply the wrong which my race is doing to the people of yours, and I hope that I may be able to fit myself for service.

Is it possible to receive

help in choosing the field to enter? I wish to do work which is fundamental rather than palliative in its nature.

Very sincerely,
Mary Thygeson

1295 Cleveland Ave. N.,
St. Paul, Minn.;

Jan. 7, 1924

January 14, 1924.

4/38/23

Miss Mary Thygeson,
1295 Cleveland Avenue, N.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Miss Thygeson:

It was very kind of you indeed to send us the money for our work. We have divided it thus, one dollar and a half for a subscription to The Crisis and three dollars and a half for the executive work of the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. DuBois is now in Nigeria, but on his return he will see your letter and will doubtless answer some of your questions.

Yours truly,

JF.PF

4/38/123

April 8, 1924

Miss Mary Thygeson
1995 Cleveland Ave. N.
St. Paul, Minnesota

My dear Miss Thygeson:

I have just seen your letter of January 7. I appreciate it. I hope you will continue your interest in this great work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

STATE COLLEGE FOR COLORED STUDENTS
DOVER, DELAWARE

R. S. GROSSLEY
PRESIDENT

January 10, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

4/38/143

Dear Sir:

Our students are preparing to debate the affirmative side of the question of government ownership of coal mines, and we would be deeply indebted to you if you would state your opinion relative to the advantages which would come to the Negro as a result of such an arrangement.

Thanking you for an early reply, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

M. W. Tignor

M. W. TIGNOR
Dept. of English

MWT/BOP

[Tobias]

JAMES M. SPEERS
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

COLORED MEN'S DEPARTMENT

4/10/24

April 9, 1924.

The DuBois Dinner Committee
Mercantile Bank Building
5th Ave. at 14th Street
New York City.

22/05/4

Dear Sirs:

I regret very much that I am leaving the city today on an official visit to the far South that will necessitate my being away from New York for the next five weeks and, on that account, will not be able to attend the dinner in honor of Dr. DuBois next Sunday evening. Therefore, in this way I wish to join with countless other friends of a man who has meant so much to his own racial group and to the oppressed the world around, in expressing my appreciation of his public service. I trust that the occasion will come up to the best expectations of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Tobias

(signed in Mr. Tobias' absence)
R.

CHT-ERR
4/8/24

4/38/128

September 17,1924

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Toomer on the occasion of their marriage

439 W23
h4c

Monday.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Towards the end of this week I leave for a few days in Washington. But on my return, perhaps we could have lunch together? Will you drop me a note?

Sincerely,
Jean Toomer

4/38/30

December 4, 1924.

4/38/129

Mr. Jean Toomer,
439 West 23rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Toomer:

I shall be so glad to have lunch with you either Friday of this week or Monday or Tuesday of next week, or almost any other day next week if you will let me know. I am so glad to know that you are in town.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

137 S 7th
Washington, D.C
Monday.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

This evening or tomorrow I return to New York. I shall phone you - for our lunch - upon my arrival there.

Sincerely,
Jean Toomer

4/3ed/31

March 24, 1924.

Mr. Ridgley Torrence,
107 Waverly Place,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Torrence:

I have trying to get you at your house and at the New Republic for the last two days. Evidently you pursue your absence from both home and office with as much zest as I have seen you pursue the Seccular Lobster.

You were speaking to me the other day about the DuBois dinner which is to take place on April 13th. Witter Bynner has sent us a poem to be read on that occasion. The Committee has instructed me to ask you if you will do Dr. DuBois and yourself the honor either of (a) reading that poem by Bynner (who is in Santa Fe) or (b) writing an original poem yourself.

My own vote is for you to do both. Will you favor me with a very

4/38/90

early reply, as we are making up the program this week and must go to press at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

4/38/91

April 23, 1924.

Mr. Ridgley Torrence,
107 Waverly Place,
New York City.

4/38/92

My dear Mr. Torrence:

Now that it is all over, may I tell you how deeply I appreciate your work and kindness in the matter of my dinner. It was an occasion which I shall never forget.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[illegible]

August 20,1924

Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houenou
238 West 138th Street
c/o Herron
New York, N. Y.

My dear Prince Tovalou:.

I would be very glad indeed if you could have breakfast with me Sunday at noon. Kindly let me know if you will be able to come. I will call for you.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/89

August 29,1924

Prince Kojo Touvalou-Houenou
238 W. 138th Street, c/o Herron
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have been put in so embarrassing a position that I am writing you frankly about it. On Saturday last I received a letter from Paris marked "strictly personal" which contains severe but vague accusations against you and promised further details in a short time. I had already been disturbed by your taking part in the Garvey convention. Mr. Garvey has treated me with such continuous discourtesy and lied so about my beliefs and acts that I naturally keep out of all contact with him and his associates.

In addition to all this your acceptance of my invitation to breakfast was so late as seriously to disarrange my plans. I therefore thought it wisest to wire you as I did.

This morning I received another letter from Paris practically withdrawing the former accusations. Under the

4/38/83

circumstances I think it best for me to withdraw from your lecture committee, but to express to you my personal good will. I shall be glad to confer with you at any time and to cooperate when I consistently can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/KF

48/83/4

Le 29 août, 1924

Monsieur le Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houénou
238 N. 138 St. c/o Heron
New York

Cher Monsieur le Prince:

On m'a mis dans un embarras si grand que je vais vous en parler avec la plus grande franchise. Samedi passé, il y avait une semaine, j'ai reçu de Paris une lettre marquée "absolument confidentielle" qui vous a accusé vaguement mais sévèrement en promettant plus de détails. J'étais déjà ennuyé à cause de votre penchant pour le mouvement Garvey signalisé par le rôle que vous avez joué à la convention.

Monsieur Garvey m'a traité avec telle injure, il a créé tant de mensonges concernant mes croyances et mes actions que naturellement je me tiens éloigné de lui et de tous ses collègues.

De plus, votre acceptation de mon invitation pour dejeuner est arrivée si tard qu'elle a sérieusement bouleversé mes projets. Par conséquent il me semblait prudent de vous télégraphier comme je l'ai fait.

Ce matin une autre lettre est arrivée de Paris qui a retiré, en effet, les anciennes accusations. Vous pouvez facilement vous figurer mon embarras. Dans les circonstances je crois que je dois me retirer de votre comité de conférences. Mais néanmoins je veux vous agréer l'expression de ma parfaite bienveillance. Je serai content de vous donner des rendez-vous pour des conférences et je vous assure que je veux bien cooperer avec vous toutes les fois que je le peux consciencieusement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Prince, l'expression de ma considération très distinguée.

4135/111

Le 29 Aout, 1924

Monsieur le Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houenou
238 W. 138 Street, c/o Herron
New York, N. Y.

4/38/85

Cher Monsieur le Prince:

On m'a mis dans un embarras si grand que je vais vous en parler avec la plus grande franchise. Samedi passe, il y avait une semaine, j'ai reçu de Paris une lettre marquee "absolument confidentielle", qui vous a accuse, vaguement mais severement en promettant plus de details. J'etais deja ennuye a cause de votre penchant pour le mouvement Garvey signalise par le role que vous avez joue a la convention.

Monsieur Garvey m'a traite avec telle injure, il a cree tant de mensonges concernant mes croyances et mes actions que naturellement je me tiens eloigne de lui et de tous ses collegues.

De plus, votre acceptation de

mon invitation pour dejeuner est arrivee si tard qu'elle a serieusement bouleverse mes projets. Par consequent il me semblait prudent de vous telegraphier comme je l'ai fait. Ce matin une autre lettre est arrivee de Paris qui a retire, en effet, les anciennes accusations. Vous pouvez facilement vous figurer mon embarras. Dans les circonstances je crois que dois me retirer de votre comite de conferences. Mais neanmoins je veux vous agreer l'expression de ma parfaite bienveillance. Je serai content de vous donner des rendez-vous pour des conferences et je vous assure que je veux bien cooperer avec vous toutes les fois que je le peux consciencieusement.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur le Prince, l'expression de ma consideration tres distinguee.

4/38/86

 [Prince Kojo - Tavalou - Houenou]

288 West 138th., Street,
New York, N. Y.
September 3, 1924.

Monsieur le Dr. W. E. Du Bois:

Cher Monsieur:

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 29 Aout 1924. Je Vous remercie de votre exetrême franchise, Moi-meme, J'etais très embarrasse et J'Aurais voulu des mon arrivée avoir une conversation intime avec vous. Malheureusement l'occasion ne s'en offrit pas.

Je connaissais les dissensions graves et profondes qui vous separaient de Mr. Garvey. On M'avait dit à Paris de choisir entre les deux freres ennemis. J'ai refusé.

Aujourd 'Hui encore je refuse de choisir et je prevois l'echec, complet de mon voyage en Amerique, parce que les deux présidents des deux plus fortes organisations m'auront privé de leurs concours.

Je ne cherche pas à caresser la chèvre et le chou et je n'essaie pas de tenter une conciliation impossible. Mon attitude n'est pas impartiale, elle n'est pas neutre.

Je suis de tous les partis qui s'interessent aux noirs, donc partial. En quelque endroit où un congenère creera un mouvement favorable à l'évolution de sa race, il sera de mes amis, je serai de son parti, je serai son partisan ou mieux partial.

Je ne suis pas neutre, le moyen d'être neutre, quand nous sommes la race la plus avilie, la plus calommiée, la plus persécutee, la plus meprisee, celle qu'on a injustement asservie depuis des siècles, qu'on opprime encore et qu'on attarde sciemment pour mieux lui faire le reproche d'etre inférieure.

Cette question de la race, je ne L'aborderai jamais avec indifférence et neutralité.

Le problème de la race noire me rend agressif et révolutionnaire. L'histoire nous montre que toutes les réformes sociales ont été obtenues par la guerre, guerre a l'exterieur ou guerre à l'intérieur. Celle-ci s'appelle une révolution. Pas de tractation, pas de conpromission possible avec les voleurs et les bandits européennes et américains. Il s'agit aujourd'hui de leur faire rendre gorge, comment? S'il faut périr périssons en vendant chèrement notre vie. Assez de cette magnanimité qui nous vaut toujours le coup de pied aux derrières ou le lynch.

La légalité s'arrête là ou il ya crime----flagrant tout homme est autorisé par la loi sacrée et primordiale de légitime défense à prendre les armes et à se faire justice.

Il n'ya rien à esperer des tartufes européens et américains. Aidons-nous, défendous-nous, et les honnêtes d'entre eux qui malheureusement sont les plus lâches et les plus timorés par un sursant tardif de conscience-----viendront à nous.

4/35/1/2

La guerre ou la révolution qu'on le veuille on non est toujours "l'ultima ratio".

Méritons le titre de barbares que nos bourreaux nous ont généreusement octroyé avant la lettre. Soyons des justiciers et même des barbares, nous n'atteindrons jamais leur science et leui raffinement en barbarie.

Mon opinion est très nette et très catérigorique comme vous le voyez. Je n'oblige cependant personne à la partager.

Dans notre association "La Ligue universelle pour la defense de la Race Noire", nous recherchons plutôt l'union, la fédération de toutes les sociétes existantes. Une centralisation à Paris permet d'agir à Londres, a Bruxelles à Geneve et par là sur toute la terre d'Afrique. Cette concentration, cette convergence cette coordination de toutes les forces noires est elle possible, l'histoire, le dira.

C'est le hasard qui m'a jeté dans les bras de Mr. Garvey. Il tenait un congres important j'y ai participé avec joie et enthousiasme, comme je participerai dans les mêmes sentiments à vos réunions.

Si j'ai ete renseigné sur votre inimitié, j'ignorais cependant vos griefs reciproques.

Vous êtes tous deux mes aînés, je n'ai pas de conseils à vous donner et je n'ai pas la prétention d'etre au courant de vos problemes nationaux.

Comment ne comprenez-vous pas, que l'un ou l'autre vous devez avoir l'heroisme de vous taire et de recevoir les boulets rouges sans broncher. L'idéal que vous poursuivez dépasse de beaucoup l'interêt personnel et l'amour---propre de chacun. Il est toujours temps après la victoire de régler ses comptes.

Vous avez reçu une lettre avec la mention "très confidentielle" De Mr. René Maran. J'en ai reçu beaucoup d'autres de Paris et de diverses personnes.

Je les tiens à votre disposition afin de vous témoigner la même franchise.

S'il vous est possible de m'accorder une entrevue cette semaine, écrivez-moi pour me fixer un rendez-vous.

Veuillez-agrer, cher Monsieur, L'assurance de mes sincères sentiments.

K. Tovalou

Signed.

4/35/1/3

[TOWNS]

FINANCE COMMITTEE
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EDWARD F. SANDERSON, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
THE PRESIDENT (EX-OFFICIO)

Rcd. MTW 3-19-24
Rfd. to ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Ack. ATLANTA, GA.
O. K.

EDWARD TWICHELL WARE
PRESIDENT EMERITUS

MYRON W. ADAMS
PRESIDENT

March 17, 1924.

2404

Mr. Walter F. White,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

MAR 19 1924

My dear Mr. White:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your recent letter. I shall do everything in my power to comply with your request about stimulating our Atlanta branch to redeem its pledges and to make gifts to the New York office.

You do not know that we expect to debate Howard again this year. They have submitted the question of separate school systems for the races in Northern cities. We expect to take the negative but we have not yet informed them, so you will keep this dark. I am writing now to urge you to please send me any papers or references bearing on either side of this question. I have the Crisis for last August, but I know you were interested in the Ohio cases, in the Pennsylvania cases and perhaps in some others that I do not know about. We are going to meet bias whichever way we turn on this question, so that if we win it must be a clear and overwhelming argument in support of our side. You will do us agreat favor if you can let us hear from you at the earliest possible moment, because Howard has delayed until the very last moment to inform us of the question after waiting four months. I should be glad to stand any reasonable cost that this may entail.

4/38/139

Yours sincerely,

George D. Towns.

[illegible]

April 30, 1924

Professor George A. Towns
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

4/38/100

My dear Mr. Towns:

I am lecturing in Savannah Tuesday, May 13th. I shall take the day train and arrive in Atlanta Wednesday night. I shall spend Thursday and Friday in Atlanta and I want, as I have said before, to write my article on Georgia for the NATION in that time.

Will you kindly help me in the following ways: I want to use while in Atlanta, a copy of Reconstruction in Georgia written I think, by Wooten. I want all the facts about the Leo Frank case. I want the speech which Henry Grady made before the Massachusetts Manufacturers Club. I think it was in 1885 and was the beginning of the great understanding between North and South for the exploitation of the Negro. I want facts concerning Tom Watson's populist campaign when he tried to make alliance with Negro voters. I want facts concerning county government in Georgia, the number of counties and the

[illegible]

power which they have and the way in which black counties are governed. Is the Mayor of Darien still appointed by the Governor? I want some facts concerning the great industrial progress of Georgia and the number of millionaires like the Coca Cola people and others. I want a good store of anecdotes illustrating all these points.

Finally I shall need a stenographer and typist for these two days and a place to work. Can you help me in these things and let me pay any expense. Perhaps the stenographer might work a day or two before hand and get things right. I shall be ever so much obliged.

4/38/101

My best regards to you, Mrs. Townes and the children. I shall send some mail in your care. I

I saw Dr. Adams last night and he was looking well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[illegible]

May 1, 1924.

Professor George A. Towns,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Towns:

Here are some other matters that I should very much like to have data on.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/38/03

Memo. Am Trans. Trans

[Notes for Enclosure]

Age of Consent for girls

Child Labor Laws

Employers Liability

Taxes

What is taxed

Who pays taxes

Amt of Corporation tax

Latest tax report

Legislation in general

for Labor, Women & Children

Latest education report

4/38/04

4/38/102

October 29, 1924.

Professor George A. Towns,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Towns:

I was very sorry indeed not to see you again while you were in the city. Lewis stayed so long that day that when I went out you were gone.

I am enclosing a copy of my speech at Fisk and also I wonder if you can get me the figures of the assessed value of the total property owned by Negroes of Georgia for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923? I hope you can.

My best regards to Mrs. Towns and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

~~a degree~~

April 10, 1924

Mr. W. J. Brent
146 Butler St.
Atlanta, Ga.

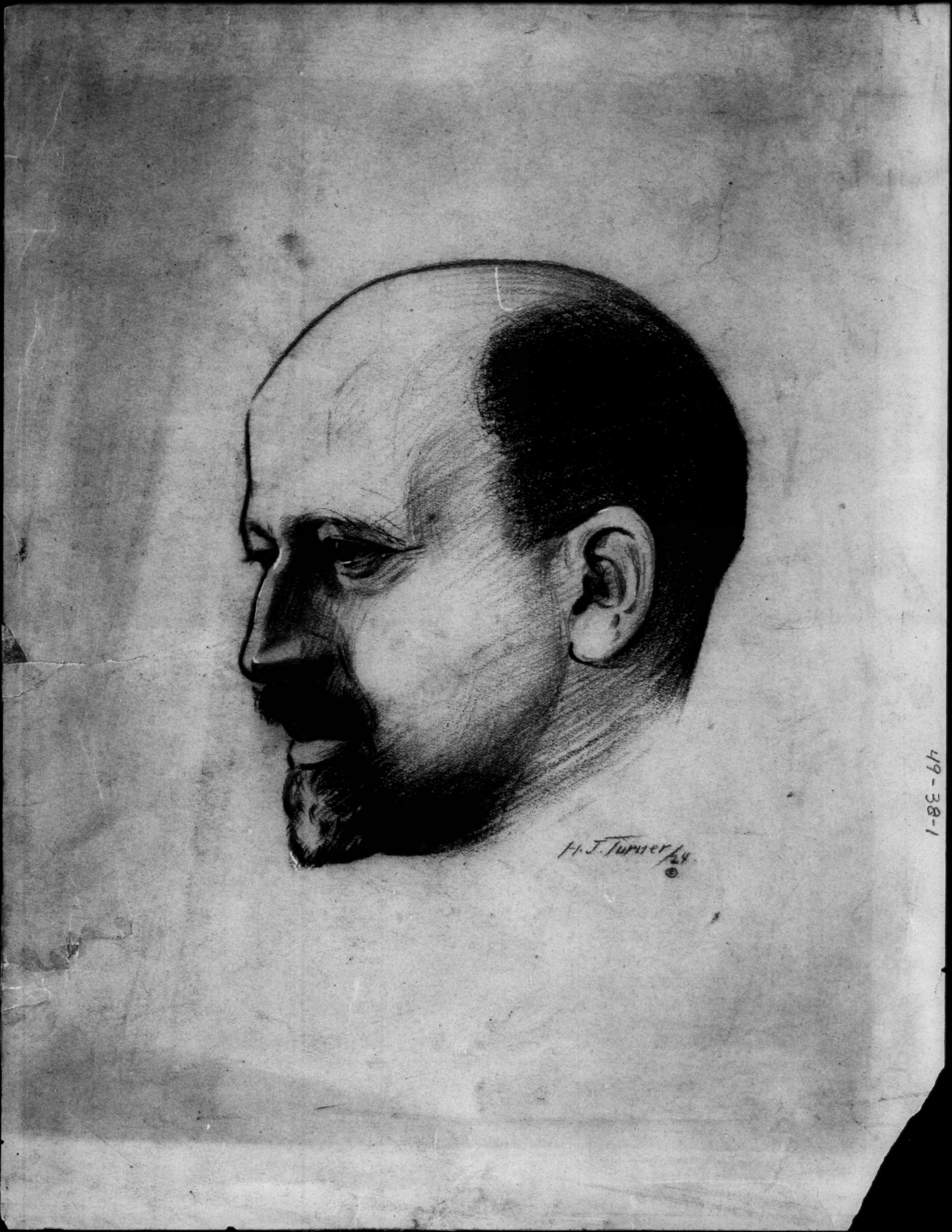
4/38/138

My dear Sir:

I am glad to see that you like Dr. Sherwood Eddy. The mere fact that he spoke well at your last conference does not prove that he did not speak well at the other conferences and if you knew the name of the man who gave me the information about the other conferences you would withdraw your statement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF



49-38-1

April 22, 1924.

4/38/27

Mr. H. J. Turner,
25 Grove Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Turner:

May I thank you for the drawing which you made for my dinner program. I think, considering the subject, you did remarkably well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[ENCL. FROM TURNER 1924?]

Copy

Washington, D. C.,

April 1923.

Letter to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt
Asst Sec. of Navy

Dear Sir:

I am writing to thank you for your kindness in helping me to get certain equipment for our Botanical Laboratory which equipment had been held up repeatedly, (and without explanation). The President, several days after my conference with you, recommended three of the five items which I had been trying to get for my work, all five of which I was entitled to, since up to the time I had received nothing from the $3000 Congressional appropriation for Science Hall. Unfortunately for me, at the same time that he recommended the three of the five items, he had the Finance Committee pass a resolution saying that I should be allowed to spend only $50 for the next Quarter. This very cleverly prevents me from ordering the additional pieces which would cost about $175 to $200; before the next quarter ended the allotment was made (on March 3, 1923, for the fiscal year, 1922 - 1923. Only about $80 were allotted to the department of Botany to spend for the rest of the year. This action renders the equipment which I did get, practically futile for the year since the class work cannot be carried out as planned.

7/22/10

I am enclosing two copies of letter to you signed by the majority of the Professors in Science Hall asking for an equal allotment of the Congressional fund for Science Hall, since the Department of Chemistry has already a great advantage in collecting from $8000 to $9000 a year in fees. We hope that our letters were given consideration when the Executive Committee voted to allot on basis of number of students in a department.

The allotment made by Finance Committee, March 3, for this year gives -

Chemistry - - - -	$1050
Zoology - - - - -	$ 825
Physics - - - - -	$ 700
Botany & Geology -	$ 425

It is not clear why Botany should be tied up with Geology, in the small sum of $425, particularly since the number of students in Botany alone is, during Spring Quarter as large or larger than those in Zoology which is allotted $825. The number in Botany will continue as large as those in Zoology if students are advised normally. (See letter to dean on this matter). The majority of us in Science as you will see from the appended letter signed by the three of us don't feel that an equitable or economical adjustment of this fund is being made.

Again thanking you for your kindness,

Very respectfully yours,

Thomas W. Turner

Howard University,
Washington, D. C.,
November 21, 1923.

To the Executive Committee,
Howard University.

Gentlemen:

I beg to ask permission to come before your honorable body at its next meeting in order to place before you some matters which deeply concern our work in Botany, and to ask your kind consideration of the same.

I might say that I have tried for the last twelve months tomake appointment to talk these matters over with the President, but his clerk has not been able in this time to arrange a date.

I feel that there must be some misunderstanding or that I have not made it clear as to the absolute necessity of some of the requests made or they would not be denied without hearing me concerning them, particular when these requests are endorsed in writing by the Deans ofthe School of Liberal Arts and Junior College.

4/22/11

Brief outline of some of the things

I wish to bring before the Committee.

1. Laboratory assistance. I am denied for the first time since I have been here some assitance in the laboratory. I must, therefore, prepare my materials, give personal assistance to large number of students,using compound microscopes, and then I must clean up and wash demonstration glassware and other utensils and store away the same, and, too, I must pot and plant bulbs and make other preparations for our Winter and Spring work and care for these as they grow.

2. Botany treated differently from other sciences. No other science in Howard is dealt with in this way, and I feel that as Professor of Botany I ought to seek a hearing before the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees to ascertain whether it is my fault or just what the difficulty is that the work in Botany should not have the same consideration as the other science Departments. I am compelled to take the valuable time of a University Professor in doing janitorial work, washing test tubes, potting plants, etc., for which ample provision is made in other science departments through student helpers.

3. Heat Regulator on Greenhouse. Work is greatly hampered for lack of opportunity to grow plants under normal conditions. A heat regulator which is an indispensable attachment to every greenhouse has been denied. My advanced students are, therefore, forced to waste time in trying to get results with plants in temperature ranging from 45° F. to 100° F. The in-

strument costs little. A plant, like people, must have normal temperature conditions.

4. Necessity of Laboratory Fees.

I desire to call attention to request which was made last year for the re-establishing of laboratory fees in Botany. Collected data show that practically every University charges fees in Botany as a means of carrying on details of its work.

5. Why are there not at least as many students in Botany as, say, in Zoology?

While I have not been able to learn just why every piece of equipment requested for Botany is challenged or held up from six months to a year (even when the money is available from Congressional appropriation), I have understood that smaller numbers in Botany or that materials would be used for graduate work have been used as argument against my requisitions.

It is well known that students from Medical School are now allowed to go to classes in Chemsitry, English, etc., on the Hill, but are not allowed to come for Botany even though the Medical faculty requested it, and I taught these classes last Quarter as Prof. Schuh did before me.

4/22/12

As the Medical faculty's request was carried out in every other case, but prevented in case of Botany, I feel that must have been through action of the ~~Executive Committee~~ President since the matter did not come before the Faculty.

The Botany Department could have cared for these students with assistance, and could save much needless expensive duplication of equipment and instruction.

Another reason for the smaller numbers in Botany is in the unmistakable discrimination against the subject, as explained in the attached communication sent some time ago to our Curriculum Committee.

6. The opportunity to work was the promise of the Trustees.

I beg to say that I came to Howard University about 10 years ago not of my own seeking but on the urgent and repeated request of the University authorities who sent one of its Deans to another city to consult me. I am, therefore, only requesting the opportunity to be allowed to do what you invited me to do, with dignity and untied hands. I most respectfully request permission to bring these matters before you at the next meeting. I beg to say further that I should not trouble the Committee, but I have not been able to get an appointment with the President in the last 12 or 18 months.

This was postponed sometime ago and is not quite up to date. The memo of Nov. 21/[illegible] was prepared for the Finance Committee [illegible] March 24, 1924

Methods employed by the President of Howard University to humiliate and belittle Dr. T. W. Turner before his colleagues and drive him out of the University.

4.1.56

The matter to which earnest attention is called concerns my position in Howard University, and the systematic and studied efforts on part of the President of the Institution to humiliate and belittle me before my colleagues and to break up my class or to weaken my efficiency in the same.

His attitude has grown largely out of the fact that I did not accept his judgment (in which no consultation whatever was had with me), and give up a career in Science teaching for which I have been making preparation for nearly twenty years, (Exhibit 1), to accept his offer of Registrar in the Institution (Exhibit 2), for which I claimed neither fitness nor desire. This offer was made while I was on sabbatic leave. Up to the time of leaving my relations were wholly cordial with the President who came here in 1916 - 1917, as is shown in Exhibit 3.

4/33

My refusal to accept the proffered position and the correspondence which developed seemed to have angered him very greatly and from this time he started to persecute me most relentlessly and malevolently even before I had gotten fairly started upon my graduate work at Ithaca. Such are some of the methods which he has employed and is still employing up to the present time:

First - - The first form of his persecution was to call in the professor of Zoology and others (according to statement of the professor of Zoology) to see how my position might be abolished.

He then proceeded to cut my name out of the catalogue from all the courses which I give except those in the School of Education, the Dean of which protested in writing against the injustice of such procedure; also, he struck my name from the editorial Board of the University Record and all University Committees. (Exhibit 4 showing catalogue pages with name left out and restored the next year following my protest).

Second - He, with help of some others (especially the professor of Zoology) whom he used and is using against me, by scattering the erroneous information that I would not return to Howard, succeeded in getting rid of my courses and killing off my classes. Also, some of my most needed equipment was taken from me and handed over to one of the men mentioned at beginning of this paragraph, the Professor of Chemistry. This was done without consulting me, notwithstanding the fact that the equipment was purchased out of my allotment of the Gov't appropriation and I am held responsible for the same in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the University. (Exhibit 5, letter to Secretary about this). This was done while I was on sabbatic leave, so when I returned I found myself without classes or work, and with my inventory and literature files scattered and some lost. It was about the first of November before any adjustments were made, but all this time the President and the two men mentioned (one being a new man whom I had not seen before) were harrassing and interfering with my activities at every turn. At one

time (Oct. 8) he summonsed me to his office and to the presence of these men. He had threatened to read letters before these men at this meeting which he said would "kill my influence for always around Howard".

At this gathering he "accused" me of seeking a position in the public schools of this city and of writing someone that I would not return to Howard after my sabbatic leave, all of which was without a shred of evidence, and, of course, irrelevant. He also went through any private correspondence that I may have had with him since he came here or any that any one else may have had with him concerning myself and read these before the two men. His motives were plainly malevolent, and meant to humiliate.

I might say that the President's action in destroying the work which I came to Howard to do only a few years before and upon which several thousands of dollars for equipment had already been expended, was not authorized by the Board of Trustees. I talked to the President of the Board about it.

Third - - At Howard each professor in charge of equipment is responsible to the Secretary-Treasurer for such and he in turn is responsible to the Secretary of the Interior, for that purchased from Gov't funds, yet, in my absence, much of my equipment, was without consultation with me given to others and the files destroyed. (Exhibit 5). This was wholly without justification and the Secretary claims that he gave no orders for the removing of my equipment. (Exhibit 6, reply from the Secretary about equipment).

Fourth - - When I came to Howard eight or nine years ago it was the President's expressed desire that I develop applied Biological Sciences looking toward Agriculture. I went about doing this by enriching the courses with Nature Study, Elementary Agriculture, as well as the more advanced phases of Botany. One of my first efforts was for a greenhouse. We finally succeeded in getting the Congressional appropriation for this structure in 1917, just before the present incumbent was elected by our Trustees. Under his predecessor (1916-1917) our course in Agriculture was approved and ordered to the catalogue. The present President knew my part in securing the greenhouse and the teaching purposes for which it was secured as I had gone over this with him in detail; yet he did not hesitate, and without word with me, to have the courses in Agriculture cut out of the Catalogue, and what concerns me most, to have the greenhouse turned over to buildings and grounds, the locks on the doors changed, and the Botany department locked out. This seemed to be such a serious matter from many standpoints that my many protests (Exhibit 6a), finally brought me a small portion of space within the greenhouse but the yard man was given instructions to nail across a board so that I should have to use only what was allowed me.

I had naturally been in charge of the greenhouse since its construction, so, the President's action was clearly to humiliate and belittle me. Some of my courses in Botany could not be conducted without the greenhouse, but this seemed to make no difference to the President, for he told me that a greenhouse was not essential to teach Botany.

Fifth - - I have been for sometime an investigator during Summers and at times during the Winter, in connection with the United States Dept. of Agriculture. I have spent much time investigating the nature and

viability of potato pollen in Northern Maine for the Department. Because of this relationship the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant investigations, through Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, stocked our greenhouse with a fine lot of tropical and other plants for teaching and investigation. After the President grew angry with me he ordered the man in charge of the grounds to throw these plants out of the greenhouse, which order was obeyed; this was done while I was on sabbatic leave notwithstanding the fact that I had made ample provision for their care before leaving. This matter caused me much embarrassment and humiliation as the Department of Agriculture called upon me at the end of the year for a report upon the plants. (Exhibit 7). When I called upon the Secretary, the legal Custodian of Property of the University to know the disposition of them, he declined to get the information about them and their care from the man who had them in charge. Thus, I was compelled to take responsibility with the Department for a deliberate act of the President in having them thrown out and destroyed. Also, the President wrote Prof. William Stuart, head of the Potato investigations for the Government, who helped me more than any other man outside of the University to get the greenhouse that "it was not a question of greenhouse, but of an individual who wanted to have his own way". I don't know to what he refers in this peculiar statement of a superior officer, unless it be my refusal to accept his proffer of the Registrar . (Exhibit 8, Prof. Stuart's letter to the President).

Sixth - - For the current year I have had no end of difficulty in purchasing any equipment from the $3000 Congressional Appropriation for Science Hall for the fiscal year 1922 - 1923. This same kind of difficulty has been encountered also by the Professors of Physics and Geology who are likewise persona non grata with the President.

My requisitions were turned down last June (Exhibit 9). I then wrote the Secretary for a statement of allotment, who replied that it was tentatively placed at $425. (Exhibit 10. Letter to Secretary and his in reply). My requisition was again sent in in October. (Exhibit 10a). This was turned down, the President saying that the Secretary's information to me was wrong and that they had decided not to allot, but that he had gotten authority to dole them out as he thought the things asked for were necessary. This method of dealing with the appropriation on part of the President was not without result and it securely prevented me from getting any requisitions approved until I had talked with a distinguished public official, also a member of our Board of Trustees and explained to him the injustice and personal animus of the President's action.

About two days after this conference with Col. Roosevelt the President went before the Finance Committee of the University and approved three of the five items asked for which had been repeatedly turned down and for which there ought to have been ample funds from the $3000 appropriation since up to this time I had received nothing. In order to keep me from getting the other two items he had the Committee immediately to pass a resolution that for the next Quarter I should not be allowed to spend over $50.(Exhibit 11, showing the resolution and my reply).

The purchasing of the three items of equipment was a long step from the President's apparent intention but the three became practically useless for the time as their use depends upon the others. This I explained to the President but it does not seem to have any

effect even when I show him that my classes are held up because of lack of this outfit.

Since the matter of doling out purchases as the President saw fit had run on for over half the year and work in Botany, Geology and Physics was suffering greatly, the three heads of these departments constituting a majority of the professors in Science Hall petitioned for an allotment and for an equal allotment of the $3000 Science Hall Fund. (Exhibit 11a and 11b). We felt justified in asking for an equal allotment of this fund, since the Chemistry Department is allowed to collect in fees from $8000 to $9000 a year while we are denied fees in our respective departments. (Exhibit 12 and 12a, joint petitions of the majority of the professors in Science Hall which the President ignored).

Finally, on March 3, 1923, the $3000 Congressional Appropriation for Science Hall for the Fiscal Year, 1922 and 1923, was allotted as follows (the school year being at the time nearly two-thirds over):

Chemistry----------$1050	Chemistry gets already $8000 to $9000 in fees.
Zoology----------$ 825	The professor of Zoology expressly stated in conference that he could get along on a very small amount.
Physics----------$ 700	Usually has a larger number of students than Zoology.
Botany and Geology together----------$ 425!	The two of us here concerned have been unable to get any explanation as to why Botany and Geology should be combined in this way, nor for giving a larger allotment to Zoology than to either Geology or Botany, for the numbers in Geology are larger than in Zoology, while those in Botany would be about the same if pressure were not brought to keep students out of Botany courses. (Exhibit 13, letter to Dean Miller on advising students. It will be seen that my share to be taken out of $425 which the President will allot, will be rather precarious, and wholly inadequate for the needs of the work.

Seventh - Most of the transactions cited above have been aimed to humiliate me personally and to drive me from the University; they have greatly hampered me in my work with my students and have prevented me from carrying on any productive studies

I have sought to work with the President cooperatively just as I had done before going on my leave (Exhibit 8), but he seems implacable and when he thinks he has not done enough to me he calls to his aid the Chemistry and Zoology professors, puts them on the job to keep things stirred up. (The professor of Physics and the professor of Geology will bear witness to all that I have said as to the supported interference and meddling of these men).

I am, therefore, seeking your aid to get some relief from what seems to be the President's relentless malevolence, from which I have had no respite for the past two years. I have attempted to talk with him several times to see just what the trouble was but his clerk has telephoned me on three different times that she was "unable" to make an appointment for me with the President, In the meanwhile I am put under the regency of the professor of Zoology. He carries to him the information as to needs of my department. (A recent case of his seeking to prevent the Medical School from sending students in Botany to me is in question.

4/13

Professor of Botany.

This year we get $5000 (conq. appt.) for Science Hall. Fact only $420 notwithstanding fact that much of my equipment has been made useless for my work.

JOSEPH L. PEACOCK, A. M., D. D.
PRESIDENT

SHAW UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED 1865
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION
SOCIETY

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM S. TURNER, A. M.
DEAN [redacted]
CHARLOTTE MURRAY, A. M.
DEAN OF WOMEN

November 15, 1924.

The Editor of The Crisis,
New York City:

4/38/137

Dear Sir:

I am making a study of the private schools of the South in relation to the public schools. I want to ascertain as accurately as possible the percentage of expenditures for public education in the various Southern states, that is given to Negro education. I should like also to have other specific information, bearing on this subject. It occurs to me that you might be able to point me to a few comprehensive sources that would give the desired information without a detailed investigation on my part.

Any help that you may give will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

W S Turner

November 21, 1924.

4/38/136

Mr. W. S. Turner,
Shaw University,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Sir:

It is impossible to find out with accuracy and completely the percentage of public funds spent in the South on Negro schools. Some states like South Carolina publish most all of the facts. The annual school reports of Mississippi have some facts. In other cases the figures are so lumped together that little can be ascertained. Thomas Jesse Jones' study of Negro Education published by the United States Department of Education and the annual reports of the State Commissioners and Superintendents of Education in the various southern states are the best sources. The report of the Atlanta University Conferences on the Negro Common School is good but somewhat out of date just now.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Mrs. Addie L. Willis

announces the marriage of her daughter

Mrs. Lillian M. DeVaughn

to

Mr. Willis O. Tyler

on Saturday, September the sixth

nineteen hundred and twenty-four

Los Angeles, California

At Home

after Sept. 18th

1268 East 25th Street

41/38 D11-23

4/38/132

September 17,1924

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B.DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Willis O. Tyler on the occasion of their marriage.

[illegible]

4/46/85

March 25, 1924.

The United Electric Light Co.,
130 East 15th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed two checks to cover the accompanying coupon, one for one dollar and thirty three cents and the other for eight dollars. I do not quite understand the latter amount. Could I trouble you for an itemized bill?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

4/46/86

September 29, 1924.

United Electric Light
and Power Company,
130 East 15th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a statement with regard to the payments made on the Hoover electric cleaner which you installed at 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, third floor.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

130 EAST 15TH STREET

NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES
BROADWAY AT 146TH ST.
BROADWAY AT 89TH ST.

General Service Dept October 4th 1924

4/46/88

Mr W E B DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith statemnet of your account as per your request of recent date.

Trusting you will find this in order, we are

Yours very truly

L. A. Coleman
Treasurer

Per D. D. Clear

Enc
165/1338

4/46/87

November 24,1924

The United Electric Light &
Power Co.
130 East 15th Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I do not understand the enclosed two bills. Are they not duplicates in part? If you will let me know what my indebtedness is I should be glad to remit.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE
130 EAST 15TH ST.
&
BRANCH OFFICES
BROADWAY AT 89TH ST.

BROADWAY AT 146TH ST.

NEW YORK

68/94/4

In compliance with your request of recent date, we have issued orders to connect our service for your account in advance of your signed application.

In order to officially cover this action, we request that you sign and return to us the application blank enclosed, as per the following directions

1 - SIGN NAME IN FULL ON LINE INDICATED.

2 - FILL IN SUBSCRIBER'S STATEMENT ON BACK OF APPLICATION.

3 - ALSO GIVE YOUR PRESENT BUSINESS ADDRESS AND FIRM WITH WHOM CONNECTED.

4 - DO NOT DEFACE APPLICATION. ANY REQUESTS OR DIRECTIONS SHOULD BE IN THE FORM OF A LETTER.

Trusting that you will give this matter your prompt attention, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Joseph S. Baker

SALES MANAGER.

W523

[U.S. - Bureau of Ed.]

E.B.R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

ADDRESS ONLY
THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau of Education has heard of Princeton University, located in Gibson County, Indiana, but we have never before seen even so much as a page of its catalogue. It seems to me that the character of this concern is so evident from its list of "officers of the administration" that it needs no comment.

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook

George F. Zook,
Specialist in Higher Education.

D

4/39/12

[U.S. - DEPT. OF COMMERCE]

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 31st ultimo regarding Volume IV of the Fourteenth Census, entitled "Occupations."

This publication is now in course of mailing, and you should receive a copy within the next two weeks.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Steuart

Director.

GHT:H

4/42/76

[U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR]

September 18,1924

Secretary James John Davis
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

4/34/20

Years ago I did a number of monographs for the Bureau of Labor as it was then known, touching the Negro in the South. These were published by the bureau. The last work that I did was under Commissioner O'Neil and was entitled, "The Economics of Emancipation". It was an elaborate study of land and labor conditions in Lowndes County, Alabama. It was paid for but it was not published because of political reasons. Necessarily, in the study of land and labor I had to touch the political developments and the bureau thought it unwise to publish the monograph.

I am wondering if this monograph is still in your files and if it is, would it be possible for me to get hold of it? I kept no copy of it and I should hate to have the painstaking work that I put upon it, entirely lost. I should be very glad if you could have the matter looked up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Secretary Davis

The Economics of Emancipation

--- --- ---

A Social Study of a County in the Alabama Black Belt.

--- --- ---

1000.The Place.
1010.Alabama.
1020.The Black Belt.
1030.Lowndes County.
1100.The People.
1105.The Population.
1110.Cities and towns.
1115.Settlements.
1116 Homes
1120.Color.
1130.Age.
1140.Sex.
1150.Death Rate.
1160.Increase.
1170.Illiteracy.
1180.Birth place.
1190.Length of residence.
1200.Industrial Organization.
1210.Land.
1211.Ownership.
1220.Methods of Farming.
1221.Labor.
1223.Share system.
1224.Renting.
1225.Rents.
1226.Crop liens.
1227.Peonage.
1228.Peasant proprietors
1228.1 Cotton
1229 Poor whites
1230.Stocks and tools.
1240.Crops.
1250.Other occupations.
1251.Merchants.
1252.Professional men.
1253.Artisans.
1260.Markets and prices.
1270.Stores.
1280.Banks.
1300.The government.
1310.Organization and powers.
1312 Courts
1320.Voting.
1330.Taxes.
1340.Schools.
1350.Paupers.
1360.Liquor.
1370.Crime.
1400.The Result.
1410.Property.
1415.Mortgages.
1420.Migration.
1430.Crime.
1435.Immorality.
1436.Mulattoes.
1440.Organizations.
1441.Churches.
1442.Insurance.
1443.Secret orders.
1450.Standards of living
1460.Manners and customs
1461.Folk lore.
1462.Music.
1463.Amusements.
1470.Public opinion.

34/119

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LIBRARY

WASHINGTON

December 19, 1924.

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

4/43/82

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find voucher for signature. Kindly sign on the line marked with an X, in conformity with the instructions given in the footnote on the voucher, and return in the enclosed franked envelope in order that payment may be made as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

Laura A. Thompson

Laura A. Thompson,
Librarian.

T/ARN

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[U.S. dept of State]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1924.

In reply refer to
Di 882.001/18

Miss Jessie Redmon Fauset,
Literary Editor, THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

41-15-D-27

Madam:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 24, 1924, requesting information relating to the appointment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as special representative of the President of the United States at the inauguration of President Charles D. B. King of Liberia.

You are informed, in reply, that a copy of the credentials given to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was handed on February 1, 1924, to the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Shelby Jeames Davidson, who called at the Department in person to obtain the aforesaid information on your behalf.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

William Phillips

Under Secretary.

(US-sec of state)

March 20, 1924

The Honorable The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to say that in accordance with Department cablegram #22, dated December 29, 1923, 5 P.M. and addressed to the United States Minister resident at Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, I acted as special representative of the President of the United States at the inauguration of President C. D. B. King with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I beg to say that I have just returned from Liberia and am writing to ask on what day and at what hour, it will be convenient for you to receive my report. If it is possible and in accordance with precedent, I should like also on that date to have a word with the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have looked up all the papers in the case and do not find that any authority was given to pay your expenses in connection with representing the President at the inauguration of President King. In fact, it is not quite clear what these expenses would be, as I understand that you had gone to Monrovia before you knew of this appointment. I feel fairly sure, however, that, if these expenses do not amount to a very large sum, I could secure payment from our rather restricted emergency fund. I cannot promise this, as I naturally have nothing to do with the financial end of running the Department, but I wish you would give me a little idea as to the amount, in order that I can take it up intelligently.

It was a great pleasure to see you when you were here and I hope that you will come in to see me the next time you are in Washington.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Castle, Jr.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/38/1

[U.S. DEPT OF STATE]

April 4, 1924

Mr. W. R. Castle
Bureau of Western European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Castle:

4/38/2

I did not, of course, expect the Department of State to pay all of my expenses to Liberia. When I left here, October 28, I planned to arrive in Liberia at Christmas time and stay there until after January 1, that is, about one week. I had understood that the inauguration took place January 1. On December 29, I received my appointment and on account of that stayed until the inauguration which took place January 7, and until the ceremonies and entertainments were completed. This took me until January 15. I was then compelled to wait from January 15 until January 22 in order to find a boat. Thus I spent one month in Liberia, three weeks of which were justly chargeable to the United States government as extra expense.

Also, my stay compelled me to miss the boat upon which I had pre-paid passage from Marseilles to New York and to wait another period of two weeks in Lisbon to travel from Lisbon to Bordeaux and take a boat at a higher rate. Sixty percent of the money lost on the first boat will be refunded. Finally, I had the expense of the trip to Washington, a stay of two days, and return. It seems to me therefore, that the enclosed items of expense are justly chargeable to the government. I leave, however, the matter to your judgment and discretion.

I enjoyed very much the opportunity of talking over African affairs with you and shall give myself the pleasure of calling upon you again some time when I am in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/3

[ENCLOSURE]

Memoranda as to expenses of W.E.B.DuBois
in special mission to Liberia

Twenty-one days extra sojourn in Monrovia

Fourteen days extra sojourn in Lisbon

Loss of steamer passage

Return trip, New York to Washington and
sojourn of two days.

4/38/4

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

4/10/24

April 8, 1924.

The Du Bois Dinner Committee,
Mercantile Bank Building,
5th Avenue at 14th Street,
New York City.

4/50/32

Gentlemen:

I am very grateful to you for the invitation to be present at the dinner in honor of Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois on April 13th.

I was greatly interested in meeting and talking with Doctor Du Bois when he was in Washington and regret that it is absolutely impossible for me to be in New York at the time of the dinner.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Castle.

Dear Mr. Wall:

Here is the report for final copying. Please make 2 carbons. Be careful to write "ITS" & not "IT'S"

W.E.B.D

Please return the Ms. with copies

D

(1) [US. - Dept of State] [1924]

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to say that in accordance with the Department's cablegram No. 22, dated December 29, 1923, 5 P.M., I acted as Special representative of of the President of the United States at the inauguration of President C.D.B. King as President of Liberia for a second term. The President of Liberia and the Government and citizens received your special Envoy with every mark of courtesy. The American flag was given the place of honor in all decorations. The Envoy was furnished an Aide de Campe and orderly, given a State Dinner at the Executive Mansion and was overwhelmed with social courtesies; the foreign diplomatic Corps extended every mark of appreciation. Both England and France sent special warships to assist at the celebration of inauguration.

with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary 11-1-24

On the occasion of the formal presentation of your Envoy, by the American Minister Resident to His Excellency, President King, in the presence of his Cabinet, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Envoy took occasion to say: (Exhibit No. 1) The President replied: (Exhibit No. 2)

Later in his inaugural message, the President made ~~extended reference to America, and~~ to the appointment of the American special Envoy: (Exhibit No. 3.)

In the thought of Liberia, the courteous and kindly action of the President of the United States assumes an aspect of far-reaching import, and to realise the reasons of this it may not be out of place to point out to the President, through you, your Envoy's impressions of the present situation of the Republic.

For 100 years a comparatively small group of colored folk from the United States and the West Indies, without appreciable increase from immigration, has maintained itself on the coast of West Africa as a free and independent Republic. This in itself, considering the strange climate, the conditions of livlihood, and the hostile natives, ~~was~~ is a tremendous accomplishment. Similar groups of whites have only survived by means of periodic repatriations, systematic infiltration of new blood and ideas and large investments of foreign capital.

formerly

In addition to these natural difficulties, Liberia has been encountered two other, well nigh fatal, drawbacks: She has been the helpless victim of systematic and determined aggressions from powerful neighbors, extending over 75 years, backed by guns, threats and calumny, which has robbed her of tons of thousands of square miles of territory belonging to her by every right of discovery and occupation. This aggression has not yet ceased, and the fear of it is a prime factor in Liberian political and economic life. Secondly and connected with this are the difficulties attendant on the fact that Liberia in her efforts to develope trade and industry has ~~respectively~~ headedly been ~~an innocent~~ victim of the great industrial revolution of the 19th century and the political turmoils of the world. For example, she developed a large sugar industry in the sixties and traded to America in her own home-built sailing vessels, supplying the United States with the sugar of which the civil war had deprived her. But peace, restored, American production, new West Indian development, new and costly methods of refining, and new steam navigation threw Liberia out of the market and caused wide-spread ruin. A rich and highly trained country would have met the competition, but Liberia was neither, and when she

a

sought to borrow capital she was compelled to pay interest on $500,000 for a loan which netted scarcely $100,000 and which led to further political threats and agression from abroad. Again when she turned to coffee and produced by old-fashoned methods an excellent and widely demanded staple, the tremendous development of Brazil and new methods of marketing and adulteration pushed the Liberian planters so hard that most of them gave up in despair when their staple fell from 25¢ to 8¢ a pound. Somewhat similar results followed the fall in price of rubber and piassava. It has been pointed out that in these and many other cases, determination, perseverence and knowledge of world markets would have made Liberian industry triumphant against these odds. This is doubtless true, but surely a little dispised people, poor, worried and largely unlettered, threatened by enemies at home and abroad, cannot be judged in the same way as a modern business country, informed by telegraphic market reports and backed by battleships.

Under the circumstances, Liberia's survival has been a miracle, and, due to the exceptional calibre of her leaders, the firm and unbending faith of her people, her accomplishments far out-weigh her failures. Her revenue in the last 40 years has risen from less than $200,000 a year to over $650,000. She has never had a revolution or internal disturbance save, in comparatively few cases, with the war-like native tribes. She has extended her democracy to include natives on the same terms as Liberians, and this year elected a native to the Vice-Presidency. She has maintained her dignity and poise in international relations, and she has with the good offices of America balanced her budget and paid up the interest on her debt. It remains for Liberia to solve her problems of industry and popular education. In these matters she needs and deserves help and especially help from America. Liberia is a rich country. A traveler who has for 26 years visited all Africa informs the Envoy that he regards Liberia as the richest single area of the West Coast. It's immediate possibilities in the production of Palm oil and palm kernels, coffee, sugar, piassava, cassava, hard woods, cocoa, rubber and copra; it's ultimate possibilities in agricultural products of the widest variety together with reasonable chances of future development in mineral wealth and work of native artisans are so great that any one merely looking on this beautiful land is eager to save it for it's long-suffering people and for the world.

This work must primarily be the work of Liberia itself. There are those who doubt it's ability, sneer at it's pretentions and talk of protectorate and annexation. Your Envoy believes such persons are absolutely deceived and are slaves to color prejudice. He takes no stock in tales of incurable Liberian laziness and absolute unreliability. No people who could build and maintain this Republic for a century can be wholly lazy and unreliable. That they have lazy citizens and bewildered and uncertain workers is true, but one cannot indict a whole people because of it's worst representatives. Liberia can become a great, rich and successful, self-ruling black democracy. It has already set it's feet in this path. For it's continued progress it needs:

1. Freedom from continued apprehension of foreign aggression.
2. Industrial and economic survey and a conservation and husbanding of [illegible]
3. Capital for transportation facilities and agricultural development.
4. Sanitation and health improvement.
5. A survey of the native races.
6. Free popular education on modern lines.

At a time when England was evidently about to annex Liberia

against Liberia's will, the United States stepped in:

1. She took general direction of the training of the Frontier Force and loaned Liberia officers like the late lamented Colonel Young.

2. She consolidated the foreign debt, balanced the budget and began the restoration of Liberia's credit.

It is necessary for the future that America take the following further steps:

1. To let the world know by acts of courtesy toward Liberia and by such public declarations as seem wise and permissable that the United States regards Liberia with special interest, and desires her territorial integrity.

2. To maintain in Liberia men of the calibre and devotion as the present Minister Resident, Solomon Porter Hood and the General Receiver Sidney de la Rue. These men have not only worked together in harmony and mutual respect but have gained the confidence of the Liberian Government. These officials need, however, to feel themselves backed by a clearer and more outspoken policy of friendship for Liberia by the United States; more responsive co-operation in their difficulties and more trained assistance. The Minister has no Secretary of Legation or Vice Consul, and has been granted no leave for two years. The General Receiver has no substitute to relieve him even temporarily.

3. The United States should offer to Liberia expert advice in Economic development, Education, Anthropological surveys and sanitation. This system of advice should not be a more or less concealed attempt to take the functions of Government out of the hands of the Liberians; it should be real advice of the highest order given by men of training and understanding and offered to Liberia with the idea that America wishes her progress and is pointing out the way. If Liberia will follow the path indicated, she can count on the continued interest and help of the American Government. If she does not see fit to follow the general trend of the advice tendered, America has the right to conclude that she does not wish further assistance.

There are many American observers full of good will for Liberia who would not agree with this solution of Liberia's problem. They want advisers sent here with power to enforce their advice. This I am certain would be a fatal mistake. Liberia would resent this and with reason, friction would be inevitable and failure necessary unless the complete subversion of the Liberian state is attempted.

Your Envoy, therefore, suggests:

(a) That the United States should send a small commission of experts to Liberia to examine and report on her agricultural and industrial possibilities and the best methods of realizing them. These experts should be not simply business men; but men trained in anthropology and economics, and have in mind not simply the possible profits to exploiters of the country, but the ultimate welfare of the Liberian State, it's people and it's native races.

(b) Liberia is not necessarily or permanently unhealthy. It has, in reality, a beautiful climate, but one not thoroughly understood by dwellers in temperate zones. The population needs information and help to conserve life in the tropics. Effort should be made to establish at least three base hospitals with physicians and travelling nurses. This should start as a philanthropy and end as a Liberian Government institution.

(c) American universities should unite with Liberia in a scientific census and survey of her native races, their history, movements and present conditions.

(d) Liberia needs foreign capital. Your Envoy does not believe that she needs a large lump loan for General improvement. The temptation to waste such moneys, to use them for matters of supposed general good instead of specific productive investment is too great. Personally after seeing Liberia and realizing some of it's problems, your Envoy realizes how desperate a crisis the failure of the American Loan precipitated. It's failure nearly swamped the little ship of State; but now that the ship is through the breakers and moving with constantly accelerated speed in calmer seas, the Envoy believes that such a loan would be a mistake.

On the other hand the investment of foreign capital in specific enterprises under agreements which would safeguard Liberia's real interests, protect her labor, keep her land from monopoly and keep her from being induced to turn over her local government to private concerns for money consideration—such investments are needed and such investments would pay. There is immediate need of one hundred to two hundred miles of railway; expert development of rubber coffee, sugar, cocoa and palm oil; and large agricultural enterprises; there is need for small shipping enterprises and a further development of banking and of retail and wholesale stores. With this should go Government enterprise in road building and harbor development—matters already being pushed with commendable success.

(a) Liberia needs education. This year has seen the largest appropriation ever made by the State, and unprecedented co-operation between the State and Missionary enterprises. But an expert educational advisor is needed to make a system. There must be a real college with a modern curriculum of modern languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology with laboratories; history and social economics, especially Economics and anthropology, literature and art. Beside this should come and institute of technology and applied science in teacher training, agriculture and industry. Below these, a complete system of compulsory public schools--kindergarten, elementary, grammar and high schools. Some such programme should be laid out and slowly, but resolutely approximated under expert guidance.

In your Envoy's opinion, these experts indicated above should where possible, and where the requisite persons are available, be colored American citizens. It is possible that most of the experts in economics and industry would be of necessity white; but colored America could furnish some excellent experts in sanitation and education.

Your Envoy cannot, Sir, impress upon the American Government too strongly the wisdom of some such policy toward Liberia as I have indicated. The vast race problems of the world are gradually coming to a head. There is still ample time to solve them by reason, peace and good will. Nothing would go further to reassure the colored peoples of Africa, Asia and all America, particularly the eleven million in the United States than to see the United States in her attitude toward a struggling, but promising Negro Republic, eschewing the temptation of conquest, domination and profit making and seeking to be a guide, friend and protector. In the words of President Coolidge himself;:"the time has come for a more practical use of moral power."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

XVI

Dull Line
& Wails

W.R. Castle Jr
Chief Bureau
W. European Affairs
(De la Rue)

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO

June 26, 1924.

Colored Training Camps

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

4/43/26

Your letter of June 20, 1924, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been referred to me for reply.

The Commanding Generals of the various Corps Areas throughout the United States were authorized to establish camps for the training of colored candidates provided a minimum of 50 applications were received.

The Eighth Corps Area was the only corps area that received a sufficient number of applications to warrant the establishment of such camps, and consequently there will be a C.M.T. Camp for colored candidates at Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona, from August 1 to August 30.

~~Very truly yours,~~

John C. Davis

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

RMa

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

WAR DEPARTMENT

ADDRESS REPLY TO
Q. M. SUPPLY OFFICER
20TH & C STS N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON GENERAL INTERMEDIATE DEPOT
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 25, 1924.

No. 293.6-Cem.

5/2/70

SUBJECT: Erection of Monument.

To: Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

1. In reply to your inquiry with reference to the erection of a monument in the Arlington National Cemetery, there is inclosed herewith for your information copy of instructions and regulations governing the erection of monuments, markers, etc., in National Cemeteries.

For the Quartermaster Supply Officer:

H. L. WARD,
Major, Q.M.C.,
Assistant.

1 incl.
pamphlet.

[ENC.] [1924]

WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY OFFICE

WASHINGTON

32-1-30

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATION GOVERNING THE ERECTION OF MONUMENTS, MARKERS, ETC., IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

[July 1, 1918. Revised Dec. 6, 1923.]

1. Application for permission to erect private monuments, headstones, or footstones will be made in writing by the nearest relative or legal representative of the decedent to the "Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.," for his approval, accompanied by blueprint, sketch, or photograph showing the design of the proposed monument, its dimensions, stating the material of which it is to be made, together with an exact copy of the proposed inscription as it will appear upon the monument.

2. Previous to the making of design acquaintance should be made with the grade and condition of the ground in the lot on which the monument is to be erected. Monuments must be made to conform with the surrounding grade, and not the grade to conform with the monument. No grading will be permitted around monuments or markers to better the appearance thereof. (Special attention is called to par. 14.)

3. No order for a monument or marker for any lot or grave should be given to any quarry or firm until the design showing the inscription has been submitted and the approval received. Monument firms are cautioned to retain a copy of the design for their own use, as the one forwarded to this office is kept for comparison with the monument when delivered.

4. The exposed portions of monuments may be constructed only of bronze, or of durable stone or marble of approved color. Any stone or marble which can be precisely identified by name, and of which there is an example in the cemetery, may be approved upon written application without the submission of sample; otherwise a sample must be submitted for approval with the application. All exposed masonry surfaces are to be suitably tooled, sawn, or rubbed. Neither "rock-faced" surfaces nor glossily polished surfaces will be permitted.

78788—24

5. The dimensions of a monument above the level of the ground shall in no case exceed the following, according to the rank of the officer for whom monument is to be erected:

Army rank.	Navy rank.	Maximum dimensions.
General Lieutenant general Major general	Admiral Vice admiral Rear admiral	7 feet long, 4½ feet wide, 5 feet high.
Brigadier general Colonel Lieutenant colonel Major	Commodore Captain Commander Lieutenant commander	7 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4½ feet high.
Captain First lieutenant Second lieutenant	Lieutenant Lieutenant (junior grade) Ensign	7 feet long, 3½ feet wide, 4 feet high.

6. For enlisted men who served in the Civil or Spanish American Wars the dimensions shall not exceed 12 inches in width, 4 inches in thickness, and 18 inches in height from the ground, to be slightly rounded at the top to conform to the shape of the Government headstones, and to be of the best American white marble, sand rubbed.

For enlisted men who served in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or during the period of the World War the dimensions shall not exceed 13 inches in width, 4 inches in thickness, and 24 inches in height from the ground, to be slightly rounded at the top to conform to the shape of the World War design headstone, and to be of the best American white marble, sand rubbed.

7. Inscription on the front face of the monument, i. e., overlooking the grave, are restricted to the name, rank, and military or naval service of the decedent in accordance with the records of the War and Navy Departments; the places and the dates of birth and death, a brief Biblical quotation or term of endearment, in English, not to exceed two lines; and, if desired, the name and the places and the dates of birth and death of the wife; but no other inscriptions to the memory of a person buried in the lot, except an officer or soldier, shall be cut on the monument; corps badges and insignia of civic organizations of a strictly military character (such as the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, etc.) whose membership is confined to persons originally having military or naval service. Insignias of fraternities and societies, so long as they are not grotesque, official titles held in civil life, and inscriptions in conformity therewith, are also permitted, but will be confined to the rear face and sides of the monument.

8. The erection of private monuments, headstones, or footstones will not be permitted until both the proposed design and the inscription have been approved by the Quartermaster General.

9. The United States Government is not participant to any extent in any work connected with the setting of private monuments or markers, and all work in connection therewith will be done at private expense.

10. If contractors who have contracted to set monuments find it impossible to do the work themselves, they should communicate with firms engaged in such work in this city with whom arrangements can probably be effected to do the necessary work.

11. Erected monuments and markers must conform in measurements and inscriptions without variation with the design approved by the Quartermaster General.

12. Monuments, markers, headstones, footstones, etc., will be inspected by an authorized representative of the Quartermaster Supply Office before erection and if found to be delinquent or not in strict accordance with the approved design and inscription erection will not be made until any delinquency has been corrected.

13. When a private monument is erected at a grave, any headstone or other marker extending above the ground which may have been placed prior to the erection of such private monument will be removed.

14. Foundations for private monuments will be constructed of best quality material and in a thorough and workmanlike manner; they will be made the full size of the bottom bases of the monuments and *on level ground* will not extend above the surface at any point. *On slopes they will be brought up to within one inch of the highest point of grade and the exposed portions faced with material of the same kind and quality as the monument, such facings to be at least six inches thick*, the excavation will be of sufficient depth to secure a solid foundation. The depth will depend upon the nature of the soil, but will not be less than 3 feet. The concrete will be composed of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sharp, clean sand, and 4 parts washed gravel or broken stone of a hard nature; the stone or gravel will be not larger than a 2-inch cube; the cement and sand will first be thoroughly mixed, then wetted to make a mortar, after which the stone or gravel will be added and the entire mixture turned not less than four times, until each piece of stone or gravel is thoroughly coated with mortar. All concrete will be deposited as soon as mixed, and will be tamped until the moisture flushes to the surface.

15. Special care must be exercised to avoid injury to the grounds, trees, shrubbery, or other monuments.

16. Work on the erection of private monuments should be begun in ample time for completion and restoration of the grounds to their proper and initial condition at least 10 days prior to Memorial Day of each year, after which day work may be resumed as usual.

17. Upon completion of erection of monuments, markers, etc., the surrounding grounds will be restored to their proper and initial condition by the contractor.

18. All work in the erection of private monuments, markers, etc., is done under the supervision of the authorized person of the Quartermaster Supply Office at the cemetery in which erection is made.

H. C. BONNYCASTLE,
Quartermaster Supply Officer.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1924

[U.S. - HOUSE OF REP.]

April 14, 1924.

Congressman Charles Brand,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

4/32/35

My dear Sir:

I write to ask your good offices in the case of a pension of at least one hundred dollars for the widow of the late Charles Young.

I am afraid that the Congressmen do not understand the loyal and devoted service which Young gave to his government. He was not only an exceptionally good officer, as his record will show, but he was given three difficult tasks. He was put in charge of a forest reservation in California and won wide commendation for his execution of the task. He was Military Attache in Haiti and gave the government more precise information than it had ever had concerning that island. He was Military Attache in Liberia and began the road building there and then after he was retired and when he knew that return was dangerous to his life he went back to finish his job

and died in service.

I know of few officers who deserve more of their country than Charles Young. His wife needs at the very least one hundred dollars a month. She has two talented children whom she is educating, beside the support of herself and her late husband's mother. I hope you will do everything you can to push this pension through. General Pershing knew Colonel Young well and would, I am sure, give any reasonable aid. Mr. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is also willing to aid. ~~I am sending a letter of Senator Fess.~~

Very sincerely yours,

4/32/26

WEBD/PT

CHAS. BRAND
7TH DISTRICT OHIO

HOME ADDRESS:
URBANA, OHIO

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 424

TELEPHONE:
CAPITOL, 725

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

16th April 1924

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I have your favor of the 14th relative to a pension for the widow of Colonel Charles Young.

I made a very determined effort before the House Committee to secure one hundred dollars per month for this purpose, but I secured only fifty eight dollars, and there was no possible way to make it any larger unless we did so on the ground that he was the leading outstanding character in military service of the colored race of this country, and there was a feeling that that would be making an exception simply because he was a colored man, and the Committee couldn't quite agree to the idea that we should make a distinction on account of color.

I can assure you that I got from the Committee the most that has ever been allowed to a colonel.

Yours very truly,

Chas Brand

CB-eh

4/22/59

ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C., CHAIRMAN.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, IOWA.
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, WIS.
GEORGE P. McLEAN, CONN.
JAMES E. WATSON, IND.
BERT M. FERNALD, ME.
DAVIS ELKINS, W. VA.
FRANK R. GOODING, IDAHO.
JAMES COUZENS, MICH.
SIMEON D. FESS, OHIO.
ROBERT B. HOWELL, NEBR.
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, ALA.
KEY PITTMAN, NEV.
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, MD.
C. C. DILL, WASH.
BURTON K. WHEELER, MONT.
EARLE B. MAYFIELD, TEX.
CHAS. E. JACKSON, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

April 16, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of April 14th written in regard to the pension bill for the widow of the late Charles Young.

I introduced a bill for Mrs. Young earlier in the session. It is still before the Committee on Pensions of the Senate. This committee is at present considering the various bills before it in order to report within the next few weeks an omnibus bill containing those individual bills which have received the approval of the Committee. The rules of the Committee, of course, will not permit consideration of a larger amount than $100 for any pension. Of course I shall be glad to continue to give any assistance I can toward the passage of this bill for Mrs. Young.

Yours very truly,

S. D. Fess

4/22/24

Bon Voyage

to

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Special Envoy Extraordinary

and

Minister Plenipotentiary

at which

your presence is requested

by the

American Minister

at the

American Legation,

Tuesday January 15, 1924.

From 5 to 7 p. m.

Monrovia,
Jan. 14, 1924.

0176/10

Sunday.

Dear Dr. DuBois –

I was much chagrined yesterday afternoon to find that my stupid servant had turned you away when I had been waiting for you. Please forgive us.

I am very anxious to hear about your trip and to talk to you again about your books. Please let me know where I can come to see you, or, if you prefer when it will be convenient for

4/42/60

you to come to the Legation
again. Mrs. Dearing and I
would be glad to have you
lunch with us on Monday
or Tuesday or at least come
for a cup of tea. Please let
me know what time would
best suit you. I should feel
very badly indeed if you should
get away without my seeing you.

Yours very sincerely.

Fredk Morris Dearing

July 29,1924

Hon. Fred M. Dearing
American Legation
Lisbon, Portugal

My dear Mr. Dearing:

I trust you will pardon my long failure to write you and express to you and Mrs. Dearing my appreciation of your kind hospitality, but of course you can realize in what pressure of work I landed here after five months of absence. I look back upon my trip to Portugal and Africa as the most interesting and informing trip that I have ever taken. I had very interesting interesting interviews with the President, Mr. Hughes and especially with Mr. Castle.

I have done some lecturing and writing since I have been back but of course have had no change to get to work on real literature except the fugitive bits in the CRISIS. I am venturing to send you some copies of the CRISIS which have some reference to my African trip.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/59

LEGATION OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lisbon, Portugal

August 11,1924.

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

I am indebted to you for your letter of July 29th, and I am delighted to have the numbers of the "CRISIS" which I shall look over with the greatest interest.

What a lovely drawing Laura Wheeler made for your April number!

I am anxious to get your impressions of the African trip and shall soon be reading what you have in these numbers; but I continue to be expectant with regard to the book you must write.

It was a great pleasure to see you here in Portugal and I hope very much we are going to meet again someday.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRED MORRIS DEARING

W.E.B.DuBois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

4/42/61

(U.S. - LEGATION)

August 21,1924

Dr. Solomon P. Hood
c/o Tyler
~~80 Pierrepont St.~~ 102 Duffield St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Hood:

I hope you will remember to send me or have sent to me at your earliest convenience, the official copy of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary to Liberia. I think you told me that you have it in your Liberian files.

Wont you come in and have lunch with me some day next week? Let me know when you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

8/23/4

[U.S - Legation]

August 21,1924

Dr. Solomon P. Hood
c/o Rev. E. E. Tyler
182 Duffield Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Hood:

I hope you will remember to send me or have sent to me at your earliest convenience, the official copy of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary to Liberia. I think you told me that you have it in your Liberian files.

Wont you come in and have lunch with me some day next week? Let me know when you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

P.S.--I have just found out that I have been sending your letters to #80 Pierrepont Street which is the wrong address. I am writing to ask that they forward previous letters if possible.

WEBD.

4/37/13

(U.S. LEGATION)

September 23, 1924.

Mr. Solomon P. Hood,
U. S. Legation,
Liberia, West Africa.

4/37/7

My dear Mr. Hood:

I suppose that you have already sailed for Liberia and that we did not get a chance to see each other. I am sorry but hope that you have had a pleasant voyage.

First of all, will you kindly send me at your earliest convenience the official copy of my appointment to Liberia. I think you said that it was in the Legation files.

Please greet all my friends for me, the President, Secretary Barclay, ex-president Barclay and others. Especially greet Miss Hubbard and tell her that I am already awaiting her arrival.

The campaign is waxing warm here as you may well imagine. I presume that Coolidge is going to be re-elected

although this is by no means certain. Harvey is making a great deal of noise and naturally accuses me and, to some extent, you as the authors of his trouble in Liberia, an extraordinary assumption.

I hope you will let me hear from you from time to time and especially let me know anything I can do on this side to forward the interests of Liberia and your own interests.

Very sincerely yours,

4/37/8

WEBD/PP

U.S. [NATIONAL CEMETERY]

October 16,1924

4/32/10

To the Superintendent of
The National Cemetary
Arlington, Va.

Sir:

Many of us are interested in erecting a monument on the grave of the late Colonel Charles Young who was recently buried in Arlington. May I ask what limitations if any, as to size, cost and design, are enforced at the Arlington Cemetary?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[U.S - Post Office]

July 16,1924

The Post Master General
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The enclosed matter which has been received at this office seems to me to call for the attention of your inspectors.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1/24/24

98344-E

[U.S. - POST OFFICE]

CASE NO.----------

PLEASE QUOTE THE ABOVE NUMBER IN ANY FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS SUBJECT

Post Office Department

JBS-DAB-4

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Washington

August 25, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, New York.

My dear Sir;

In answer to your communication of July 16, 1924.,

concerning C. L. Morrill, Minneapolis Minn.

I have to state that the subject will be given proper attention at the earliest date practicable.

Respectfully,

Ruth D. Simms.

Chief Inspector.

597 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 5—1142

[U.S. - Post Office]

November 20, 1924.

Postmaster,
U. S. Post Office,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

With regard to the package from Miss Myra E. Glenn, I beg to say that we have no knowledge of its reception. If it was a photograph, however, it is possible that it was received as we have large numbers of photographs which come to us for use. If the photograph is inscribed with the name and address and is not used we always return it, but we keep no record.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[U.S - VETERANS BUREAU]

UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU

BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER
DISTRICT No. 1

60 Franklin St. Worcester, Mass.,
November 5, 1924

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L R 62:s

Mr. William E. Burghardt Dubois
The Crisis
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Re: Albert Walker

Dear Sir:

The above named man is taking vocational training under the supervision of the U.S. Veterans Bureau. He is a colored man about thirty years old, very intelligent and a pleasing personality. He has been trained as a Stenographer at the Worcester Business Institute and in addition to this he received about seven months training in Pedagogy at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He will graduate from the Worcester Business Institute by the end of this year and will be carried on the payroll of the Veterans Bureau to about 6-30-25. We are trying to place this man in an opportunity that would lead to successful employment. He suggested that it might be possible to be placed with your Paper as a Reporter where his ability as a Stenographer and Typist can be used.

We would like to place him with some firm by the first of the new year so that he might establish himself with some concern during his last six months of training. If there is an opportunity for this man with your paper will you kindly write this office Attention Mr. W.J. Stone.

By direction:

G. W. Dawson

G.W. Dawson
Local Training Supervisor

4142/58

[U.S. - VETERANS BUREAU]

4/42/57

November 7,1924

Mr. G. W. Dawson
United States Veterans Bureau
60 Franklin Street
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter L R 62:s with regard to Albert Walker I regret to say that we have no opening in our office at present. I would advise you to communicate with Mr. E. K. Jones, National Urban League, 127 E. 23rd Street, New York City. He may be able to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 16,1924

4/36/7

Mr. A. J. Allison
The Urban League
202 W. 136th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Allison:

Please be sure and get that receipt for $220 signed and handed to Mrs. Haynes so that we can get a contribution from her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/173

From
Box 55 – Hot Springs S. Dakota – May 14th 1924

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70-5th Ave New York City
N.Y.

My dear Mr DuBois.

Please find herein enclosed My check for one Years subscription to The Crisis to be sent to the Public Library Hot Springs S. Dakota.

I am greatly disappointed and deped at the attitude of the American White press in their absolute silence in noting in their columns the many notable and commendable acts done by the American Negro. It is only when some Negro does some sort of a deplorable deed that the american White press, with glaring head-lines on their front pages, give any notice of the Negro. We admit that we have faults as a race, but we know we have also Virtues as a race. One can hardly attend a moving picture show without looking at the part part played by either a Colored Man or Woman showing a full Column of ridicule. He or she is pictured on the screen as some hideous animal, and always subject to some White Man or Woman's whims. They never show the reputable good and intelligent Negro feature. Well, summing up the whole. Propoganda of the White Press and the White Photo play writer of to-day. It seems to me Nothing else but that according to our White American Christian Civilization, the American Negro is the unfortunate Victim of American humor.

I think the White americans should be taught a different View of the American Negro. – I have noticed that the american White man has not awakened up to the fact, that he is confronting the New Negro. – that the Negro of Yesterday has nearly passed. – that the new Negro is here to stay. – for him the era merely of force has passed, and that all he ask is for an equal chance in the race of life. – the fact is as we have learned that the White Press of this country refrain from publishing the uprise of our race, is sufficient evidence that we ourselves should in our meek and humble way possess our own literature among the White citizens. and by our

exemplary good lives and bearings do a great deal in removing this condition

Since I have been here in this part of the Country for the past 8 years, I have circulated my Monthly issues of The Crisis among my ~~friends~~ White friends, and they in turn have passed them around among their friends. And I have noticed quite a difference in their opinions concerning our people. So I think by having you send the issues to the Public Library a much better and a wider influence can be had. In other words it will do a great deal in awakening the conscience of this slumbering nation

Wishing You and Your associates God Speed

I am Sincerely Your

(Capt) L. C. Valle.

4/38/74

[L.C. Valle]

May 21, 1924

Captain L. L. Valle
Box 55
Hot Springs, S. Dakota

My dear Captain Valle:

Dr. DuBois is out of town just now and is not expected back until late in June. On his return I shall be glad to bring your letter of May 14th to his attention.

Yours truly,

4/38/175

[L.C. Valle]

July 22, 1924.

Captain L. L. Valle,
Box 55,
Hot Springs, S. Dakota.

My dear Sir:

I want to thank you very much for your kind letter of May 14th. I quite agree with most that you have said. I hope you will continue to help circulate The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/38/172

5/3/17

October 15,1924

Mr. William A. Vassall
112 Lorimer Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Miss Fauset has left for Europe, to be gone six months. I will call your letter to her attention when she returns.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Rochester
Dec-10-1924

N.A.A.C.P.

Dear Sirs:

Would like to have the question settled as to Col. Theo. Roosevelt Disfranchising the negro in the south in 1912.

A. says that Col. Roosevelt did disfranchise the Negro in the Southern States in the Convention at Chicago 1912.

B. says that under the constitution of the United States one (1) man cannot Disfranchise the Negro. him not being President or holding any official office

(over)

Please find return postage.

Junior Veasey.
420 Rochester Ave
Rochester Pa

28-2-21

28-2-19

December 13,1924

Mr. Junior Veasey
420 Rochester Ave.
Rochester, Pa.

My dear Sir:

'A' is wrong. Col. Roosevelt did not "disfranchise" the Negro in the Bull Moose convention of 1912. He ignored the Negro question as much as possible and refused to make any special bid for Negro support. On the other hand, he made desperate effort to encourage the Southern whites. In this way he plainly showed Negro voters that the new party did not care for their support.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Vermont]

Denton Tex - Jan 31 -

To Editor of Crisis.

Dear Friend

It must be a pleasing news to readers of The Crisis that Dr. DuBois, was appointed by President Coolidge official envoy to represent the U.S. at the inauguration of President King of Liberia - which occured recently. - It must seem so to the The Editor of "The Crisis" since that is the first item placed before readers should such an occurence have happened ten years ago? This should be a star of hope for the long suffering Negro race. - Since Mr. Dr DuBois enjoys the confidence of the President, would it not be advisable to bring to the attention of Mr Coolidge, the Klanston Tex. Riot case. - It is cruel to deny justice so long a time - Next. - Negros need more and better schools. - All our citizens should have equal opportunities for education - There are many other grievances, of which Negros can justly complain, and which President Coolidge would help to remedy, if they were presented to him - It may prove that Mr. Coolidge cannot know much of the conditions of the Negro in the South, unless he is told - The president will listen Do not miss this opportunity -

Raymond - Vermont - Catholic priest

4/38/162

February 4, 1924.

Mr. Raymond Vernimont,
Denton, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Vernimont:

4/38/161

Dr. DuBois is now in Africa so I am answering your letter of January 31st. I may say that the matter of the Houston soldiers is constantly being agitated by the N.A.A.C.P. and we are hoping to present a monster petition to President Coolidge one day this week.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

JF/PF

Oswald Garrison Villard
No 20 Vesey Street
New York

October 6, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/38/150

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

The announcement in the public press of a group of artists, actors and authors who favor the candidacy of Senator LaFollette would be most useful to him in his campaign. May we have the privilege of attaching your name to the enclosed message, along with the undersigned and a hundred or so more?

As Election Day is only five weeks away we ask the favor of an early reply.

Theodore Dreiser
Zona Gale
Rockwell Kent
Oswald Garrison Villard
Alma Gluck Zimbalist

[ENCLOSURE]

4/38 24-18

To Robert M. LaFollette:

Greeting!

The followers of the seven arts have not usually taken an active part in politics. Government has been a business and a machine, and workers in the arts are not interested in either.

But this year things have changed. In consonance with recent happenings in England and France, you have announced yourself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, on a platform which we regard as one of the great documents of history. With its pronouncements and with its philosophy we are in deepest sympathy. We see in it the wisdom which has sought to express itself sometimes in private life, sometimes in religion, but rarely in industry or in government. Far from upsetting conditions, it seems to us that it is your policies alone which can stabilize conditions already confused, unjust and profoundly discouraging to the majority of the people.

As the first great humanitarian to run for the Presidency in two generations, you have our enthusiastic allegiance.

Signed by: Theodore Dreiser
Zona Gale
Rockwell Kent
Oswald Garrison Villard
Alma Gluck Zimbalist
Etcetera

October 9,1924

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Villard:

I should be very glad to add my name to those of the artists, actors and authors who favor the candidacy of Senator LaFollette.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/156

784 Glenwood Ave.,
Buffalo, N.Y.,
8/10/'24.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

4/38/168

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am writing you hoping that you can give me some information as to how and where I can communicate with Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor:

Many people

here in Buffalo are
eager to have him
sing here this year
and would like to
write him or his
management for
an engagement.

4/38/169

Thanking you
for an immediate
reply I am

Very truly yours,

(Miss) T. C. Vincent

August 21,1924

Miss P. C. Vincent
784 Glenwood Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Mr. Roland Hayes can be communicated with through his manager in Boston. His address is: Roland Hayes Management, Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/167

[Virginia Union U.]

Va. Union University
Richmond Va.
Feb. 12 1924

Miss Pocahontas Foster
69 Fifth Ave.
New York city

12/23/-

Dear Miss Foster,

Your letter of the 2nd inst is at hand. Please inform me as to whether you think Dr. Du Bois could lecture here three evenings about the middle of April say the 16th, 17th and 18th, or better on the 9th 10th and 11th. Since I am anxious to make arrangements with him do you think he could lecture here the first

week in April.[12] Please let me know what time will suit best, & should like to make plans for this lecture at once. We have to get dates here early as the organizations are putting in their request for dates in the spring. Beside our regular debate comes in April the last part perhaps.

Please reply to this letter at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Thos. L. Dabney

February 19, 1924

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Va.

My dear Mr. Dabney:

I think it extremely likely that Dr. DuBois will be able to lecture in the middle of April, the later the date the better. He will be here on the 3rd of March. By the 4th or 5th he can tell you definitely what his plans will be, which will, I am sure, give you time enough to work up your meetings.

I am no longer making definite dates for Dr. DuBois. For on account of the difficulties of getting passage from Africa, he has had to postpone his lecture schedule twice and so he has advised me to leave all arrangements in his hands. These he will attend to during the first and second weeks in March.

Yours truly,

JHF/KF

[Virginia Union U.]

KAPPA GAMA CHI LITERARY SOCIETY

VA. UNION UNIVERSITY RICHMOND, VA.

T. L. DABNEY, PRES. HAROLD BRIGGS, SECT'Y

March 3, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York city

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

I am presdt of three organizations here ithe one of which would be glad to have you lecture in Richmond in the near future. Please inform me as to when it will be convenient for you to come to Richmond. Please send two or more dates and state your terms and objects.

Will be hoping of receiving a favorable reply, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

Thos. L. Dabney

4/19/5

Help Make "A Bigger and Better Negro Business." Campaign begins week of December 1, 1923

[Virginia Union University]

I. J. K. WELLS, Pres.
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, (PENNA.)
E. C. FRAZIER, Vice-Pres.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
C. G. CARRINGTON, Gen. Sec'y
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NEGRO STUDENTS

A Movement for Progress

ZONE SECRETARIES
No. 1—F. H. ROBB
No. 2—E. C. FRAZIER
No. 3—G. W. GOODMAN
No. 4—T. L. DABNEY
No. 5—W. A. SCOTT, W. A. JAMES

T. L. DABNEY, Treas.
VA. UNION UNIVERSITY
G. W. GOODMAN, Cor. Sec'y
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
A. L. RICHARDSON, Publicity
WASHINGTON, D. C.
W. A. JAMES, Chaplain
SWIFT MEMORIAL COLLEGE

March 18, 1924

Dr. W E B Dubois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

4/44/13

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I have addressed several letters to you relative to arranging a lecture here for you. I was informed by one of the secretaries at the Crisis office that you would return on the third of this month and that you could not arrange to begin your lecture tour before the first of April. Can you come down to Richmond to lecture the first Monday in April or some evening either the week before that or the first week in April up to Wednesday? Please let me know by return mail. Then we I can arrange to have you here any evening between March 24 and April 5 inclusive except March 27 and Saturdays and Sundays. Or if you can not come between the above dates, please tell me what dates will be convenient for you. Please let me know what remunerative considerations will be attached to your service.

Most respectfully yours,

Thos. L. Dabney

Ballard Normal School

Raymond G. von Tobel, Principal

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION
287 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

Macon, Ga. Dec.5,1924. 192

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
New York,N.Y.,

My dear Dr. DuBois,

My attention has just recently been called to an address delivered by you at Fisk last June. The paragraph concerning the girl sent home for theft-I assume that the reference is to Miss Carwin- is of vital concern to us at Ballard. Miss Carwin was graduated from Ballard as a member of the Class of 1920. She maintained a very good conduct and scholarship record, and we were shocked when we learned that the Fisk authorities had dismissed her on so serious a charge. Knowing her as well as we did it was very hard for us to believe her guilty, but we were led to think that the University had proven her guilt. From your statement,however, I assume that you are not only convinced of her entire innocence yourself, but that there is substantial proof to justify your faith in her. If the Fisk authorities have ever so much as hinted at a possible miscarriage of justice in her case no word of it has ever reached us. In the light of your statement it looks to me as though a very great wrong had been done Miss Carwin, and common justice would demand some sort of vindication.

5/1/29

Sincerely yours,

R. G. von Tobel

4/46/91

December 9,1924

Mr. R. C. von Tobel
Ballard Normal School
Macon, Georgia

My dear Mr. von Tobel:

Minnie Carwin was a room-mate of my daughter's and my daughter was very fond of her. There is no doubt of Minnie's innocence of the charge of theft and afterward she was given permission to return to Fisk University but no retraction of the miserable charge was ever made. I think that this is but one of the many proofs that President McKenzie is unfit for his position.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/46/98

December 13,1924

Mr. R. G. von Tobel
Ballard Normal School
Macon, Georgia

My dear Mr. von Tobel:

Enclosed is a statement written by my daughter concerning the case of Miss Carwin. Miss Carwin is visiting my daughter during the Christmas season and will, I am sure, confirm any point here.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/1/10

Ballard Normal School

Raymond G. von Tobel, Principal

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY
ASSOCIATION
287 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

Macon, Ga. Dec.16,1924. 192

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Let me thank you most heartily for your letters with the enclosed statement written by your daughter concerning Miss Carwin's case. We at Ballard are glad indeed to have our faith in her vindicated. I am sure you will have no objection to my showing your letters to my teachers and others here who are interested in Minnie.

Cordially yours,

R. G. von Tobel

Cousin Gertrude

Mrs. Edward L. Voorhees

5748 Haverford Ave.

Phila. Pa

4/38 24-19

June 25, 1924.

Mrs. Gertrude Voorhees,

5748 Haverford Avenue,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Plans changed. Shall not arrive until Sunday or Monday.

Jessie Fauset.

Charge to Crisis.

4 | 38 | 1160

[Gertrude Voorhees]

July 24, 1924.

4/38/159

Mrs. Edward L. Voorhees,
5748 Haverford Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Voorhees:

If I had know "Cousin Gertrude's" name and address I should have written long before this and apologized for not coming to that dinner. There was a committee meeting suddenly called late in the afternoon and I had not only to attend the meeting but to be present at the subsequent debate. If I had attempted to come to the dinner I know my speech would have suffered and of course my first business was to talk and not to eat. I am so sorry to have disappointed you and especially to have missed the enjoyment of your kind hospitality. I hope you will forgive me this time and invite me again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

J. HENRY WAGNER
1909 NORTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SERVICE FOR ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES
FEDERAL RESEARCH. COMMERCIAL CONTACTS. HOUSE ORGAN FEATURES

September 9, 1924

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am making a study of the oft-reported migration to the north of negroes from the south, with a view to analyzing its effect upon southern industry and the suggested solution which might be contemplated to meet the situation.

Will you be good enough to help me to the extent of giving me such information as the enclosed topics suggest and anything else that may occur to you upon the subject?

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Cordially yours,

J H Wagner

4/43/13

September 15,1924

Mr. J. H. Wagner
1909 North Capitol Street
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is your questionaire with answers. This questionaire was evidently made out for the answers of white southerners and my answers will not fit. It seems to me, however, time for the white South to realize a few plain facts.

The Negro is not a fool and when he is treated like a dog he knows it and he acts accordingly. He gets out of the way or, if cornered, he fights. To put down the migration of the Negro to the credit of the boll weevil is silly. The reason the Negro is leaving the South is because the South does not treat him like a man.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/43/12

To meet

[1924]

Miss Louise Strong

and to hear her tell in-

formally about the Russia

she has known the past

two years. Miss Wold.

4/43/32

Sunday, Jan. 6

4 P. M.

265 Henry Street.

10241858

THE KU KLUX KLAN UN-MASKED
LECTURES BY
REV. C. E. WALKER, D. D.
"The Man from Marietta"
ROOM 508 AT 127 NO. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

EN ROUTE ADDRESS:
Good Thunder, Minnesota.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, EDITOR
"The C R I S I S"
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:- In seeking some further information as touching the KU KLUX KLAN, I have been looking for periodicals that serve the Colored people, and making effort to gather the Colored people's thoughts and view-point on the questions at issue. Therefore I suggest that you may be able to greatly enlighten me by stating the Negro's answer to the position of "The Invisible Empire". What you may have to say will be greatly appreciated by the writer and may be available for use in my lectures hereafter.

It will also please me to get a sample copy of the CRISIS--Here, at Good Thunder, Minn., where I am detained for some length of time. If there is cost attached to the sending of the Copy please insert a slip, so stating.

And if you can name some of the more prominent Men of the Colored race who have reached a place of eminence in Literature, Science, or other fields of endeavor showing marked advancement, say a dozen or MORE, I shall be grateful for the list. I happen NOT to have access to an extensive Library just now, or I might do some "looking up" for myself.

4/43/11

And can you give me the Name and address of the Official paper of the Colored Odd Fellows? Some years since I ran across a copy of the official Journal and was impressed with some of the splendid things that I read therein, but have lost all idea of the where-abouts of the paper.

Thanking you most heartily for any attention given this communication, and with all good wishes for your work, I am

For Men, regardless of Race or Religion,

(Rev.) C. E. Walker,
Good Thunder, Minnesota.

September 19, 1924.

Rev. C. S. Walker,
Good Thunder, Minn.

4/43/10

My dear Sir:

I am asking the Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. to send you such material as we have issued in regard to the Ku Klux Klan. I am alsocsending you a sample copy of The Crisis. The Odd Fellow's Journal, the official paper of the colored Odd Fellows can be reached at 1344 You Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.. Enclosed is a list of twelve Americans of Negro descent.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/PF

10241858

THE KU KLUX KLAN UN-MASKED

LECTURES BY

REV. C. E. WALKER, D. D.

"The Man from Marietta"

ROOM 508 AT 127 NO. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO

EN ROUTE ADDRESS:

Good Thunder, Minnesota.

September 29th., 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor
"THE CRISIS",
New York City.

Dear Doctor:- Pardon my coming again, but where shall I go for information but to those who KNOW? and to whom shall one go for aid but to those who CAN?

In my other letter I wished some information: You gave it, and I've been folowing up that with other letters to those who are connected with publications which can aid me in my work. So I have ordered a copy of M. N. Work's "Negro Year-Book", and am after the "Journal of Negro History" (By Woodson), from which I shall doubtless gain information helpful in my attempt to enlighten the public-- my idea as to opposing the K.K.K. being to do constructive work as well as to show up the nefarious business of arousing prejudice and hate among citizens, the chief business of the Klan, as you well know. To off-set their mischief the people must be informed. And as we are organizing an Association to promote Good-Will among citizens (see Card enclosed), we wish to secure the names of some thousands of persons, --all classes-- who may serve in any way to help us get proper knowledge as to the work of the Klan, and to secure funds, whether a few cents or more in $$$$, to aid in paying postage, printing, etc., and hence we wish to get an item something like this (Reader: If definitely opposed to the aim and methods of the Ku Klux Klan and wishing to promote harmony among citizens, send you Name and address to Rev. C. E. Walker, Room 508 At 127 North Dear born Street, Chicago.) inserted in as many periodicals as possible: and at present we do not have the money to carry advertisements in the papers. We expect to write to all whose names we secure, and learn at first-hand what the Klan is doing in every part of the country; and when we can do so we expect to publish a little paper which shall carry no other matter than the news as to Klan operations and the constructive information which will aid in promoting a healthy Patriotism, teach a Christian Charity, unify all citizen intersts WITHOUT REGARD TO RACIAL or RELIGIOUS distinctions.

Personally I am not able to carry on this work alone, and so far as I know there is but one weekly paper devoted to the Anti-Klan work and it is NOT wholly devoted to this work; its management includes a fight on the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Law; and as An Anti-Klan worker I am sure there OUGHT be but ONE thing advocated , leaving other issues to others; and besides I cannot push the paper while it is opposing the 18th. Amendment, as I am a Prohibitionist and Tee-totaller. I must work with the one idea before me in this Anti-Klan fight.

My correspondence with the managers of this paper to which I refer has been very pleasant and we understand each other, but I cannot urge my hearers to support a paper that opposes the temperance laws.

We have gathered a few together to Incorporate (in process now) and I am writing letters all the time I have, and the interest is growing, but now will you insert something in THE CRISIS to let your readers KNOW as to our desires as to names and addresses? Thanking you for attention.

Stamp enclosed

C. E. Walker

4/43/21

4/43/20

October 3,1924

Rev. C. E. Walker
127 No. Dearborn St., Rm. 508
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it is impossible for us to insert in the news section of the CRISIS anything that is like an advertisement. If we did this for one person, we would be overwhelmed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

(Copy) 4/50/17

Form 1228A

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 29, PM 3 12

Albany NY 29 304P

WALTER WHITE

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

AM SORRY THAT PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT FOR SUNDAY THE THIRTEENTH PREVENTS MY ATTENDING DINNER FOR DOCTOR DUBOIS. PLEASE CONVEY TO THE DOCTOR MY BEST WISHES AND ALSO EXPRESS TO HIM MY REGRET OF NOT BEING ABLE TO MEET HIM ON THAT OCCASION.

JAMES J WALKER State Senator
New York

March 21, 1924

4/31/5
14

Mr. John Wanamaker
Broadway & 9th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Will you please at your earliest convenience clean and repair the accompanying clock which was bought at your store. Please charge to my account. My home address is #606 St. Nicholas Avenue.

As soon as the clock is finished please deliver it to my office, #69 Fifth Avenue.

Yours truly,

WEBD/KF

April 30, 1924.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway at 9th St.,
New York City.

4/3 11/3
A

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for one hundred dollars to be applied on my account.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 3, 1924.

Mr. John Wanamaker,
Broadway & Ninth St.,
New York City. Att. Collection Office.

4/31/4
A

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of October 20th I beg to say that my June, August account will be settled before the 15th of the month.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

April 9, 1924

Mr. J. P. Washington
331 E. Miller Street
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Sir:

I returned from Africa March 19 and am lecturing during the month of May. I could come to Jefferson City latein that month, the exact date to be settled later. My charge would be Seventy Five Dollars.

If you can use my services will you kindly wire me on receipt of this letter and suggest two or three possible dates.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

May 26 or 27

4/43/27

1 Mr. John M. Gandy, President Virginia Normal &
Industrial School, Petersburg, Va.

2 Boaz, 454 E. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

3 Robinson, Negro Civic Welfare Ass'n
4 Proctor, 25 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
1597 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.y

5 Thomas Inborden, Bricks School, Bricks, N.C.
6 Dr. F. A. Stewart, 323-8th Ave N, Nashville, Tenn.

December 6, 1924

[Washington, Margaret]

7 Mrs. Booker T. Washington
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Personal

My dear Mrs. Washington:

5/11/27

I learn that you have been made a member of the alumni committee appointed at the recent meeting of the board of trustees of Fisk University. The Associated Fisk Clubs are planning to have a meeting in New York Friday and Saturday, January 2 and 3. I am writing therefore to the five members of the above committee and asking if they would be willing to hold a meeting in New York at the same time in order for us to come to a thorough understanding and work together. I trust it would be possible for you to be present. I should be very glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR OF GIRLS' INDUSTRIES
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

December 12, 1924.

Dr. DuBois:

I would be very glad if I could come to New York and talk with you young people with reference to Fisk and her interests. Some how I feel that all of you are just as interested in her development and growth, and her peace of mind, as I am; but it is impossible for me to come to New York. I am not physically strong enough to make a trip of that kind now, especially during the winter.

I regret that you were not at Fisk when we had the meeting there a few weeks ago. I wished very much for both you and Mr. Proctor, and for any of the other Alumni located there in New York.

I am not sure what is going to be the outcome;- shall I say of the fight,- which is being made relative to Fisk, but I do hope that whatever you can do to keep the standard of Fisk University where it is now, so far as the public is concerned, that you will do. You know that you naturally have a wonderful amount of influence; your ability with the pen helps us along.

Perhaps there are things at Fisk that are not quite to our liking, but I am wondering if a man who is able to secure a million dollars; if a man who is able to secure $50,000 from a Southern white citizenship; who is able to have every room in his buildings filled with students; who is able to say that only eight students out of the whole school have thus far failed to return; a man who has at least kept up the standards of scholarship of the University; who has not permitted its general standard to go backward, and who has in a very great measure improved the physical life of the entire school:- ought not have our entire support until we are absolutely sure that he in no way deserves it?

You are much wiser than I am; your contact with the world has made you so, and because of this I am not going to argue the question with you, but I do feel like saying that we ought to be, every one of us, absolutely sure that we are right, and that our actions are going to be for the best interests of the University and for us all.

I repeat, that I regret that I cannot come to New York. I wish I could; at least I wish that I could talk with the young people there with reference to this whole situation. I spent three days in Nashville during that celebration, and I wish you would have done the same thing.

over

Yours sincerely,

Margaret Washington

Over-

My letter Dr DuBois, is not a public one. I wish I were less timid & sensitive but I do not like publicity in a thing of this kind - It does more harm than good. I do not want to see any thing done, or said that is not absolutely correct & fair. Do you not think that we should all move slowly & then we shall be able to move more surely - I am too far away & know too little exactly what either how to advise & I must wait -

218 Harrison Ave. N.E.,
Roanoke Va,
Dec. 31, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Bois
2 West 13th St.
New York.
N.Y.

4/43/25

Dear Sir:

Nicholas Watkins is my name, and I'd like to ask an information of you. I shall first explain my self. Well I'll begin.

I have a daughter in school, and she has a desire to attend several schools. Right now I find it tough and very, to pay for a home, and send the matriculation fee every month. Will you tell me of some concern that I could borrow from for a certain space of time?

My daughter is attending Atlanta University

for the first ½ term, but attended Fisk University three terms previous. She is Junior Normal, and is anticipating a M. A. degree. Of course that means a lot. Doesn't it? With ~~xxxx~~ eager to hear from you,

I remain yours very truly

Nicholas W. Watkins.

June 26, 1924.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

4/39/52

My dear Miss Watson:

Some one writes me concerning Gandhi, Zaguhl, and Kemal Pasha. Can you give me any information?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[WEATHERS]

MEDICINE
DENTISTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR
OVER THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES

PHARMACY
NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

Nashville, Tennessee

Nov. 23, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis
New York City.

5/11/45

Dear Brother Du Bois,

Doubtless, you have heard of the recent occurences at our Alma Mater (Fisk). For that reason I shall make no attempt to tell you of said occurence, knowing I am coming to you for a bit of advice.

In spite of the indefinite reply given by the trustees in response to the grievances and requests of the students body over at Fisk, our chapter (Chi) has been besieged with applications for membership into Alpha Phi Alpha. Naturally, the fraternity asks me for advice concerning the manner since I am a graduate of Fisk.

Can you offer any suggestion concerning what disposal should be made of Fisk applicants for membership? Is it wise to accept Fisk men into Alpha in view of existing conditions?

This letter is of a personal nature, asking for advice in order that I may make [illegible] recommendations and suggestions, and does not come from the fraternity.

Fraternally yours,

Herman Weathers

ENC. FROM WEATHERS

Fisk University
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

October 29, 1924

Mr. H. H. Weathers,
Meharry Medical College,
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Weathers:

I have always felt I could count on you for your co-operation in matters concerning the welfare of Fisk.

We are glad that our Alumni and former students care to return to Fisk from time to time, and would like to take this opportunity to extend to you, as last year, an invitation to come to Jubilee Hall once a month, either for calls at special times arranged for you, or for one "coming out" occasion.

For some time the growing numbers of our student group have made the matter of our general socials perplexing. A request has come from within the student body this year that some effort be made to limit the number of outsiders attending the socials. I am writing to ask your help in accomplishing this. I thought that perhaps thru you we could spread the news that our socials are not public occasions, and that Meharry students other than our own graduates and recent former students, are not entitled to the same privilege, much as we should like to favor them. I would rather have this come about thru you than thru any suggestion on our part to the administration at Meharry.

Note

We will be glad to see you at the Hallowe'en Social on Friday night of this week. I am not sure that I have the names of all our recent former students and graduates at Meharry, so if any names are overlooked, I ask you to pass the word along for me.

With the hope that we can depend on you to help us in this difficult matter, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Elizabeth Cole

LEC-MEB

Dean of Women

34-27

5/15

211 W 130 St.
New York City NY
Jan 20- 1924

Myy Dear Dr. Du Bois
70 - 5th Ave New York City

4/39/23

It pleases me very much to address you a few lines. I hope to meet you as soon as posible on some very important business I know you do not know me but hope we will become moore aquonted soon. pleose give me an apoint - ment. hoping the apointment will be eather thursday or friday.

I also hope you will Answer this letter at once As its very important.

I am sincerely yours
Joseph E. Webb
City

February 4, 1924.

Mr. Joseph E. Webb,
211 West 130 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Webb:

I regret very much the delay in answering your letter. Dr. DuBois is in Africa so it would have been impossible for him to have seen you on the days which you mention. Will you write him again after March 15 and ask for another appointment?

Yours truly,

JF/PF

4/39/d

December 11,1924

Messrs. Wesley, Atkins & Chandler
211 Elliott Building
Muskogee, Okla.

Gentlemen:

444/444

On January 2 and 3 there will be a conference in New York City of Fisk graduates in order to launch The Associated Fisk Clubs. Our object is to carry on the fight which has already been initiated and to which you have generously contributed. There is an impression that as a result of the recent meeting of the board of trustees at Fisk, everyting is all right. I need hardly tell you that there is no truth in this and it is still our duty to see that Fisk is freed of its present incubus.

I write to urge that each member of your firm if possible, and at least one, arrange to attend this New York conference. Will you not let me hear from you and know if you can be present?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

WESLEY, ATKINS & CHANDLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
211 ELLIOTT BLDG.
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA

CARTER W. WESLEY
J. ALSTON ATKINS
CHARLES A. CHANDLER

TELEPHONES
OFFICE 5721
RESIDENCE 2332

December 16, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
New York.

Dear Sir:

It will not be possible for a member of our firm to be in New York around the first of January, 1925.

We have heard various motives ascribed to the present movement. We would like as soon as possible to have an official statement of the specific aim at present.

There was a Fisk Club in this State, but at present it is inactive. I suspect that there would have to be a re-organization before any effective work could be done.

Very truly yours,

Wesley, Atkins & Chandler,
By Carter W. Wesley

CWW:M

5/1/9

[1924?]

West Indian Reform Association

Temporary Officers

REV. CHARLES D. MARTIN, D.D., PRESIDENT
GEORGE T. WILKES, VICE PRESIDENT
S. T. CHRISTIAN, B.A., J.D., SEC'Y
HENRY S. WARNER, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS:
124 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
654 LENOX AVENUE

Aug 3.

The subjoined Act was recently passed by the Legislature of the Leeward Islands with the object of restricting emigration from that Colony. Its provisions, while professing to be for the protection of the laborer abroad, are really designed for his exploitation and enslavement at home.

There is but one right way to restrict emigration from any place—that is to make conditions so attractive that there is no desire on the part of the inhabitants to risk the unknown fortunes of a strange land.

Legislation aimed at one **class,** or as it is in substance in this case, at one **race** is opposed to British principles of freedom, justice and fair play, and the W. I. Reform Association has amongst its objects the fighting of legislation of this type—alas! too common—in the smaller of the British colonies.

Won't you join us in this fight? There are other cases of injustice which can be fought by "pitiless publicity" and organized protests. Let us organize in advance that the public in this Country, in the West Indies and in England may be kept informed of arbitrary acts of oppression on the part of the powers that be. If you are interested in our work communicate with the undersigned.

S. T. CHRISTIAN, Secretary.
31 W. 129th Street, N. Y. City

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANT LABOURERS.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor and General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Emigrant Labourers Protection Act, 1924.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "Labourer" includes mechanics, artizans, grooms, gardeners, labourers, domestic servants and other persons, working at manual labour.

3. Where the Governor is satisfied that the conditions of employment of manual labour in any country or place out of the Colony are such as would be detrimental to the labourers from this Colony by reason of their illtreatment or otherwise, the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State first had and obtained may by proclamation prohibit absolutely the emigration of such labourers to that country or place.

4. (1) Any Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police may board any ship by which labourers are about to leave the Colony for service out of the Colony, in order to ascertain whether such labourers are leaving the Colony in contravention of any Proclamation, prohibition or regulation made or imposed under this Act, and for that purpose to require the Master of the ship to muster all such labourers on board.

(2) In the absence of an Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police from any Presidency the Governor may appoint a person to perform the duties of an Inspector or Sub-Inspector under this Act.

(3) Any person who resists, obstructs, molests or assults any such Inspector or Sub-Inspector or appointed person when acting in the exercise of his powers under the provisions of this section, and the Master of any such ship who fails to take all reasonable steps to muster all the labourers on board of such ship when required so to do by such Inspector or Sub-Inspector or appointed person for the purpose aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

5. Any Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police or person appointed as aforesaid may arrest without warrant and bring before any Magistrate—

(a) any labourer who has left any Presidency of the Colony and is found within the Territorial waters of the Colony;

(b) any labourer whom an Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police or person appointed as aforesaid has reason to suspect to be attempting to leave the Colony;

(c) any person who aids or abets any labourer to leave or attempt to leave this Colony

in contravention of any Proclamation, prohibition or regulation made or imposed under this Act.

6. (1) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any proclamation, prohibition or regulation made or imposed under this Act shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who aids or abets any person in any contravention of any Proclamation, prohibition or regulation made or imposed under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence.

7. The Governor-in-Council may from time to time make Regulations generally for carrying out the provsions of this Act.

(2) All regulations made under this Section shall be published in the Gazette and a Newspaper, if any, of each Presidency, and when so published shall have the force and effect of law.

8. Any person who is guilty of an offence shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceedng Fifty Pounds.

EUSTACE FIENNES, **Bart.,**
President.

Passed the General Legislative Council the 14th day of March, 1924.

E. D'A. TIBBITS,
Clerk of the Council.

Dated at **Antigua** the 12th day of March, 1924, in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign.

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 4760-4761-4762. CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

November 21st, 1924.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS,
69--5th Avenue,
City.

Personal.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am herewith handing you eleven folders, giving the description of my property, known as Hillandale, at Gladstone, N.J., about which I spoke to you yesterday.

Gladstone, N.J., is about six miles from Far Hills, and about eight miles from Bernardsville, about thirteen miles from Morristown, and about twelve miles from Somerville, N.J. It is in the centre of the far famed "Somerset Hills," and the main residence on my property, is on a high hill, and on a clear day, a person standing on the veranda can see for twenty-five miles in any direction.

4/39/40

The gentlemen, whose names are setforth in this folder, as owning homes near my property, are all multi-millionaires. Every statement in this folder describing the property is absolutely true.

I would suggest that you get in touch at once with the persons, whom you mentioned yesterday, and place before them the proposition which you outlined to me yesterday.

This property cost Mr. Mosle, I am informed, about Two and one-quarter million dollars. He is the man, who bought several farms and dismantled most of the old farm buildings and made a beautiful gentleman's estate out of it. He went broke, as a result of losing a large number of ships, that were sunk by German Sub-marines during the late war; said ships being loaded with sugar, and other merchandise and carrying no insurance. The main house could not be built today, for a cent less than one million dollars, as it cost about Three hundred forty thousand dollars to build, in 1905-1906, when the cost of labor was not more than one-third as high as it is today, and material about forty per cent of what it is today, and the house is in first class condition.

The horse and coach barn which was designed by the late Stanford White, was built about 1906 or 1907, at a cost of One hundred thousand dollars. There is a six room and bath apartment on each end of the barn; one for the coachman, and one for the footman, and this building would make a wonderful dormitory, if the property is used as a school in any way, or it could be utilized in many other ways. The floor of the basement, is made of clay to protect the horses feet, and there is hardwood throughout the interior. There is a seven car stone garage adjoining the barn. There are four houses in different parts of the estate, for farm hands, and a very nice home for the superintendent. There is also running through the property a small brook which could easily be made into a nice lake similar to the lake on the adjoining property,

a picture of which is in the folder.

There are several springs on the property, which supplies all the water used on the premises, and there is a motor, reservoirs and a ram belonging to me, which takes care of all of this.

Certain portions of the property are filled at present with English Pheasants and rabbits which makes good hunting.

On the back end of the property about a mile from the main residence, I have about three-quarters of a mile front on the State Road, which would make an ideal spot for building bungalows, or houses.

There are a large number of wealthy men who commute every day from Gladstone, as it is only about an hour's ride on the express train.

I spoke to our good friend, J.W. Johnson, after I left you about the matter, and he seemed very much interested, and said, he thought he could arrange to go out and look at the place on Sunday, and that he would speak to you about it today, and see if you, and he together, could not make a party of five or six people, to take the trip on Sunday. Mr. Lambert, a young law student, of my office, whom you saw yesterday, has kindly consented to drive the car Sunday, and as it is a seven passenger car, five of you can sit in the back, and one can sit with Mr. Lambert. I am still living at Atlantic Highlands, N.J., which is about fifty-five miles from this property, and if you gentlemen decide to go out there Sunday, Mrs. Wetmore and I will motor to Gladstone, and meet you there. It is a delightful drive from any direction, as they have wonderful roads all through that country. It is a leisurely drive of about two hours from Jersey City, so Mr. Lambert thinks, you ought to leave between 9-10 A.M., and certainly, not much later than 10 A.M., so that you can get back to New York, in ample time for dinner. You can either take a lunch along and have a pic-nic as Mrs. Wetmore and I often do, or you can stop in one of the many roadhouses in New Jersey, and get lunch.

4/39/41

I took this property at a valuation of Four hundred thousand dollars, and am willing to sell it at this figure, and if you and your associates, decide to buy the property and use it as an artistic, amusement and educational centre, and you expect to sell any bonds, or stock in the Company, I will be pleased to take a substantial amount of said stock, or bonds.

I have at least Ten thousand dollars, worth of modern farming implements on the place, four horses and a mule, all of which of course, goes with the place.

There are several out-buildings, such as, the dairy barn, farm stables, sheep houses, chicken houses, hothouse, etc. I understand Mr. Mosle spent One hundred fifty thousand dollars in making roads through the place, and for shrubbery, trees, etc. There are grapevines, and about eighteen acres of apples, peaches and pears.

DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS Continued #3.

I sold over Two thousand dollars worth of hay and alfalfa from the place this year, and when I bought it, the place was bringing an average of Five hundred dollars, a month, from the sale of milk from ten cows, as they get a very high price for milk in this vicinity, and you can sell all the cream you can produce to the rich neighbors. If this place is properly managed, the farm could take gare of all carrying charges.

The mortgage indebtedness is One hundred fifteen thousand dollars, and while, I would like to have all cash above this amount, if necessary, I will take One hundred fifty thousand dollars, in cash, and pay off the present indebtedness, and take back a first mortgage for a long time with reasonable payments.

There is a development in Westchester County at Briarcliff, and also one at White Plains, known as Gedney Farms, and I think a similar development could be made at this point by you and your friends.

The people in this vicinity live to a ripe old age; I know this, because the Gladstone Cemetery Committee had a conference with me, about four months ago, in reference to buying four acres of land to enlarge their cemetery, which was started in 1865, on about three acres of land, and is still not filled. The chairman of this Committee was eighty-six years of age, and he is also Sexton of the Cemetery; the treasurer of the Cemetery Association, who is retired, was seventy-nine years of age, and the "boy" member of the Committee was sixty-four years of age.

4/39/42

Some real estate men of Newark have been trying to get me to give them a six month's option to promote a country club, and their scheme was, to sell each member of the club at least One thousand dollars, worth of bonds, and give each member a small plot on which to build a bungalow. They proposed building two golf courses, one for men, and one for women, as a great many men object playing on the same course with women, and they also proposed to have a riding club for women, and children, so as to utilize the beautiful horse barn. There is a tennis court also on the place, which has not been used for some time, and needs repairing.

I believe, that if you, and your associates, purchased this property, that you would have no difficulty in selling six or seven hundred half acre plots to your friends throughout the country, at One thousand dollars each, and said people would also own an interest in the club, and that alone, would eventually raise all the money you needed to pay for the property, and make any improvements you wanted.

You would only need to use, on the outside, One hundred fifty acres, for the main buildings, golf courses, and a large enough farm to raise all the hay and vegetables you needed on the place, and you would have the other Three hundred fifty acres to dispose of to your members.

Please let me know at once, if you gentlemen will go out on Sunday, and give me the names and addresses of the different ladies and gentlemen, who will go so that Mr. Lambert can drive by for them on Sunday morning.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS Continued #4.

As you know, I am not a philanthropist, and do not want to give this property away, but I would like very, very much to see this property owned by you, and your associates, and used for the purposes setforth by you in our interview of yesterday.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

JDW:FB.

(Enc).

4/39/43

TELEPHONE 8457-8 BEEKMAN

CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

November 21st, 1924.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS,
69--5th Avenue,
City.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

To save the trouble of having to write Mr. Johnson a letter, repeating all I told you, I am sending him a copy of this letter, without mentioning the names, as I wanted you to decide, whether or not, you wanted him, or anyone else, to know, that you were taking up this matter with Mrs. Maggie Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Malone.

I think you will find,that you will make much better headway,with Mr. & Mrs. Malone,~~and~~ Mrs. Walker, or anyone else, by offering to take from One thousand dollars to Five thousand dollars, in bonds, or stock, in the proposed Company, and as the idea emanated from you, I am perfectly willing to take care of any subscription you might make,in accordance with what I told you yesterday.

Get busy, and let us see if we cannot "put this over", as it will certainly be a wonderful thing for the Race, as well as for us.

Sincerely yours,

JDW:FB.

4/39/39

TELEPHONE 8457-8 BEEKMAN

CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

December 17th, 1924.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS,
C/o Crisis,
69--5th Ave.,
City.

My dear Dr. BuBois,

I am herewith handing you copy of proposed letter to Dr. Alexander, and I wish you would telephone me tomorrow, without fail, and let me know if it has your approval.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JDW:FB.
(Enc).

4/31/50
A

[ENCLOSURE]

[illegible]

December 17th, 1924.

DR. W. G. ALEXANDER,
48 Webster Place,
Orange, N.J.

(Copy)

Dear Doctor,

I have your favor of the 13th inst., inviting me to stop by and see you when I am out riding some time, and in reply thereto, wish to say, that I do go out in the car every Saturday and Sunday, but I never have been to Orange, or anywheres near there, in fact, I do not know how to get there from my home in Atlantic Highlands. If we have good weather next week, I will look at my road map and may avail myself of your kind invitation.

I am herewith handing you a folder giving pictures and description of property owned by me between Morristown and Bernardsvill, N.J., which I took in a trade last June.

This property cost the original owner about Two and one quarter million dollars to produce, and the main residence, which is in first class condition, could not be built today, for One Million Dollars. The horse barn was designed by, and built, under the supervision of Stanford White, the famous architect, and cost over One hundred thousand dollars. I took this property in a deal at a valuation of Four hundred thousand dollars, and of course, cannot use it for a home.

I showed this property to Mr. James Weldon Johnson, and some friends, and also to Dr. DuBois, and Dr. DuBois, and Mr. Johnson believe that this place would make an ideal artistic and educational centre for Colored people, and that if it could be secured on reasonable terms, and used in accordance with Dr. DuBois' ideas, that it would be a wonderful thing for the Race, and could be made self-supporting.

I am herewith enclosing a copy of a part of a letter written by Dr. DuBois, which setsforth briefly his ideas, and if you agree with the same, I would like to have you collaborate with Dr. DuBois, Mr. Johnson and others.

I understand that you are very friendly with Mr. Keane, who ran for U.S. Senate in New Jersey, in the Republican Primaries, this last Fall, and as I know he is a very rich man, and have been informed, that he is friendly disposed towards Colored people, the thought occurred to me, that you might get him to finance the proposition to some extent, and give the people promoting this idea, a reasonable time in which to pay for the same.

I am willing to sell the property for Four hundred thousand dollars, and to take a substantial amount of stock, or bonds in the com-

pany purchasing the same, so if Mr. Keane, or some other rich man, will lend about Three hundred thousand dollars, for ten or even five years, with the privilege of paying off the same in instalments, a company could be organized with a capital stock of one-half million dollars, but only issue Two hundred thousand dollars, worth of stock at first, and I and some of my friends, would take Fifty thousand dollars worth, and pay cash for the same, and I would take a second mortgage for One hundred thousand dollars, for five or ten years, with collateral security of One hundred thousand dollars, worth of stock, and the other Fifty thousand dollars worth, we would try and sell as soon as possible, so that with the Fifty thousand dollars in cash received from me and my associates, we could realize around One hundred thousand dollars, in a few months with which to furnish and equip the place, and have sufficient money in the treasury to take care of carrying charges, etc.

If the proper man was put in charge of the place, a large part of the carrying charges could be made from the farm, and by conducting a dairy.

I have several thousand dollars worth of the latest farming implements, four horses and a mule, and plenty of feed to take care of them until Summer, all of which would go with the property, and could be utilized in the early Spring for planting new crops.

We thought we would use about one hundred twenty-five acres for a golf course, tennis, baseball, etc., and then with the exception of land used now as farmhouses, dairy farm, stable, chicken houses, sheep houses, etc., we could use over three hundred acres for bungalow sites; each member of the club would be requested to buy One thousand dollars worth of stock, and each person buying this amount of stock would be given a deed to a one-half acre bungalow site, and the money received from the sale of five hundred bungalow sites would make the property free and clear, and therefore, we would only need five hundred members to pay for the property and for the furnishing and equipment of the same.

Dr. DuBois, Mr. Johnson and I, believe that we would have no difficulty in getting five hundred people, among the professional, artistic and business men and women of this country to buy One thousand dollars worth of stock in this Company, because they would own a property free and clear worth a great deal more than the amount of the stock of the Company, and which would constantly increase in value. As the stock was sold, we would use the money to pay off the indebtedness on the property, and I would not be surprised to have all of the money within a year, either in cash or in pledges.

Many persons would not be able to pay One thousand dollars cash, but we could arrange to take Two hundred fifty dollars cash, and distribute the payment of Seven hundred fifty dollars balance, over a period of from two to five years, and until the balance was paid with six per cent interest (which interest of course, would be used to pay the interest on the mortgages), we would not deliver the deed to the bungalow site.

It seems to me it would be a good idea to limit our membership of owners of the property to five hundred, and we could have as many visiting or associate members at a small yearly fee as we desire.

If you approve of the idea, I wish you would at once lay the proposition before Mr. Keane, and see if he would not take the first mortgage on the property.

If you would like to see the property, you can telephone me here, up to 5 P.M., any day except Saturdays or Sundays, or at 475 Atlantic Highlands, and I will be glad to arrange to drive you over to Gladstone, or meet you there on Saturday or Sunday.

I have had several offers of exchange, some of which were attractive, and others unattractive, but if I can turn this property into the proposition outlined by Dr. DuBois, I would rather do it than make any other deal I know of.

With kind regards to your wife, and best wishes, I am,

4/21/53

Very truly yours,

JDW:FB. (Signed) J. D. Wetmore.

December 19,1924

4/3-1/49
A

Mr. J. D. Wetmore
63 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wetmore:

I think your letter to Dr. Alexander is quite all right.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 4760-1-2. CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

December 30th, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69--5th Avenue,
City.

My dear Doctor,

I am curious to know, whether you received any reply from Mr. DuPont, to the letter you wrote him, in reference to the Gladstone property.

I have metal cuts of the Gladstone property, and I have been wondering, whether or not, you would like to put a picture of the main residence in the Crisis, and if you would, I will be glad to send you up the cuts.

Trusting you had a pleasant Christmas, and wishing you a very prosperous and Happy New Year, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JDW:FB.

4/39/38

December 30,1924

4/31/48
A

Mr. J. D. Wetmore
63 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Wetmore:

I have received a letter from Mr. DuPont copy of which I enclose. I do not think there is anything further to be done in his case.

Very sincerely yours,

WHED/MF

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 4760-1-2. CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

December 31st, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69--5th Avenue,
City.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I herewith acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Pierre S. du Pont of the 22nd inst., and after reading Mr. duPont's letter, I think you ought to inform him,how you expect to have this proposition financed by the better class of Colored people, and then he will understand,that he is not to be called upon to GIVE any money towards this proposition,nor to do any planning.

This property cost the original owner, Mr. Mosle, I am informed, about Two and one-quarter million dollars, and the main residence was built in 1906, at a cost of Three hundred forty thousand dollars, and is in first class condition. Some months ago, I had an architect look at it, and he told me, that it would cost about One million dollars to build it today,on account of the large increase in the cost of labor and material since 1906.

The barn was designed by Stanford White's firm, and cost One hundred thousand dollars, and has a six room and bath apartment on each end. There is a two story stone fireproof garage, with a capacity of seven cars, and four ordinary frame houses occupied by employees, and several outbuildings, such as cow-barns, horse-stables, hot houses, etc.

This property has been appraised all the way from Six hundred thousand dollars to One million and one-half dollars. I took it in a deal for Four hundred thousand dollars, and I am willing to sell it to our proposed company for the same amount, with Three hundred thousand dollars cash, and I will buy Fifty thousand dollars worth of the stock of the new company, and take a second mortgage of One hundred thousand dollars, for the balance of my equity.

The Company could reserve the master house and the buildings with one hundred fifty acres for a golf course, tennis court, and other athletic sports, and make five hundred bungalow or building plots out of the other three hundred fifty acres, and incorporate a company for a half million dollars, as you ought to have One hundred thousand dollars,to furnish the house and fully equip the place, with some cash in reserve always.

To each person buying One thousand dollars worth of stock, you would convey in fee simple, a building plot, and said person would own One thousand dollars worth of stock in the corporation that owned the one hundred fifty acres and the buildings. I be-

lieve, in the City of New York, you could sell at least two hundred people, One thousand dollars worth of stock, a large number of whom, would be able to pay cash, and others would want to pay twenty-five per cent down, and the balance in reasonable instalments, and the other Three hundred thousand dollars worth of stock could be sold to business and professional men in different parts of the country. In this way, you would raise the full Five hundred thousand dollars, for the cost and equipment of the place, and as the stock was sold the money could be used to retire Mr. du Pont's mortgage, and also my mortgage of One hundred thousand dollars.

The fees received from associate members for which privilege you could charge at least Twenty-five dollars a year, and the fees received from members owning an interest in the property for the privilege of playing golf and other things, would keep up the carrying charges.

Of course, I cannot in a brief letter state all the possibilities, but I think this is sufficient to give Mr. du Pont an idea of what our plans are, and I am sending you two copies of this letter, so if you think it advisable, you can send one to him with a letter from you, telling him, whether or not, you think I am too optimistic.

As far as Mr. du Pont is concerned, it would be purely a business matter, because he would get six per cent interest on his money, and would have ample security,which he can ascertain by having an appraisal made of the property or making any other investigations he wishes.

I would suggest that you send him one of those booklets,which I gave you,showing pictures of the property, and the class of people who own property in this vicinity.

There is not the slightest question,that his mortgage would be,not more than twenty-five per cent of the value of this property.

Trusting you have had a pleasant Christmas and wishing you and the family a Prosperous and Happy New Year, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JDW:FB.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
CAPITOL, ALBANY

NEW YORK OFFICE, 124 EAST 28TH STREET

COOPERATING WITH
U. S. DEPT. OF LABOR
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PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY
TO 442 LENOX AVE. NEW YORK

JUNE
26
1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
The Crisis
60-70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am writing for Mrs. Whaley as per her request; she is engaged to-day and to-morrow trying to "cross the bar."

Mrs. Whaley says, she will be more than pleased to give you a statement of the facts Monday, June 30th, and if agreeable with you, she will call at your office between 12:30 and 1 P. M.

Dr. Du Bois, I will assure you in advance of Mrs. Whaley's coming, you have done Fordham University no injustice by turning on the white light of publicity on Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson's "short memory."

1924-25 Catalogue of Fordham University School of Law records the Dean's "short memory", and he admits to Mrs. Whaley and myself he "forgot" to publish her name in this year's catalogue as a prize winner.

Yours very respectfully,

Herman S. Whaley

Herman S. Whaley
Supt.,
State Dept. of Labor,
Special Agent, U.S.E.S.

HSW:mfv

4/39/20

June 28, 1924.

4/39/19

Mr. Herman S. Whaley,
449 Lenox Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Whaley:

I shall not be in June 30th, but will be very glad to see Mrs. Whaley any time after July 2nd.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 25, 1924.

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley,
219 West 139th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

Since writing the enclosed editorial in The Crisis I have been told that what I have said is not just to Fordham University, that there has been usually no race discrimination at the institution and that they asked you simply to withdraw the charge of race discrimination. I want, of course, to be perfectly just and I will be very glad to have a statement of the facts from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/39/72

Telephone, Audubon 9653

★ Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy ★

21st ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

2350 Seventh Avenue

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4/39/79

219 W. 139 St.
Sept. 1 - 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I am writing to inform you that I have been officially notified by the N.Y. State Board of Law Examiners that I have successfully passed the Bar Examination of June 26 & 27 and have been certified for admission to practise law in this state.

Because of your kindly interest and articles I feel it proper to acquaint you with this happy culmination of the past three years study.

Yours Very Truly
Ruth Whitehead Whaley.

Spptember 3, 1924.

Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley,
219 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Whaley:

I congratulate you upon your admission to the bar. May I ask if there have been any further developments in the Fordham case, have they granted you your diploma, has the matter of the prize been settled? I should be very glad to have this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/BF

4/39/78

April 22, 1924.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

4/39/90

My dear Laura:

The picture which you did for my dinner program was beautiful. Thank you very much for it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

2281 East 89 St.,
Cleveland, O.,
13 December 1924.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have your favor of the eleventh inst., and am much interested in the matter it broaches.

An attempt was made last evening to launch a Fisk Club in Cleveland out of the twenty graduates and former students residing here. The first effort did not elicit as full a response as was desired but it was decided to make a second effort the coming week. At that time I shall see to it that the matter of the Associated Fisk Clubs is brought up.

May I add a personal word of admiration for the fight you and your colleagues are making. For practical reasons I have not felt free to participate actively in the cause that drew my sympathy years ago. Yet I have sought wherever I have had

5/1/15

Opportunity to answer cities who suspect personal motives and friends who judge adversely by surface alone. We who have been at Fisk since 1915 know only too well that surface indications are deceiving and that you and the New York Club are rendering a real service to Negro Education in uncovering what that surface has been hiding. If it were not so I would be beset with many cogent reasons for declaring myself a supporter of the present regime at Fisk. In all honesty and with no grudge to serve, I cannot become one of its supporters.

I wish I could look forward to being present at the meeting January second and third. But I shall urge the local group to have a representative.

Yours very truly

Chas. W. White

5/1/17

17/34/4

101 Houston St.
Atlanta, Ga
June 7, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I would like very much to have you and your daughter to dinner Sunday June 8th at 2 8' clock.

Mr. + Mrs. L. W. White.

June 21, 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. White,
101 Houston Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Friends:

Yolande and I were very sorry that we were not in Atlanta to accept your kind invitation of June eighth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/43/28

July 19,1924

4/43/66

Mrs. Nellie Allen White

Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Nell:

The President of the Alumni Association wrote me about my expenses and I told him that I would be quite satisfied with one half which amounts to forty-four dollars. I have not heard from him or you since.

Also, about that alumni list. I am very anxious to have it soon and remember we are going to pay for it. When can we expect it?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 24, 1924.

4/43/65

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
138 14th Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:

I have the addresses which you kindly sent me and shall be glad to receive the others. I will let you know of any changed addresses. Meantime one other thing. Will you please send me a list of the Fisk Clubs and the addresses of their secretaries of presidents? I want this right off if can possibly let me have it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NELLIE WHITE]

July 29 [probably 1924]

Dear Friend:

I hate to send your letter addressed to some one else, but I feel it to be the safest way as I heard something this week which confirmed my suspicions about our postmaster (Fisk). A very reliable person told me that Childress wrote to the President the next morning after your speech, and told him he could find out where the "stories were coming from by holding some mail." Now, please do not repeat

5/11/15

in Effigy". Do not fail to get a copy if one has not been sent to you for there is a malicious falsehood about your bills for Yolande.

J.C. Napier made a vicious attack upon you at the Commencement exercises of the State Normal last week, also at the services at Howard Congregational Church last Sunday Morning. He told the congregation, so I heard, that you were going to be made to retract. Are degrees worth suffering for?

Love to Mrs. DuBois and Yolande.

Nell.

this as I promised not to spread it for the party who told me is in "disfavor"—

I cannot accept any money for the lists. Please do not insist. It is a part of my work. I will send the balance last week. If I had a machine at home I could have sent them sooner. My office is officially connected with his, and some one is coming from that office to mine many times during the day.

Mrs. Crosthwait brought me a copy of the "East Tenn. News" Knoxville, this afternoon, and there is an article against you, headed in very large type "Burn DuBois

Dr. DuBois

Mrs. C. is sending clipping.
Please use other kind of
envelope when you write

August 4, 1924.

4/43/67

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
138 14th Ave., North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Nell:

I have your second installment of addresses and list of Fisk Clubs. Thank you so much for them. If you will not let us pay for the sheets perhaps we might hire a machine for you to have at home. Thank you for the information kindly sent.

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in best regards. Yolande has been camping in the mountains for a couple of weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 23,1924

Mrs. Nellie A. White
138-14th Ave., North
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Nell:

Thank you so much for the lists and pamphlets. I presume the lists are now complete, are they not? Let me hear from you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/43/64

October 5, 1924.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
138 14th Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

4/39/2

My dear Nell:

The following correspondence has taken place between me and Mr. Robinson which I am sending for your information. On this side the fights goes merrily on. We are preparing to meet another committee of the trustees. How are you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/43 21-52

Mrs. Nellie A. White

138 – 14th Ave. North

Nashville,

Tenn

3 Beverly Apartments
Durham, N. C.
September 14, 1924.

Editors of The Crisis
New York City.

Dear Sirs —

I have heard that The Crisis has reviewed An Anthology of Verse by American Negroes, by White and Jackson, but no copy of the review has come in to the Trinity College Press. I am most anxious to know how the book is being received by the Negro publications and should appreciate it greatly if you would send me a copy of your review.

4/43/70

Sincerely yours,
Newman I. White

September 19, 1924.

Mr. Newman I. White,
3 Beverly Apartments,
Durham, N. C.

4/43/69

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of the September Crisis on page 219 of which is a review of your book.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 5,1924

4/14/54

Mr. W. Sylvester White
6342 Eberhart Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. White:

I want to get the enclosed call before the Chicago Fisk Club and get action on it immediately. Will you attend to this as I do not know the name of the secretary. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Officers

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Recording Secretary

~~MRS. L. E. WILKERSON~~
Treasurer

4/43/37

Mrs Margaret Brown Goedy
Treas.

The White Rose Industrial Association

(INCORPORATED)

262 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

April 14, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois;

Dear Sir:

I have been requested by the Board of Directors of the White Rose Ind. Assoc. to write you and remind you that we are having our annual meeting April 17th, 1924 at the Home at 8.30 P. M. at which time all annual dues are requested paid. As treasurer elected to fill the vacancy of our late Treasurer Mrs Wilkerson I did not know just who to write to until authorized. I was told you Rent a check yearly but you were not reminded of it last year.

Hoping to get a favorable reply or see you at the meeting

I am Yours truly

Margaret Brown Goedy
Treas.

2350 7th Ave.
N. Y. C.

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

MAR 18 1924

3/16/24

Editor of the Crisis
New York City.

Dear Sir,

+ 1/39/17

I am writing to you for information upon a subject on which I intend to write my graduating essay. The subject on which I intend writing is: "The Effects of the Negro Migration". I was told that I could get quite a bit of aid on the subject from you. I assure you that I will highly appreciate it if you will be kindly favor me by sending me some points on the subject as soon as

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

you can.

Also I will appreciate it if you will send me a few points on "The Present Day Tendencies of Negro Education."

I will now close, trusting a favorable answer real soon,

I remain,

Respectfully yours

Pocahontas N. Whitley

4/39/18

April 12, 1924

Miss Pocahontas Whitley
Hartshorn Memorial College
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Madam:

The best books on the Negro migration are George W. Woodson's and Emmet J. Scott's. I am unable to give you any points on "The Present Day Tendencies of Negro Education".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/39/16

TELEPHONES: TU-5935
ME-0609

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Who's Who Among North American Authors
WITH SEPARATE SECTIONS FOR EDITORS, PRESS WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS
PUBLISHED BY
GOLDEN SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SUITE 523 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING
PUBLISHING PLANT: 331 WEST PICO STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 11, 1924.

Mr. Wm. Edw. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are now publishing the second edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS, and sincerely hope to include you in this work. The book will have as additional information this year literary addenda on magazine and press writers, which will add to its worth as a book of reference for the public libraries of America, Canada and Europe - in fact the libraries of the world. It may be of interest to you to know that WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS now appears in practically every country in the world on the shelves of public and private collections of reference works.

A very attractive feature of the forthcoming volume will be the placing at the beginning of each literary sketch a photo cut of the author of uniform size, thus making the work a picture gallery of the prominent literary people of the country as well as an autobiographical reference book of exceptional value. It is only by invitation that authors appear in this work, and they are under no financial obligation whatever for the data which we request. In the matter of photo cut, however, it is necessary that each author submit a photo and for the cost of reproduction and work on same please forward $4.00 with the return of your questionaire that such space may be reserved in your autobiographical sketch. You can either send photo with the questionaire and payment for photo cut work, or you can send photo later.

4/37/18

You can readily understand that the compiling of WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS is a tremendous one, and we will thoroughly appreciate your prompt response in the matter. If you wish a copy of the book upon publication please fill out the order blank as work is published by subscription.

The libraries of the world are looking forward with great anticipation to the new edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS, and it is our plan to make this edition both larger and more complete than the last issue. It will be approximately in size 6 x 9 and probably 1500 to 2000 pages of reading matter, and a splendid collection of uniform size photo cuts of those included in the work.

It may be that you now own one of the 1921 WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS, but in case you have not seen this book and would like to have a copy, we have a very few of the last edition left and would be glad to supply you with one if you will send us the enclosed order blank together with your check for same.

Thanking you for your co-operation in this matter, and looking forward to mutually pleasant relationship in compiling this work for the public,

Cordially yours,
GOLDEN SYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

By Lawrence
Editorial Department

IL/MB

QUESTIONAIRRE

Please Print Plainly or Typewrite Answers

Answer the following questions as fully as possible:

Profession, pursuit, or line of business?.....

Where born?..... Month..... Year.....

Son or daughter of?.....

(Give father's name and mother's maiden name.)

Married?..... To whom?..... Date.....

Schools attended?.....

.....

.....

Degrees? .....

.....

Author? ..... Editor?.....

Magazine or Press Writer?..... Publisher?.....

4-5.1924.15

4/37

If Author:

Names of books published.....

Date of publication.....

Name of publisher.....

Each given separately.....

Under what classification do your books come? Novels? Essays, etc.?

.....

(If additional space is needed use page 3 or 4.)

Give any further information about your work, beside authorship, that would be of general interest on space provided on page 3 or 4, or on separate sheet.

If Editor:

Name of publication.....

Circulation .....

Size of town.....

Political leaning.....

(If additional space is needed use page 3 or 4.)

Give any information about your work, either as Editor or otherwise, that would be of general interest on page 3 or 4, or on separate sheet.

If Magazine or Press Writer:

Names of Magazines or Newspapers in which contributions appear.....

.....

Date of appearance.....

Title of stories or articles.....

General character of writing.....

.....

(If additional space is needed use page 3 or 4.)

Give any further information about your work that would be of general interest, on page 3 or 4, or on separate sheet.

If Publisher:

Name of concern.....

Short history of publishing affiliation.....

Character of manuscript s handled.....

Individual outline of life work in publishing business, not to exceed 300 words.....

.....

It is suggested that publishers prepare their copy in typewritten form and attach to this sheet.

IMPORTANT FOR EVERYONE TO FILL OUT

Name in full?.....

Office or business address?.....

Home Address.....

Town or City.....

State (or Country .....

Clubs, member of?.....

What church denomination?.....

If you wish to submit names and addresses of authors, editors, press writers, or publishers with whom you are personally acquainted, who would be eligible for this work, kindly give their names and addresses on following lines, specifically stating to which class they belong. If more space is needed use next page.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Attach hereto
Check
P. O. Order
Express Order.

....., 1924.

Golden Syndicate Publishing Co.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

You are herewith authorized to insert cut of my photo of uniform size at beginning of my autobiographical sketch in forthcoming edition of Who's Who Among North American Authors, for which I hand you Four Dollars ($4.00) as payment of such in full.

Name .....

Street Address.....

Town .....

State .....

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ORDER BLANK

(Date) .....

Golden Syndicate Publishing Company,
Los Angeles, Calif.

You may send me .....copies of Who's Who Among North American Authors, upon publication at Five Dollars ($5.00 each, for which find check enclosed (or payment may be made upon delivery as preferred).

Name .....

Street Address.....

City or Town.....

State (or Country) .....

Attach hereto
Check
P. O. Order
Express Order.

....., 1924.

Golden Syndicate Publishing Co.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

You may send me .....copy (ies) of Who's Who Among North American Authors of 1921 issue, for which enclosed find $3.50 as payment in full.

Name .....

Street.....

Town.....

State.....

It is understood that this $3.50 is a special price to me as against $5.00 regular retail price of last edition.

4/37

4-5.1924.19

4/37 34-21

GOLDEN SYNDICATE PUBLISHING CO.

Executive Offices

Suite 523 Pacific Mutual Bldg.

Los Angeles, California

[WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS]

April 24, 1924.

Golden Syndicate Publishing Co.,
523 Pacific Mutual Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Gentlemen:

I am perfectly willing to furnish authentic data concerning myself and my work to publishers of a biographical dictionary. But I positively decline to pay for the privilege of doing this or even to buy one of their publications unless I wish to. If therefore your request for information is without any strings, I should be glad to send it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/37/17

TELEPHONES: TU-5935
ME-0609

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Who's Who Among North American Authors
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SUITE 523 PACIFIC MUTUAL BUILDING
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

May 26, 1924.

Mr. W. B. DeBois,
75th Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DeBois:-

Your letter of April 24th at hand. Please accept our apology for not answering sooner.

We are sorry that you misunderstood our letter in the matter of paying for admission to the pges of WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS. There is, of course no financial obligation for being included in this work, for only by invitation may authors appear in the pages of WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS, and the four dollars which we requested you to send along with your photograph is entirely for the space required for its insertion. We wish to make the appearance of the literary sketches uniform and this we cannot do when some of the sketches contain at the beginning a small cut of the subject of such sketch and others have but the reading matter. As a writer you can appreciate this point, we feel sure, and will have no difficulty in visualizing the uneven appearance of the book in such case. We believe that the public will appreciate this unique feature of WHO'S WHO of prominent men and women in literary life.

If you have not a recent photo at hand and wish to procure one before sending in, it will be perfectly agreeable to us if you will forward the four dollars with the information that the photo will follow later, so that we may reserve space in your sketch for it in making up the lay-out.

The book is published by subscription, so if you wish a copy of the volume when it is issued we would be glad to have you signify your desire as soon as possible.

Again thanking you for your splendid co-operation and feeling sure that you will appreciate our point of view in regard to the insertion of your photo-cut, we remain

Cordially yours,
GOLDENSYNDICATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
BY Lawrence
EDITOR

AL-F

4/37/16

May 6, 1924.

Mr. Frederick W. Wile,
619 Bond Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from the city, may I thank you for the clipping which you kindly sent him. On his return early in June I shall be glad to bring it to his attention.

Yours truly,

4/39/85

DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS
3129 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

Mr W.E.B. Du Bois
69. 5th Ave
New York.

Nov- 2nd 1924.

My Dear Dr. DuBois.

You added much to My Short visit to NY.
in Many Ways. I want you to know
I deeply appreciate your Courtesy and
Kindness. When Comina Hers Pray let
me Know a little in advance & that I
Can extend to you the Courtesy of my
home. Sam at Dee for a time but
will recover My Bearing in time.

Yours Sincerely Yours

Dan'l H. Williams

DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS
3129 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

Nov 13th 1924.

Dr W.E.B. DuBois.
69-5th Ave N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois.

Not until I arrived home did I see the Photo and Note of her demise in the "Crisis". It was very good of you to speak so kindly of her and I thank you for the remembrance. I am slowly resuming work. Let Never again be active. I am thinking and enjoying my ride you so kindly gave me. Much added so much to the pleasure of the visit to N York

Sincerely yours

Daniel H Williams.

1/31/65

November 17,1924

Dr. Daniel H. Williams
3129 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Williams:

I am glad you liked the little notice of Mrs. Williams.

I shall hope to see you when I come to Chicago. I am sorry that we did not know you were in town. I am sure lots of people would have been glad to meet you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Box 83 Coltark
April 8 1924

Dr W E B Dubois

i saw in The Crisis your address. i am taking the Crisis from your agent will you please send me the address of the Orphan home. in Los Angeles. Oakland California please send me the address of two. i would like to write to them from your truly

Mrs Esther Williams

4/30/53

April 23, 1924.

Mrs. Esther Williams,
Box 83, Colt, Arkansas.

4/34/52

My dear Madam:

I do not know the address of the orphan homes in California, but if you will write Dr. Vada Somerville, 1800 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Calif., she will be glad to tell you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Kingston Confidential

August 10, 1924.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am doing Drug business in Jamaica medico now and my associates are Portuguese M.D. Japanese dentist and mexican girl employee. I a member of the negro race. Thus you see that I am in a position to do my race good or harm. my aim is to live as a high class negro so that I may impress those about me that the intelligent negro is as decent and reliable as members of other races.

Dr. there is a negro (large black fellow) by the name of J.R. Austin who says he is a mining engineer employed by the "Liberian Exploration Co. Inc", 240 or 340 Broadway N.Y. Any information that you may give us to status of said Austin and Company will be highly appreciated.

Confidential

I am sure you do not want frauds to represent us in any country. If the Company is O.K. why I'd like do whatever I can to see it go in Mexico, if not a worthy outfit, I'd like to help break it down now. I have very poor opinion of the Mr. J.R.A. as a representative of the Company.

Very truly,

J. B. Williams.

or Jasper B. Williams

5 1/2 Park St. El Paso Tex. U.S.A.

August 19,1924

Mr. J. B. Williams
513 Park Street
El Paso, Texas

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that the Liberian Exploration Company, Inc. at Broadway, New York, does not appear in the telephone book. For exact information I would advise you to write to Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consulate-General at 828 N. Carey Street, Baltimore, Md.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/3/26

June 25, 1924.

Mrs. Mabelle White Williams,
2219 Montgomery Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa. c/o King.

4/43/38

My dear Mrs. Williams:

I was pleasantly surprised to find your Philadelphia address. I am going to be in Philadelphia Wednesday and Thursday at Mrs. Annie F. Jenkins, 745 South 22nd Street. I shall hope to see you. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Personal & Confidential

Dear Dr. DuBois

An admirer for many years of your splendid work, I send greeting:

I have not read your latest books but I follow you in The Crisis. I have been in probably the worst conservative British community yet no where on earth do I think justice is more nearly done between men. Here my interests, my business, my duties call me first, of course, but a very close second is my concern for what is happening in the land and early environment.

For many, many years now I have adopted this nationality and will never change it, but often I turn the eyes -----ward away North and to the West and I wonder.

My object now in writing you is first to pay my respects to a great man, great for his people and their welfare - his mission.

Secondly, for a purely commercial purpose which at the same time may serve as propaganda for that mission of yours indirectly. I am contemplating introducing talent from our people either musical or other platform entertainment, such as lecturing and the like - It is on this line that I ~~had intended~~ have ventured to write you putting the matter generally and hoping you may have time and the inclination to consider it with the view to mutual advantage. If you don't feel inclined to entertain the idea you may possibly be good enough to refer me to some reliable person with whom I may treat with confidence. This letter must be brief but I will refer you to a few of my old friends (Americans):

Madison W. Lyons, Augusta, Ga.
W. H. Lewis, Boston
Wm. C. H. , San Jose, Calif.
Wm. O. M. McAdoo, Boston.

Finally I would add: I think you graduated from Harvard with

d

4/35/2 aup 21-22

distinction a few years before I finished my Yale course '85. I came out to this country with the "Fisk Jubilee Singers" - London manager - with kindest regards and hoping I may hear from you at your convenience, I am

Yours very sincerely,

R. B. Williams.

P.S. I need not repeat, I know, that this is all personal, to you.

Dr. There is so much I would, if it were possible, tell you. It is not easy to write it with regard to the matter I have proposed and apropos. You will know this is in the "white zone. Colored people are not welcome as immigrants. When such people come they are treated according to their worth - given credit if they make good. Therefore, whoever comes to me in this venture "must be permissable, a good personality is absolutely essential, good looking for purpose, (2) of the best character, (3) educated and with a message (of song or speech or other things) of the best. Criticism will be positive but just, but given for fullest success you know as well as I do, it must be favorable.

Taumarunui, N.Z.: This place is 230 miles from Wellington, the capital of the Dominion of New Zeland and where I resided for a long time before coming here.

Personal & Confidential. Yarmouth N.S.
11 Oct. '24.

Dear Dr. DuBois

An admirer for many years of your splendid work, I send greetings.

I have not read your latest books but I follow you in the Crisis.

I live here in probably the most conservative British community yet no where on earth do I think justice is more nearly done between man and man.

Then my mother, my friends and my doctor call me pro-German, but a very close second in my concern for what is

4/35/2

happening in the land of my birth and early environment.

For many many years now I have adopted this attitude and will never change it, but, Alas I turn the eyes away and away North and to the West. and I wonder.

My object was in writing you is first to pay my respects to a great man - great for his people and their welfare - his mission.

Secondly for a purely commercial purpose - which at the same time may serve as propaganda for that mission from - evidently

I am contemplating entertaining
talents from our people - either
musical or other platform en-
tertainment - such as lecturing
and the like -

It is in this line that I
took courage to write you
putting the matter generally.
and hoping you may have time
and the inclination to consider
it with the view to a mutual
advantage.

If you don't feel inclined to
entertain the idea you may
possibly be just enough to refer
me to some reliable person with
whom I may treat with confidence.

This letter must be personal & brief - but I will refer you to a few of my old friends (Americans) Jackson & Lyons - Accountants Ed. L. Lewis Boston
Wm C.H. Porter San José Cal.
Wm C.M. Taddoo Boston
Really I owed old: I keep you gradually from Harvard with destitution a few years
after I finished my Law course. '85. I came out to Colton, county with the "First Judicial District" - Tender memories - with tenderest regards and hoping I may hear from you & your brothers soon,
Yours very sincerely
R. L. Stevenson

P.S. Need not repeat I know that this is all personal, to you.
R.L.S.

4/35/2 inc. 2

Dr. – there is so much I would, if I was possible, tell you. It is not easy to write it with regard to the matter I have represented. and apropos.

You will know this is in the 'white britain' zone.

Coloured people are not welcome as immigrants –

When such people come they are treated according to their worth. – Given credit – if they make good.

Therefore:

Whoever comes home in this
condition — "must be presentable — a
good personality is absolutely essential
good looking for performer-

(2) of the best character -

(3) educated and with a
message (of song or speech or other thing)
of the best.

Criticism will be spoken but direct
and genuine for friendship sake
for know as well as I do, it
must be favorable -

R. B. WILLIAMS, B.A.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

PHONE 78 P.O. Box 70

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

Taumarunui, N.Z.

His Place is 220 miles from Wellington the Capital City of New Zealand and when I visited for a long time before coming here

R.B.W.

4/35/2 Invoice.

December 18,1924

Mr. E. B. Williams
Taumarunui, New Zealand

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 11 and I appreciate your kind words. We have numbers of singers and some speakers who I am sure would be glad to make a trip to New Zealand if it could be made financially profitable. They could probably get some engagements in Europe but from there to New Zealand and back, I should think, would be rather difficult.

I do not quite know what your plan would be. Would it be a matter of staying in the country for several months filling engagements, or for a few weeks? I know that permanent settlement would, of course, be impossible. If you will write me more in detail of what you have in mind, I may possibly be able to help you. I, myself, have been thinking of making a lecture trip to India and Japan but I presume New Zealand would lie too far afield.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/50/115

Tuskegee Apl 7

My dear Jessie:

I cannot see my way clear to make the speech to honor me by inviting. I wish I could, but the issue is a serious one with me. Yours with love

Talbott Williams

Mr. Norden
271 West 125th St
Bishop B'l'd'g
4th floor
5 O'clock

227 W. 138

Mr. Cleveland Allen

April 9, 1924.

Dr. Talcott Williams,

Tuskegee Institute,

Tuskegee, Alabama.

41/34/57

Somewhat worried over your silence. As you did not change your promise to me have had your name put on the programs for the DuBois dinner. I am sure you will be present for Sunday night but should like confirmation from you. Please reply.

Jessie Fauset

The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Coronado Calif
Oct. 14- 1924.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Editor, The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave
New York.

4/39/80

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your courtesy, of Oct. 9th. I did not know that Miss Fauset was abroad.

As the marked portion of the enclosed article, refers to your article in the American Mercury, I thought perhaps you might wish to see it. again I thank you,

Very Sincerely Yours
Evelyn R. Wilson

4/39/84

October 16,1924

Mr. E. L. Wilson
848 Olive Avenue
Coronado, Calif.

My dear Sir:

Miss Fauset is in Europe for six months but I beg to thank you for the clippings which you have sent. We would be glad to have any others.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

February 19, 1924

4/43/40

Miss Thelma Wilson
111 Brookline St.
Lynn, Mass.

My dear Miss Wilson:

Dr. DuBois is now in Senegal. On his return to this country in March, I shall take pleasure in calling his attention to your letter of February 15th.

Yours truly,

Jan. 11. 1924

ELLEN WINSOR
HAVERFORD, PA.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Editor
The Crisis -

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A friend of mine in New York has written to me that she heard that Claude McKay is very ill and is so poor that he is begging on the street corners in Paris. Seeing his article in The Crisis it occurred to me that you probably know whether this story of Mr McKay's illness and

49-13-128

poverty is authentic and if such
is the case, doubtless his friends of
The Crisis and in the N. A. A. C. P.
can give him whatever aid is necessary.
I do not care to offer assistance in
such cases unless I am sure of the
facts, and I know that you are in the
position to tell me whether this is
the truth or only an unfounded rumor.
I hope most earnestly that my friend
is mistaken in giving me such a bad story.

Sincerely - Ellen Cowtor

Find it not for publication.

Claude McKay's address is Care Thomas Cook + Son - Paris

January 14, 1924.

Miss Ellen Winsor,
Haverford, Pa.

My dear Miss Winsor:

4/34/61

Dr. DuBois is now in Nigeria and in his absence I am answering your note of January eleventh.

It is true that Mr. McKay has been ill in Paris, but I hardly believe that he is begging on the streets. I had a letter from him not long ago in which he spoke a little sharply because a check which was due him from The Crisis had been inadvertently delayed, but his tone was rather that of the business man than of the suppliant. However I can assure you that he is not rolling in wealth and any help that you can give him will be appreciated. Thank you for calling our attention to the case.

Sincerely yours,

JF.FT

January 24, 1924.

Miss Ellen Winsor,
Haverford, Pa.

My dear Miss Winsor:

I have been following up your letter of January 14th and I find that you friend has not been at all misinformed. I am sending you a copy of the letter which Claude McKay wrote to an acquaintance of mine stating his unfortunate condition. I wish I had known this when I wrote you before.

A number of us here in New York have got together a little money to send to him, but I am quite sure that he must be in need ofmore - perhaps a great deal more or he would not have written in the tone which he has.

It is, as you doubtless know, a terrible thing to be poor anywhere, but it is particularly terrible to be poor just now in Europe. I cannot imagine any worse strait. Since you were kind enough to be interested in this matter may I

49-13-129

49-13-130

aks you to give ir what attention you can. Mr. McKay is a man of unusual ability and if it is possible in any way to preserve that ability for both the race and the people at large, I think those of us who are interested in him ought to do it. Will you be kind enough to let me know how you feel about this?

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

Detroit Mich
Aug 26th/24

Prof W. E. B. DuBois

Honored Sir—

Permit me first to thank you for your fast consideration and kindness. And now I have a matter of grave import to our Race, & desires to discuss with you recently a group of 5 men have banded ourselves together to pay the Expenses of a man (of our group) to be initiated into an order — We are in possession of data — the nature of which I dare not write. Have you a man here of high honor & integrity connected with The N.A.C.C.P.? No ordinary man can help us. You need what we have. and it must come from N.Y. Rather than from

Detroit. a life is at stake, We fear Mr Fred Williams. = He is too closely allied with white Race thru marriage — a Program of devilish ingenuity is on. Suicidiums in its working & lots of our folks are being fooled. Dam not an alarmist. merely give us a man here whom we may safely speak. we will at once bring our man before him & he shall judge of the importance of our knowledge and what disposition shall be made of it. Bishop H. J. Vernon will recommend me, you know of my work at Bethel A.M.E. Church Columbia S.C. Trusting that you will aus at once Dam yours for the Race T. R. Wiseman

1336 Holbrook Ave Detroit Mich

August 29,1924

Mr. T. H. Wiseman
1338 Holbrook Ave.
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Sir:

I am afraid it would be difficult for me to give you any advice unless I knew more precisely what the occasion is. We have, of course, a number of reliable men here in New York but I could not approach them with anything so indefinite as you present. I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Dr. W. E. Dubois

Aug 30 1924

Dear Doctor!

I would greatly appreciate if you would be able, to give me any information on Abyssinia, any chance of succedding in business, trade, or proffesion, Which trade in particuler, is more desirable is there better prospects, in other parts of africa?

May I thank you, and wish you success in your undertakings,

Respectfully yours

Benjamin Wolfson

17 Stockton str

Brooklyn ny

4 pages

September 5, 1924.

Mr. Benjamin Wolfson,
17 Stockton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

It will be very difficult for an American toddo business in Abyssinia as we have no regular council there. However I would advise you to write to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. and ask him about business and professional chances. I should be glad to know just what he says in return.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Monrovia, Liberia,
April 6, 1924.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I hope you will recall that I promised to remind you of the photograph of yours which I desire so much to have in my album among those of other friends. I called at the office of the "Crisis," in August, 1922, both to say "Good-bye" and to make the request for the photograph, but you were away at that time.

4/34/18

Consul-General Hood left for the United States just about five days ago. I was among the unfortunate ones who did not get a chance to wish him "bon voyage." I hope he wont overwork during the short stay in

the United States. It might be difficult to control his humanity and kindly indulgence in that particular.

The "Bopopoli Corporation" is becoming active steadily and under-cover. We are a group of eleven members and don't intend to increase the membership for the time being until we have some news of our American partners. Dr. Hood will give fuller information of our way of going about the matter on this side. You will be interested to know that we have purchased and are consigning to him about 672 pounds of coffee. We have counted the cost, are merely trying to make the market, and are willing to lose this shipment in experimenting, just so the proper connections are established. And, of course, we are depending upon your assistance and influence.

Trusting your visit will help to make you love the African savage more than ever, I remain,

Very Respectfully,
Plenipo "Ibe Wole.

May 5, 1924.

Mr. Plenyons Gbe Wolo,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Mr. Wolo:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city to be away until early in June. On his return your letter of April sixth will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

4/3417

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH

16 CARVER STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
BEACH 6541

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MRS. JAMES W. ELLIOTT

VICE-CHAIRMAN
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MISS AVIS S. FYSHE
MRS. OSCAR C. GALLAGHER
DR. ALICE HAMILTON
MRS. EDWARD INGRAHAM
MRS. JOHN M. LONGYEAR
MISS ELLEN F. MASON
MRS. JOHN F. MOORS
MISS ALFRIEDA M. MOSHER
MISS ANNA C. MURDOCK
MISS ROSE S. NICHOLS
MISS KATHERINE OSBORNE
MRS. LUCIUS C. RYCE
MRS. ROBERT GOULD SHAW
MISS FRANCES STERN
MISS DORA WILLIAMS
MRS. ANDREW N. WINSLOW
MRS. I. L. W. WINTER

4/42/7

December 18, 1924.

Mr. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

Our League has long felt that we should have a speaker on the question of the Colored Race and so they have asked me to write you and find out if you are to be in Boston at any time this season?

If you are planning to come on at what time would it be and would you have time to speak at a meeting of our League? Also, may I ask what your fee would be speaking to such an organi zation as ours?

We realize that this very great question has a very direct bearing on the Peace question and we ought not longer neglect having such a meeting for our group.

Very truly yours,
Alice Marion Holmes
Executive-Secretary.

March 12 or 13
30 or 31 } $75
over expenses

December 19,1924

Miss A. M. Holmes
Women's International League
16 Carver Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of December 18 I beg to say that I could speak for your organization on any of the following dates: March 12, 13, 30 or 31. My charge would be seventy five dollars out of which I would pay my own expenses. I am enclosing a card concerning my lectures.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/6

5208 - 38 Street N.W.,
Chevy Chase
Washington, D.C.

Mr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois
606 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am a student at Harvard and I am making a study of the political activity of the Montgomery County, Maryland-negroes. I should appreciate it very much if you would tell me ~~the~~ how many negroes of that county are registered; how many vote; what their party affiliation is (and why?); why are they indifferent to politics; and why are they not elected to offfice? Do you think there is a tendency for the negro to vote and act as a racial group?

Thank you very much for any information which you may send.

Yours truly,
-John Gunnar Wood-'25

4/34/37

15 December 1924

Over

Do you think that the negroes have been practically disfranchised in the State of Maryland?

December 31,1924

Mr. John Sumner Wood
5208-38th Street, N.W.
Chery Chase
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The figures which you ask for in your letter of December 15 can only be obtained from the county officials. There is no publication which gives such figures. The United States Census would give the number of persons 21 years of age and over.

Negroes are not disfranchised in the state of Maryland although many difficulties are thrown around their right to vote.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

June 26,1924

Mr. John Work
Roger Williams University
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Work:

I am so sorry that I did not get a chance for a long conference with you while in Nashville. Are you planning to be in New York at any time this summer? If so let me know where and when.

Of course we understand that my speech was only the first gun of a long campaign and that what we want to do now is to gather the facts in careful shape. I want to get hold of the facts which you know. How can this be done? Kindly let me hear from you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

FOUNDED 1866

Roger Williams University

John Wesley Work, President

Nashville, Tennessee Oct 16 74

My dear Bowen:

What has become of the Fisk Herald? We have not seen it around these parts. Geo Shearon says he can easily dispose of 200. His address 1302 Harding Street Nashville Tenn.

Let me hear from you at once upon all matters.

Yours

J. W. W.

4/30/17

October 23, 1924.

President John Work,
Roger Williams University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Work:

I am sending herewith two hundred and fifty copies of The Fisk Herald with my speech. Take out as many as you want and hand the rest over to Mr. George Streator who will call for them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

18/4/4

FOUNDED 1866

Roger Williams University
John Wesley Work, President

Nashville, Tennessee Nov. 6. '24

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
New York N.Y.

5/11/24

My dear Dr DuBois:

The Heralds came and Mr. Shuster called for them as planned. I saw distributed some among the city Alumni. They seemed glad to get them. Things are moving well.

Yours truly
J.W. Work

December 5,1924

Mr. John W. Work
Roger Williams University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear President Work:

I am sending out the enclosed call to Fisk Clubs. I want representatives from Nashville. Can you take the matter up with the leading alumni or get some one else to? The Meharry group ought to be represented.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

05/44/4

FOUNDED 1866

Roger Williams University

John Wesley Work, President

Nashville, Tennessee

Dec. 9, 1924

Dr. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of December 5th. came to me yesterday, I shall take up the matter with the Alumni here and do what I can to send a represenative to New York. Fisk Club here in Nashville is not a very efficient organization, in fact it is not more than a name, however, I will do what I can to get them to act. I shall also take up the matter with the Meharry group, and ask them to have a represenative there.

I read with interest your circular letter to the Alumni, I think it will have some positive effect upon those who are interested in Fisk.

Sincerely yours,

J W Work

JWW/RB

5/11/22

1726 Jefferson St.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
June 17, 1934.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

A friend just told me that he sent you the pledge for which you asked. I thought that you might be interested in this booklet which I ran across. I hope that you will note the observations which I have made.

Yours truly
Merrill C. Work.

[See marginalia and end note signed: M.C. Work] [1923-24]

32.29.56

BULLETIN
OF INFORMATION

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

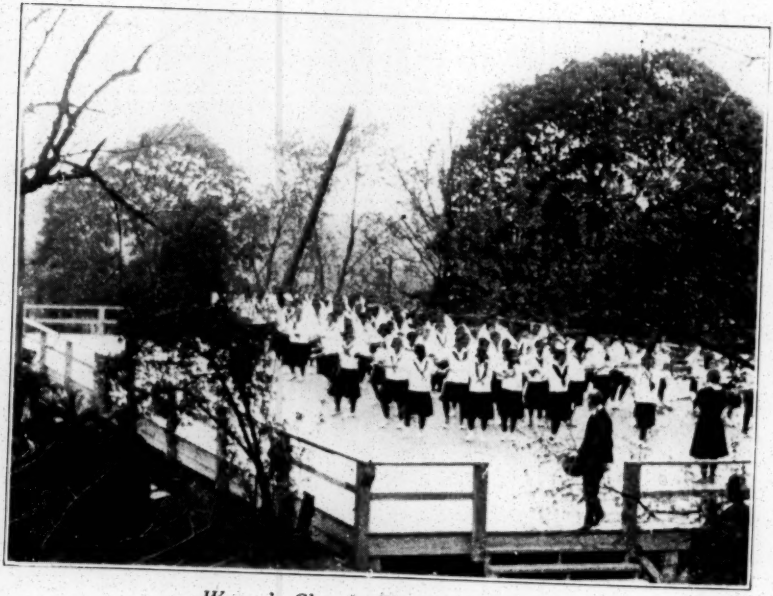
enclosure
from
M.C. WORK

32.29.57

BULLETIN
OF INFORMATION

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



Women's Class in Physical Education

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Office of the Registrar.

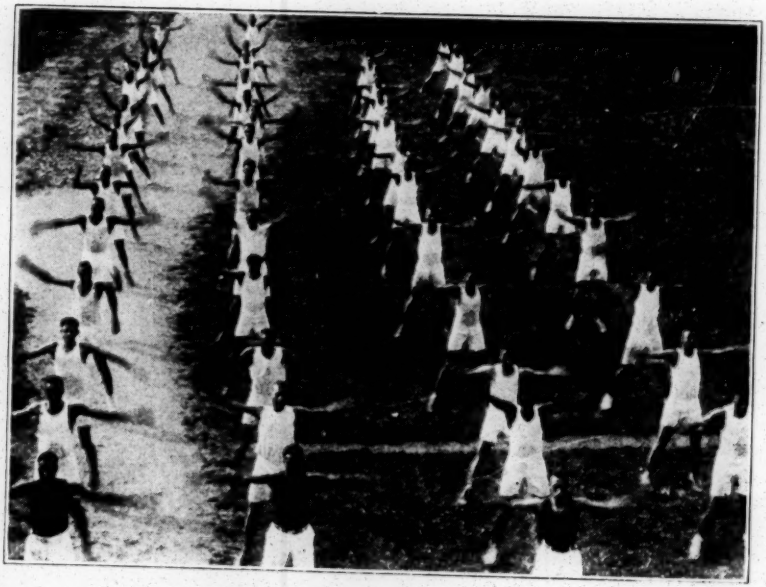
(Date).....

DEAR FRIEND:

In reply to your inquiry of recent date kindly see answers checked below. In writing mention this Bulletin of Information. If you do not mention it we may not be able to find your other letters or tell you what you wish to know. Be sure to say you have read the Bulletin of Information, and mention which question and answer you have not understood.

Very truly yours,

REGISTRAR.



Men's Class in Physical Educatio

1922 or 1921

See questions numbered .....

1. *What is Fisk University?*

A college of liberal arts with about 400 students, carrying the four-year course.

A high school of 200 students in the four-year course.

A music school covering eight years of instruction.

2. *What quality of instruction is given at Fisk?*

An endeavor is made to give the best, the most solid, the most rigid education possible. It requires very hard work from the student and tries to give him intellectual power in proportion to his efforts.

3. *Does the Fisk education make the graduate self-supporting?*

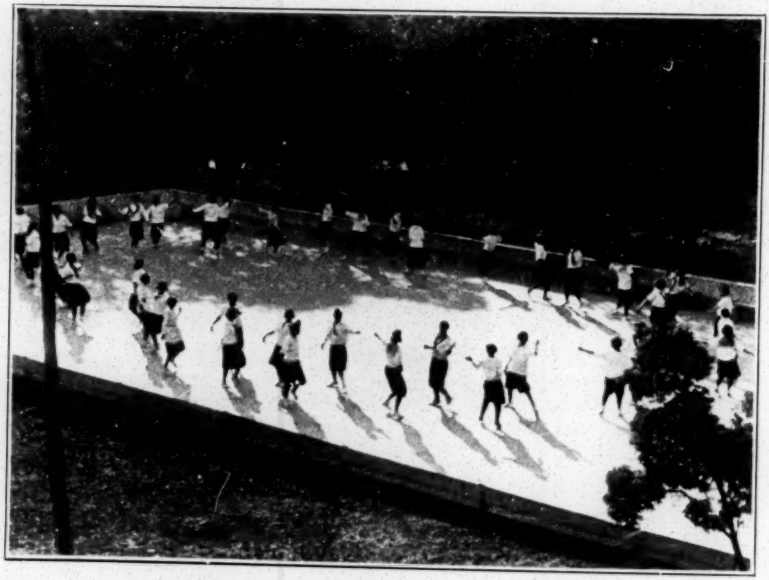
Yes. The demand for the graduates is much greater than the supply.

4. *Are Fisk students happy?*

Yes, if they look to hard study and honest work and their own contented spirit as the main source of their happiness. The dormitory and dining room accommodations are plain but very comfortable. There are many incidental features to the campus life that fill in and provide sufficient diversions and variety.

5. *What courses does Fisk give?*

A. A four-year college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of



Another View of Women's Class in Physical Education

Arts and offering the student thorough and extensive courses in Education, Music, Home Economics, Sociology, Chemistry, Accounting, Insurance, Banking and many other lines. Each student takes one of these courses and thus prepares himself for some definite work in the world.

B. A two-year college pre-medical course.

C. Fisk does not offer courses in Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Dressmaking, Millinery, Stenography and Typewriting. Fisk does not give correspondence courses.

6. *Do you have a summer school?*

Yes, a regular term or quarter just like the other quarters of the year. The summer expenses are a trifle higher for board and laundry. Tuition fees for high school and college are alike in the summer.

7. *How shall I make application for admission?*

Fill out very carefully the application blank furnished you by Fisk.

8. *When shall I know that I have been accepted as a student at Fisk?*

A. When you have been duly accepted you will receive a printed card of acceptance from the Registrar's offfice. No student should take the liberty of coming to Fisk until he has received such a card.

Fisk's Service Flag

B. When you do not hear from the office within two weeks after you have made application, you will know it is because the principal or president of your former school has not returned the scholarship blank sent for your credits, or because the two people you named as character references have not returned their blanks.

9. *When does Fisk open yearly?*

About the thirtieth of September. The second, third and fourth quarters open the end of December, the middle of March and early in June. Students must register either the first or second day of the quarter. For exact dates see catalog.

10. *How late can a student enter?*

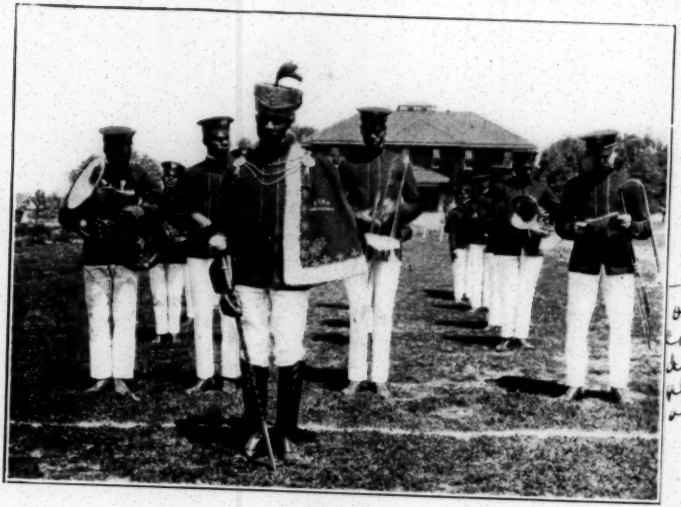
Not more than one week late.

11. *What must I pay if I am late?*

Two dollars plus 50 cents additional for each day of lateness.

12. *May I live in the city and be a day student?*

Students are required to live in the dormitories. Beginning in the fall of 1923 no student from out of the city will be permitted to live out of the dormitories except when a "work permit" has been granted by the office.



The Fisk Band

The White Man says has an orchestra. Of course this doesn't fill the place of a band on the campus.

No Band at Fisk.

Formerly Fisk got up this band and got suits for them. Last yr (1922-23) days after Prexy took the band out of his hands, just a few weeks before. He didn't know it until the White Man was on the campus or at least a day or so before. He said so.

13. *Do you take students into the Boarding Department under 14 years of age and not of high school rank?*

No.

14. *How young do you accept students?*

We take no boarding students below the high school (ninth grade); we prefer none below 14 years of age. Sometimes, however, we take high school students as young as 12, when they have satisfactorily completed a good grade school course. (See Question 20.)

15. *Does Fisk maintain an elementary or grade school?*

Yes, from the third to the eighth grades, inclusive. Because of present accommodations the numbers must be limited. Pupils in this department are not received in the boarding department of the University. Boarding in the city has not proved satisfactory and is not recommended except in the homes of friends or relatives of the student.

16. *Do you take students in the boarding department below the high school?*

No. A student must have completed eight years or equivalent of grade work and be prepared to take up rigid high school work.

A Class in Zoology

17. *May I go into the class where I think I belong?*

That depends. We shall endeavor to put you where you can do your best work. We shall put you back or forward as soon and as often as we can discover where you belong. We aim to give an honest education—just the kind you will be glad to have.

18. *May I be admitted to the dormitories?*

Our dormitories are generally crowded to the limit. Young women not infrequently have to register for admission a whole year before they come. The fall quarter is the most crowded. It is important to apply long in advance. This applies to both young women and young men.

19. *What dormitory supplies must I furnish for myself?*

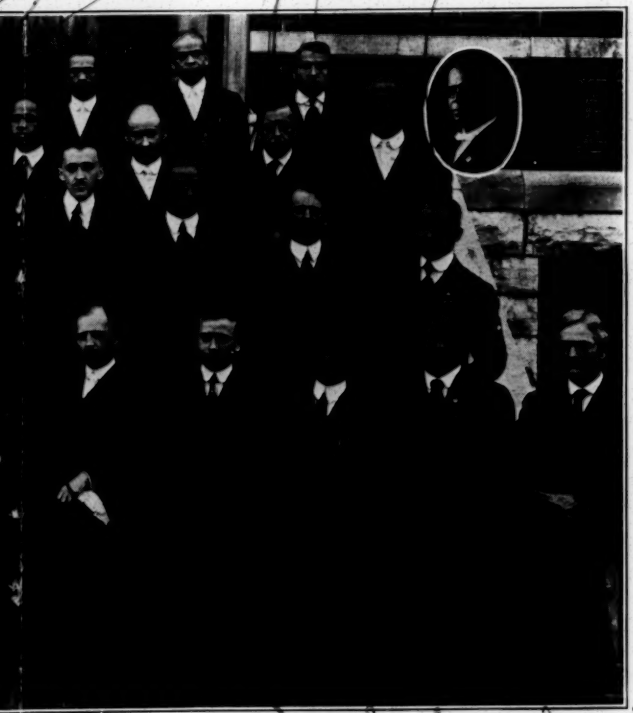
Napkins, sheets, pillowcases, blankets, quilts or comforts, soap, towels, and a laundry bag.

20. *Must I take examinations in order to enter?*

All persons in high school and college are examined in algebra, also in such other subjects as the teachers at the time of admission or later find necessary. Your credentials from other schools are used very largely to determine your classification.

quartet

Male Members of the
Fall o



The Fisk University Staff of 1921

These are gone

11.

Clark is leaving in July.

A Class in Manual Arts

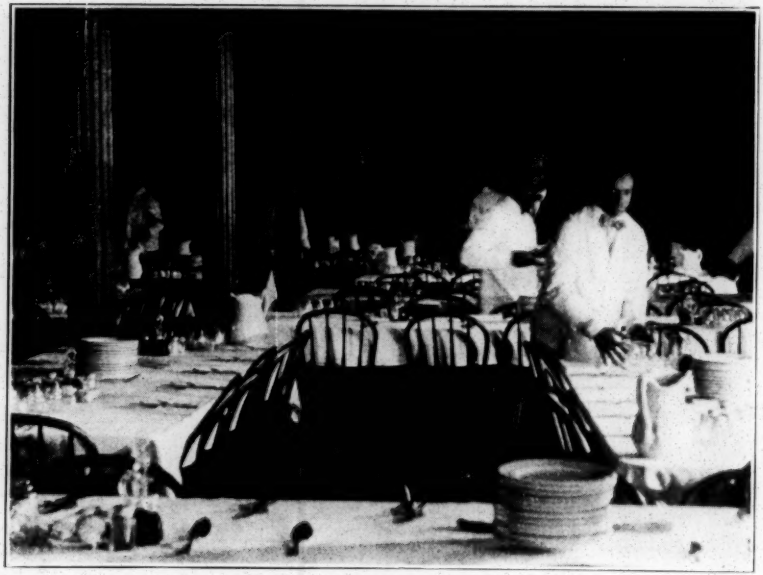
Graduates of the Fisk High School (who are required to carry 16 units of work) are not required to take these examinations. Students seeking admission to first-year high school must be examined in branches covered by the elementary grades.

21. *Are review courses in arithmetic and grammar required of all students upon admission to college?*

The experience of the University has clearly shown that students seeking admission to college have almost universally failed to secure sufficient training or have been so long away from these subjects that they at this time are not able to handle them with the accuracy and the speed which are essential to the beginning of college work. The University has therefore found it necessary to require review courses in these two fields of all students when they enter.

22. *If I come, may I stay as long as I am satisfied?*

That also depends. Your stay will depend upon your character and conduct, your ability and your fidelity. We are overcrowded and have to turn hundreds away. Only those who give us their very best efforts are entitled to stay. We sift our students every six weeks; generally there



Young Men Earning Part of Their Expenses in Dining Room

are some whom we ask to withdraw. Able, conscientious work and a contented spirit are the best guarantees for a long stay.

23. *What are the requirements for admission to college?*

The usual requirements of a standard college, 15 units from a standard high school, including 3 units in English, 2 in Latin, 1 in History, 2½ in Mathematics and 1 in Physics. See catalog.

24. *Will you send me a catalog?*

If you ask for one and send ten cents to cover postage and part of the cost of publication.

25. *What are your rules and regulations?*

These you will find in the Student Roster. In general, our discipline is firm and strict. No one should come who does not have a very serious purpose, and who is not glad to comply with all of our regulations affecting times, places, and conduct. A plain, simple, regular and uniform life is required of all. The students give the following pledge:

"I have read the complete statement of the rules and regulations of Fisk University. Believing that I understand their meaning and import, I hereby declare my willingness to co-operate with the spirit of the Uni-

Young Women Earning Part of Their Expenses in Dining Room

versity and cheerfully to obey all regulations that have been made or hereafter shall be made by the authorities so long as I remain a student of the University."

Students may be sent home if they prove unsatisfactory without any charges being made against them.

26. *What does it cost a student at Fisk for a term of twelve weeks?*

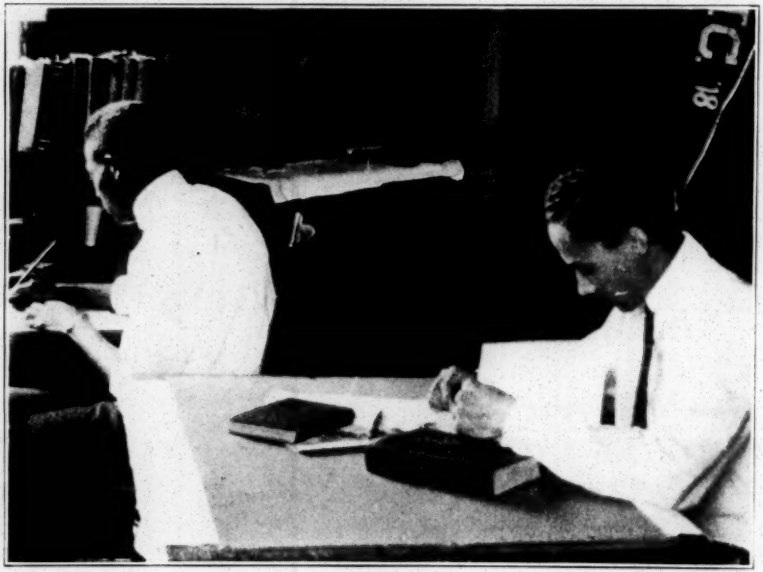
It depends somewhat upon the course he takes.

A. A regular college boarding student pays for a term of 12 weeks $16 for tuition, $2 for general fees, $51 for board, room and laundry, about $10 for books and paper; incidentals, $3.50; a total of about $82.50

A girl must add about $30 her first quarter for a uniform suit, and all students about $5.50 for gymnasium slippers and clothing.

A student in chemistry or other science pays a laboratory fee, varying between $1.50 and $5 per quarter.

B. A regular high school boarding student pays only $8.50 for tuition. The expenses are therefore $7.50 less per quarter than those given above for college students.



Two Students in Their Room

27. *What will it cost a student taking music in addition to college or high school course, quarterly and yearly?* (Also see question 35.)

Expense Items	Students studying piano, voice, violin or organ, with one hour of practice in addition to college or high school course.		Students studying piano, voice, violin or organ, with two hours of practice in addition to college or high school course.		Students studying piano, voice, violin or organ, with three hours of practice in addition to college or high school course.	
	College	High School	College	High School	College	High School
*Music tuition	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	$ 15.00
**Rental of piano	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	4.50	4.50
Music library fees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
§Artist fees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Literary tuition	16.00	8.50	16.00	8.50	12.00	4.00
General fees	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Gymnasium uniform	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Books and paper (estimated)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Incidentals (estimated)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Board, room, laundry	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00
‖Totals for quarter	$106.50	$ 99.00	$108.00	$100.50	$105.50	$ 95.50
Totals for year (3 quarters)	$306.50	$284.00	$311.00	$288.50	$303.50	$273.50

*Student teacher tuition, $12.00.

**Organ rental, $4.50. Each violin student must have a violin; no rental charges for voice.

§Payable once a year.

‖For laboratory courses add $1.50 to $5.00; for girls add $30 first quarter for uniform.

The Mozart Society at Fisk
It Renders the Best in Classical and Choral Music, and is the University Choir

28. *When must payments be made?*

All payments must be made in advance. At least $50 must be paid before entering class. The remaining bills for the quarter (at least $30) are due at the end of the first six weeks of the term. Delay in paying the bills at the middle of the quarter adds a little to the bills.

29. *To whom shall I send money for expenses?*

To J. T. Fairchild, Treasurer, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

30. *Is there any way by which I can earn all my way at Fisk?*

No, unless you are willing to take a much longer period than four years to complete your college course. Our work is of such a nature that it requires at least two hours of preparation for each hour of recitation.

31. *Where there are more than two children from the same family attending school, is there any reducton in the charges?*

No.

32. *May I secure a scholarship to cover part of my expenses?*

Our scholarship funds are very limited. We almost never give scholarships to new students.

33. *May I earn part of my way?*

Students who meet our conditions after the first quarter are sometimes given opportunities to earn money on the campus. The maximum amount of work and aid given is $9 per month; generally it runs from $3 to $6 per month. Young men can generally find employment in the city, earning from $3 a week up to all their expenses for board and lodging. Students can hardly expect to earn all their way while carrying full school work. Where there is a will and honesty and willingness to labor, there is almost always a way.

34. *How much money is spent for outside purposes?*

Extravagance of every sort is prohibited. Extravagant or fancy clothing or shoes must not be brought to the campus. Girls are required to purchase and wear a regulation uniform. Young women should be sure that they have a copy of the dress regulations which go with the card of acceptance. Parents are urged not to provide much in the way of pin money. The students who have money must not embarrass those who have not.

35. *How often may my parents or friends send me boxes of food?*

We urge that this be done not at all. It is a form of extravagance

Oftimes matrons have taken articles sent to students and the students found it out by letters from their senders, not only in the case of food either.

which generally does no good and often results in indigestion and sickness, interfering with the school work and causing trouble to those in charge.

36. *Do you help your graduates to obtain positions after graduation?*

We are pleased to assist, in whatever way we can, our graduates in securing positions. However, owing to the large demand for our graduates, we are unable to find enough of them for all the positions for which we receive calls.

37. *May students take their senior year at Fisk?*

If the inquirer desires to know if he can take his A.B. degree at Fisk in one year after having completed three years of work elsewhere, the answer is almost invariably, but not always, "No." It is quite improbable that other colleges, no matter how fine they may be, have the same requirements as Fisk. Fisk requires 115 hours of prescribed work plus 30 to 45 hours of major work. If the candidate for our A.B. degree has not had most of Fisk's required and major courses it will be impossible to meet our requirements for graduation in one year. However, where the candidate has had our required courses in other approved schools, he may complete his senior year at Fisk in one year.

38. *May I take music?*

There are always more applications for piano and violin than we have facilities for. Upon application you will be examined on registration days by the music teachers. If possessed of reasonable musical ability you may be allowed—if there is room—to take an hour of music a day. Some few students are allowed to take three hours. Preference is given to those with the most marked ability; others are placed on the waiting list in the order of their apparent merit and given a place as vacancies occur in the department. No one is allowed to remain in the department who does not do reasonably well in his literary studies.

39. *May a student at Fisk take music only?*

No. Only permanent residents of Nashville are accorded this privilege. All other students are required to take college or high school courses with music. If a student takes one hour of music he is usually required to take a full college or high school course. With two hours of music a student may sometimes take a full college or high school course. It is advisable, however, to take only ten hours of college work or fifteen hours of high school work. With three hours of music a student is required to take at least ten hours of college work or ten hours of high school work.

Dr. Du Bois,

Will you kindly ~~recognize~~ tell me whether Columbia recognizes Fisk or not. I was intending to take in M. A. there but I understand that the recognition was the same that she gives to any A.B.; namely, if Fisk's A.B. comes up to her ~~standard~~, and I understand ~~that~~ if I go there I shall have to take another year of Modern Language.

Yours Sincerely

M. C. Work.

June 26,1924

Mr. Merrill C. Work
1726 Jefferson St.
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Work:

I thank you very much for the booklet sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The World Tomorrow

Editors—JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, ANNA ROCHESTER, DEVERE ALLEN, *Business Manager* ALICE PARSONS.
Contributing Editors—SARAH N. CLEGHORN, ZONA GALE, HENRY T. HODGKIN, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, GRACE HUTCHINS
RUFUS M. JONES, A. J. MUSTE, W. E. ORCHARD, KIRBY PAGE, RICHARD ROBERTS, A. MAUDE ROYDEN,
VIDA D. SCUDDER, NORMAN THOMAS, RIDGELY TORRENCE, HARRY F. WARD
Fellowship Press—GILBERT A. BEAVER, *President*, RAY NEWTON, *Secretary*, L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, *Treas.*

Telephone:
Canal {6522 6523

396 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Rochester

February 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E . B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Jane Addams has promised to be the chief speaker at a World Tomorrow dinner on March 31st. We want you and Mrs. DuBois to be there, and meantime may we use your name as a member of the Dinner Committee of World Tomorrow Co-operators? And will you be good enough to let us have your decision at your earliest convenience?

Incidentally, we plan to keep the price very low.

For the Editors and Board,,

Anna Rochester

AR/EN

4/47/60

February 29, 1924.

Miss Anna Rochester,
The World Tomorrow,
396 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Miss Rochester:

We are expecting Dr. DuBois March 13th, so I am unable to say anything about his appearing at the World Tomorrow dinner, but I am quite sure that he will be glad to have you use his name as a member of the dinner committee.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JF/PF

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Telephone:
Canal {6522
6523

396 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

March 24, 1924.

W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/34/25

Dear Mr. DuBois:

As we are now about to arrange the seating for The World Tomorrow Co-operator's Dinner, may we ask you to let us know how many places you wish us to reserve for you.

In the general invitation we inserted this rather uncustomary paragraph "In order to meet as many of the guests as possible, an Editor or a member of the Dinner Committee will sit at each table." May we count on your help in this effort to make our dinner one in which all our guests may have a satisfactory share?

Cordially,

Alice Parsons

October 10, 1924.

Miss C. E. Wright,
700 Fifteenth Avenue,
Middletown, Ohio.

28/44/4

My dear Madam:

You have perhaps heard that some of us as alumni of Fisk University have become so disturbed over the condition of things there that we are determined to work for reform and we are convinced that President McKenzie is not fitted for his position. It is, however, going to be a long and difficult and in many ways an unpleasant battle and if we win it will be through the aid of persons who know.

I have been told that you were once connected with Fisk University and that you left because you were dissatisfied with conditions there. Would you be willing to make a statement to me of your reasons for leaving? I shall be careful to follow your wishes in the matter and use the statement with or without your name as you prefer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

4/46/103

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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1924 MAR 25 AM 10 29

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WB 57 17 COLLECT 3 EXTRA

1924 MAR 25 AM 10 29

SD WASHINGTON DC 25 1026A

DR W E BURGHARDT DUBOIS 51+10

C 80 69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

THE SECRETARY WILL RECEIVE YOU ON WEDNESDAY MARCH 26 AT TWELVE O CLOCK

J BUTLER WRIGHT THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Wm. Castle

1707 – 2nd

Mrs. Emory Smith

1707 – 2nd

August 23,1924

Dr. Louis Wright
218 W. 139th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Wright:

Here is my last report from the Life Extension Institute. Will you kindly look it over? I will drop in some time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 19,1924

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr, Wright:

I am sending you the report from the Life Extansion Institute. What do you advise?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

265 Prospect St
Cambridge
14 June 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:
69 Fifth Ave
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Do you know that a young and attractive colored woman — a miss Dorothy Boulding

4/34/11

graduates June sixteenth from Tufts Medical School leading by a big margin a class of one hundred thirty seven? In the class there are seven young women and the rest are men.

Sincerely,
Nadine Wright

4/46/106

June 26, 1924.

Mrs. Nadine Wright,
265 Prospect Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Nadine:

Thank you for the information about Miss Boulding. My best regards to your Uncle and Aunt. How are they? Was anything ever done about a Cambridge branch of the N.A.A.C.P.? I have had no information since returning from Africa.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois -

Dear Sir -

Your very interesting book "Darkwater" has been of great interest, and exerted an influence which I hope to spread.

4/46/10

May I use some of your thoughts and perhaps phrases which are rich and human in

meaning, in a play now being written and which is being considered! And could you, perhaps help me further? It would be more acceptable - you see I must be frank - to present the play with a Southern White's sympathy - making the race problem his problem and his earnest wish to help toward a progressive

solution. It is not so hard to picture this, at this time, but your knowledge would be of immense value to me. Can I hear from you - way I get in further touch with you? Surely if the New York Equity Players want an American play by an American author here is a most burning, vital and I think painfully dramatic theme. You see, Mr. de Bois-

from the business man's point of view the idea must be made acceptable to the vast majority of our theatre-goers. the whites. I must confess to little experience with colored people, except an interesting succession of lovable, amusing, pilfering and honest house-workers. We were always fond of our colored help, but unfor-

4/46/102

tunately now never struck
a melancholy one.

Any help - or rather
further help you can give
me would be much appreci-
ated. Yours very truly

Ida R. Huyckoff
1275 Union St
Bklyn. N. Y.

I have already written to
your publishers for further

information but I would value your assistance.

Yours truly

Isaac R. Thychoff

4/46/100

April 12, 1924

Miss Ida R. Wycoff
1275 Union St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

Your letter without date found me absent in Africa whence I returned March 19. I am quite willing that you should use my thoughts and possibly phrases but in the latter case, I should wish that due credit would be given somewhere in the published play or on the program. I believe with you, that much can be done to settle the race problem through the theatre.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

7, RUE CAMPAGNE-PREMIÈRE. XIV:

The "Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemn:-

Will you be so kind as to forward or deliver the enclosed letter, if possible, to the Prince Kojo Tovalou Houenou. It contains a note of introduction to my mother, Lillie Buffum Chace Wyman, which I promised him before he left Paris.

Very truly yours

Arthur C. Wyman

4/34/24

August 21, 1924

Mr. J. A. Wynt
Colon, R. P.

My dear Sir:

I am referring your letter to Mr. Cornelius A. Hughes, 545 Lenox Avenue who is acquainted with the various Elks Lodges.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 29,1924

The Dean of the Graduate School
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Sir:

Will you kindly give me any information which is for the public concerning Rev. W. Y. Bell, 218 West 130th Street, New York City? Is he a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. from Yale University or has he received the degree?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/39/1

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Dakar, Senegal, Jan. 2, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The American Legation,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of Dec. 7th telling me of your desire to visit Senegal, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and of your hope to secure a boat that would put you back in Lisbon or Marseilles by the 14th or 19th of this month has just come to me. It is unfortunate that mails from or to Portugal are long in transit, especially at times. However, if your letter had arrived here within a week it would have made but little difference, as the arrivals and departures of steamers at Dakar are verry irregular. I am even now unable to give you any definite advice.

4/43/3

I hope if this finds you at Monrovia that it will find you enjoying your visit, and that you will have the opportunity to visit both Sierra Leone and Senegal. I shall regret very much if I fail to see you while you are in West Africa, my country.

I am sure you will be able to make any possible steamship connections at Monrovia that you could make here to serve your wishes.

Regretting exceedingly that I can not be of real service, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Gerber

June 24, 1924.

Mr. W. J. Yerby,
American Consulate, Dakar,
French Senegal, South Africa.

My dear Mr. Yerby:

4/43/2

I hope you will forgive me for not writing you sooner than this, but you can imagine how hard I have been at work since returning to my overloaded desk.

I remember my stay in Dakar with very much joy. It was most informing and I want again to thank you. I trust you will convey my greetings to the Portuguese Consul and the Belgian and Brazilian Consuls.

Now that the Consul Service has been reorganized I presume we can expect you back to America. Let me know of your plans. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

250 Neilson St.,
New Brunswick N. J.
Apr. 8th 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:— When I talked to you in France in the occasion of your visit to the 92nd Division, at La Mans, you were opposed to an African program because, to you it would use the energies of the men most needed in this Country. I am wondering as to your impressions and position now, since you have visited the West Coast? I have continued to hope you would one day be an active worker in the interest of Liberia, which is so much in need of the honest labor of some strong men.

I have followed very closely your activities and opinions. Three men were my ideals. Two of them — Prof. Earl Finch and Col. Chas Young — are dead. You remain. Hence my interest when I knew you had visited West Africa.

With me, nothing else matters when the question of Liberia or Africa is considered. I have felt from the day I first stepped

4/43/75

upon the continent that it held out a real solution for the Negro problem. I am of the opinion that Liberia could, during this century, become sufficiently strong to wield an influence for black men in the way Japan is wielding for yellow men. No Negro has a right to hope without a National existance somewhere. Such an existance is possible in Liberia. American Negro assistance can make that possibility a reality. In so assisting, they would create for themselves a new inspiration, and a real future for Negro Youth — a future not now seen. To that end, I have lectured in Eighteen States since I returned from France. I know that when black men who think, see West Africa, they see and recognize a land of unusual promise — a land in which black men have the superior opportunity.

Why shouldn't the N.A.A.C.P. map out a program and send a commission to Liberia to study actual conditions and possibilities, thus giving to the Negro and the World, facts! I feel certain that Colored women would

4/43/76

organize under proper leadership, and undertake to finance such a venture.

No doubt you had no opportunity to visit much of the interior. What a pity! There lies the great bount of the country — high fertile and healthy. I have lived on five continents. Only in Liberia have I seen such forest and fields. The abundance of natural wealth is in every way unusual. It was my good fortune to have hiked two thousand miles over trails thru Liberia's Interior.

I have felt that now, something constructive might be accomplished. Liberians know that neither America nor Europe is giving them much attention. Hence the difficulty of a loan. We know that the present state of the general European condition precludes any aggressive colonial policy or extension of Colonial possessions. For that reason, Liberia could advance unhampered, if given some carefully organized assistance. American Negroes are fully able and willing to give the necessary assistance. They even want to give it.

4/43/77

I trust your impressions will be fully published in the Crisis or elsewhere. I trust they will include a program and that something active will be attempted.

Very sincerely yours.

William H. York

4 | 43 | 78

April 14, 1924.

Mr. William H. York,
250 Neilson Street,
New Brunswick, N. J.

4/43/74

My dear Sir:

I have read your letter of April eighth with interest. I am going to outline in the Crisis during the next few months a Liberian and African policy.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

YOUNGSHOLM
R. F. D. NO. 5
XENIA, OHIO

March 13th 1924.

My dear Mr Dill

If all the times I thought to write to you, I had done so since my trip to New York, your waste basket would have been fuller than it ever been -

4/43/43

One of my happiest evenings was the one spent with you and "Don Beau" I have wished so I could repeat it; but Alas! one only gets visions of Heaven but not an entrance and so I'm going to hold the memory as one of my most delightful.

this time of the year is a hard one for me. But "Smile Smile thro it hurts" and its like the play of "Every woman with "Woody" — "muff"

I have wondered if Dr DuBois has gotten back. you know he told me in the matter of my pension that if I needed help to write and let him know in case he is not there I thought I'd write and tell you what had been done and how things were going and you all would do what you deemed best. Dr Simon D. Fess. + Chas Brand from Ohio are Senator and Rep. that have the bill before the committees and I have written friends and others to write or speak to them in my behalf.

A few days ago Rep. Brand wrote, the committee wanted to grant $50 - as 50 was most given in my cases. $100 being the limit he had asked them to wait and let him speak in my behalf which they did, but the majority was for $50 - but their was a possibility of a reconsideration and I thought perhaps a letter in my behalf

from the N.A.A.C.P. will do good, use you best judgment. for they will begin to say Charlie can't get it because of color, you know people.

This is a hard time of year for me, and please excuse this makeshift for a letter. Ill do better next time.

Sincerly
Ada Young.

When are you expecting Dr. DuBois?

April 14, 1924.

Mrs. Ada Young,
R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Young:

I shall do all I can in the matter of Charlie's pension and ask the N.A.A.C.P. to work too. Mrs. DuBois sends best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/32/2

"Home"
R. 7 D. No 5 Xenia Ohio-
July 10th 1924-

Dear Dr Dubois,

Seems like ages since I have seen or heard from either of you, and my Dr needed your advice so very badly - It's a long story but I must tell some one, really, and it might as well be you. but that's the long and its not just how I feel, Dr I know you understand and really feel for me as well as my good Nina, but with all her other burdens I don't like to crowd her with mine so I am writing you this time -

Of course you know the committee voted me a $50= pension, which of course owing to more urgent business was left for another time - Dec. at the earliest and is granted then in 3 mos. from date & granting they begin paying -

During these 2½ years I've managed by great care and sacrafice but I am at the end of my rope. I have been job seeking, but as I don't like the public in or every thing I have gone cautiously about it - Some of these folks think I ought to get on, in the extention work - I told them frankly I would not pose as a teacher, but if it was to organize or supervise extention work, I'd prepare and do it, earning my pay - but Dr there is so much dissension and now Gilbert is Pres. you know what it means, this eternal rattling, but I'm willing to do anything for the kiddies - "Kiki" Mere Annie writes is doing exceptionally well in her music and Noël doing his part - I was so

4/32/16

greatful you went to see him, timid yes, but a good boy and will make good when he is placed in the right channel he has not found himself yet= I was anxious that I could get a job so as to be near them, an intelligence job- In the Govt= but I don't know just exactly what to ask for- Henry Lincoln Johnson and Shiels promised their help- but I suppose its up to me to decide, now I want you to tell me what there is & what could be created, and Ill go after it I'm not afraid of success in any undertaking of course, I can't take examinations and etc, because I'm not up- but I can get up- if necessary- So please name over and explain and help me out on this- I am depending on you- If its necessary to go to Africa or Hayti or France- Your mind along this line is more fertile than mine as you are in a position to know-

The other thing is this I am compelled to borrow a sum of money, If I had of known what I know now, I would not of trailed up until this late date when it was due before making the effort to secure it; but I was timid about it- and above every thing did not want it to get out in public- Every one is willing to loan on Real Estate mortages, but I made the mistake of taking my cash and clearing my home- Now I can not as its in

2- Trust I offer it as securely - It would have to be a loan on a note and there are two ways I can make it -

1st If the amt is large enough, I can pay it off by making notes for $100 a month, for a stated time then paying entire balance - but it would have to be large enough to enable me to live while paying out the monthly payments and if the time is 1 yr. from date of loan - the loan would have to be $5000 -

2nd If I could secure it on a note payable in 9 mos or 12 mos - rather 12 mos.) it would take $2700 plus interest - in that length of time I could pay entire amt - The only thing about it, some one has to go on my note as surety - I hate like poison, asking anyone to do this, but I am just where some thing has to be done and done right away -

4/22/17

I wondered if you knew some white person this could be secured from and I would not let you regret having helped me - Besides what I owe on the 19th of this month, taxes insurances, personal & property - children all have to be paid -

Now, Doctor, if you can be of any assistance in getting this or arranging for it, please do so - and will you telegraph me at my expense

I will n could manage if I had more time but you know I did not know I could not mortage until I was pushed and went to do so - poor Charlie never meant it - that way - the fault came in the wording and we should have had a lawyer to do it = Law!!

Now please do not let me go breathless as the worry and anxiety has floored me repeatidly -

Ma is just same -

Bestest to folks, but please keep this confidential - Sincerely

Ada M. Young -

July 16, 1924.

Mrs. Ada Young,
R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Ada:

I have your letter of July 10th. I have been thinking it over with care and anxiety but I not only see nothing that I can do but I am not even in position to advise you clearly.

I think you are not quite fair to the friends who love you and want to do all they can to assist you and the children in keeping your affairs so closely guarded that none of us really know what the situation is. You have told me from time to time partial facts but even with this letter I am very much in the dark. If I understand you clearly the situation is this: You hold the farm in trust for the children without mortgage encumbrance and without the possibility of such encumbrance. You have a pressing debt or a number of pressing debts. If you had five thousand dollars this would clear you of these debts and also, I assume, give you money to go

upon until you received some appointment or the pension or both. Whether these are the facts or not I do not know because you have not frankly told me, but if they are the facts then I strongly advise you as follows:

1. Do not try to borrow money in order to pay your present debts. In the first place it cannot be done except upon terms that would be absolutely ruinous. Nobdy would loan such a sum of money withou ample security except a loan shop and a loan shop would make you pay for five thousand dollars at least five hundred and fifty dollars a month for ten successive months, a thing that you could not possibly do. On the other hand the people whom you owe, if the debts are as I assume unsecured, have got to extend you credit on such terms as you could afford. It would be a good deal easier and cheaper to pay them back at the rate of a hundred dollars or so a month than to try and refund your indebtedness at what must necessarily be a higher rate.

Secondly, having made a frank arrangement with your present creditors avoid, under all circumstances, borrowing any considerable amount of money for your present expenses. On the other hand cut down expenditure. Get rid of the parasites who live in your home and make that farm pay.

Thirdly, get a job as matron or something of that sort in the State Department of Wilberforce University. If there is a vacancy your friends can easily bring enough pressure to bear to land this for you.

Fourthly, bring the children home from France and start them to work or at school in America.

4/32/13

Fifthly, take care of your health. Stop over eating, stop worrying and stop thinking about spirits and the border land.

All these things, my dear Ada, may seem drastic and almost impossible, but believe me they are the only way out. You cannot hope to live on borrowed money and expectations of a large pension. This will mean disaster if you attempt it. Moreover there isn't the slightest chance of any position being opened at the American Legation in France for a colored woman. In the United States you could get a clerkship at Washington, but if you did the farm would go to smash and the expense of living would eat up your income. On the other hand a position at Wilberforce would give you a chance to superintend your farm and the children and to earn a good income at very little expense beside furnishing you a long summer vacation.

4/32/14

Of course, as I have said, there may be facts about your financial situation thatI do not know and you may have resources that I do not know about, but as far as I can guess at your situation the advice given above is sound common sense and if you do not follow it you are courting disaster for yourself and for your children.

Personally I am sure you know it would be quite impossible for me to be of any financial aid to you. To raise five thousand dollars cash would mean to smash every investment that I have. Then too I have no rich friends and the few rich people that I know are driving a good deal harder bargains than your creditors could possibly drive.

I hope you will see, dear Ada, beneath this plain and perhaps unpleasant advise the

very deepest good will and sympathy for a dear friend. Nina and Yolande join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/32/45

YOUNGSHOLM
R. F. D. NO. 5
XENIA, OHIO

Sept. 24th 1924.

Dear Dr DuBois-

This the enclosed came in the mail this morning just- how to answer I did not- know- Dr I have been collecting material for that work Das as you promised yours- Tell me exactly what to do- I was about to write you asking if you thought

4/43/61

we could get it published
by March as the sale would
be best when the Mem-
ure being held -

I have gotten photos -
together at an expense -
and his little talks -
and I thought to tell all
of the interesting things
Shall I get it all to-
gether and send - I can
by Oct - I am sure - I've
been working awfully

2. hard. Sometime when I have oodles of t- I'll tell you how much I apprec- iated your last- letter, I had however asked for a job but- not that of duration because there — are too much for me. I have however succeeded in landing a state — on extention work. Oodles of love to Nina — I have not given up my trying for the just- affair- Write me- please pardon

4/13/42

blot- as this pen is not-
the best.—

Sincerely

Ada M. Young.

Please tell me how I
can reach Roland Hayes.

September 29, 1924.

4/43/60

Mrs. Ada Young,
R. F. D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Young:

If I were you I would not waste any time with Cleveland Allen. Nothing that he would write would be worth while. I should be very glad to undertake Colonel Young's biography but it would be impossible for me to do anything until 1926. For 1924 and 1925 I have every bit of literary work that I can attend to. Moreover a biography worthy of him should not be rushed through carlessly, it needs some time.

I hope this will find you in good health. Nina and Yolande join me in love. The address of Roland Hayes is c/o Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[illegible]

October 4,1924

Mrs. Ada Young
R. F. D. #5
Xenia, Ohio

My dear Ada:

Someone has written me saying that there is no monument to mark Colonel Young's grave and wants me to say something about this in the CRISIS. I want to ask first, if this is true; secondly, if it is the custom in Arlington to erect monuments; and thirdly, if you would like the CRISIS and the N. A. A. C. P. to start a movement for a national monument to Colonel Young. Please let me hear from you right off.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/32/11

[Mrs. Charles Young]

Oct. 7th 1924.

YOUNGSHOLM
R. F. D. NO. 5
XENIA, OHIO

Dear Dr Dubois—

I think you must have caught my thoughts for this has been worring me, and I hated to start reminding—

You remember my coming to you and talking this over with you—A monument could not be placed over the grave for a year I understood, because of the ground having to sink and be built up and sodded—

Then the talk of a Fund be-

2- ing started for a National monument = Some thing like Roswell Mem.-

It was wanted the monument be placed in a little square there in Washington and you suggested Mrs Mela Warrick do the designs This square to be used will take an act of Congress - for the permission - It was thought that this coming Congress in Dec. it- ought to be asked for -

It was also thought out of the funds a monument for the grave - as Arlington does not permit it - the different shapes and kinds any more - and I selected one while with

4/32/5

2- Harry Atwood in Washington

I will ask Harry to write you - or you can call on him for any help you need -

It was suggested by you at the time that the Crisis N.A.A.C.P. - Spanish War Vets - Am. Legion - Soldiers - Frat's and School children and Churches and every one be allowed to contribute -

For this reason alone I did attempt putting one at the grave. Let me have your opinion on this and I will be only too happy to have you get this thing started - and

4/32/16

4- I am sure all will be glad to join together without friction You know the Memorial services are still held in March as near the 12th as the different organizations can find it convenient-

4/32/7

For your personal information I am now a teacher in the C. M. & I. Dept- (State) of Wilberforce University don't publish it- just tell Nina as I haven't time to write just now and the one will have to do for the two- Its extention

5 work where of course the Rest
are needed (Smile) - I had
been rubbing up for some time
when it was suggested - It was
given or offered with out asking
for - Your letter helped wonderfully
in the acceptance and in the
determination to give birth to
just one more child of my
desire - and its about time
for its arrival and its name
is to be Freedom - once many
years ago I had one Independance
but - its taken so much longer
for this one because the life
of it - its fearlessness - many of

4/E/P

6- the things you mentioned were investigations I just had to make to know for myself seek the Truth - the Truth shall make you free -

Again please how should I go about publishing that book I.L.L. & Charlie's - I want for the mans - I want to get it - copyrighted and etc - Tell me exactly how to go about it - and whom to get as publishers in order not to be "sunk" - I wont take more of your time but please tell me of Poland's what she doing this year

Mrs. Stefanie Mrs. Anna 4/32/9

Mrs. Stefanie Mrs. Anna

October 16,1924

Mrs. Ada Young
Youngsholm
R. F. D. No. 6
Xenia, Ohio

4/32/3

My dear Ada:

I have your letter of October 7. It seems to me we might begin with the definite and comparatively simple matter of putting a stone at Colonel Young's grave in Arlington. I hope you will have Mr. Atwood write me and tell me just what can be done in Arlington and what it would cost.

I am so glad to know that you are connected with the state department at Wilberforce.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Buelah Young]

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
[INCORPORATED]
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

May 18, 1924

Dear Mr. Dubois:-

I am writing you to let you know that your home while in Detroit will be 6007 Scotten Ave.

We are planning a great meeting. Please bring a newspaper cut with you and some more of your pictures if you have them.

Respt.

Mrs. J. P. Young
6007 Scotten Ave

4/43/57

AN ANSWER IS EXPECTED

by the sender of this message Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to

WESTERN UNION

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

19 AM 10

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32 BROADWAY

[Buelah Young]

1924 MAY 19 AM 9 59

DETROIT MICH 19 954A

W E DUBOIS

72

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

NOTIFY ME WHAT TRAIN YOU WILL ARRIVE IN DETROIT ON AND THE DAY THE GARVEYITES ARE THREATENING

MRS J P YOUNG. If Detroit wires us

4/43/80

[Buelah Young]

June 28, 1924.

4/43/50

Mrs. J. P. Young,
6007 Scotten Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mrs. Young:

At this late date I want to thank you for the very interesting visit which I had in Detroit. I had hoped you might come to the Philadelphia meeting and went down expecting to see you but I haven't seen you yet. Perhaps you will be coming this way later. If so please let me know.

Will you thank the Junior Branch and the Baby Junior for the remembrances which they gave me? I appreciated them.

With best regards to you and Dr. Young.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[J.P and Buelah Young]

July 9,1924

Dr. & Mrs. J. P. Young
6007 Scotton Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Dr. and Mrs. Young:

I am sorry you have been more interesting places than New York. I am afraid that you must have been warned of the bycicle riders on our streets.

4/43/51

I have some pictures of the junior N.A.A.C.P. of Detroit. I should like to have in addition, the paper which Mrs. Young read at our meeting in Philadelphia so that I can publish an abstract of it for the benefit of the many people who would be interested.

I trust you had a pleasant and uneventful finish to your trip. With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
[INCORPORATED]
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE or 6004 Scotten Ave.
MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

4/43/56

July 10.

My Dear Mr. Dubois:-

We reached home Friday Night. I didnt know how much I was exerting my energy to keep going after such a ful week.

I have not gotten entirely over with it yet so I presume I had a lots of nerve and will power to keep on going like I did.

I recievd your letter. I told the young folks what you said.

It is very kind for you to think of us. I shall always enjoy hearing a word from you. Hope that you will be coming to Detroit again soon.

I enjoyed your company so much at the Convention also when you were in Detroit. The young folks sends many good wishes to you. I will mail to you tomorrow the material concerning the Jr. work. Use it or change it about to suit your self. Resp. Beulah Young.

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
[INCORPORATED]
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

July 15, 1924

4/43/52

My Dear Mr. Dubois:

Inclose you will find the work outlined. I am also sending my paper in a crude form just as I read it.

I came to the convention seeking new life and inspiration not knowing that the knowledge that I had in store was in demand as it was.

Having been asked with in an hour & the time to make my report to go into full details concerning my organization and that extra time would be allowed me. I went down into the basement of the church and wrote this paper so you may see why it should come in such form.

You told me one afternoon (you remember) that I could write a book. I always believe in you and what you say. I am going to try. It will be on Leadership of young people and the Jr. N.A.A.C.P. I shall attempt to make into story form the lives of great

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MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

4/43/53

men & women such as W.E.B. Dubois and etc so that young people may learn them.

I shall try to name all prominent men & women available to give them a supply of research work. That they may work up themselves.

I shall give nice original stories for children that will tend to develope moral Character and race pride.

Having spent several years (12) of actual leader ship with the special work I have taken I will out line some work concerning how to handle Children, thier different natures and temperaments, what and how to do.

I am positive I could be nothing less than authority on young people. Because they all love me. If I may do this and submit it to you for your approval before having it printed and if the national office will handle it and make mention of it for me I will be at your service.

For that is the thing that is most needed

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4/43/54

a definite guide of how to handle young people. Because young folks are just beginning to be come an important factor in our race this. If you do not encourage me in this I shall let it drop at this.

The type written material is the work more thoroughly explained. You may change any thing in the intire program that you see fit.

You cant imagine how many letters I have recieved asking for the Pledge and other things. I answere that it will be in the Crisis. Please re arrange the pledge to suit your taste. Omit all the names of people who are not connected with the National office and put those in who are such as Johnson, Bagnall White, Pickens, Davis or any of them. (Shorten the pledge if you can. When I wrote it I had no dreams that it would be a national contribution encourage the branches to let us all have the same motto and Colors and flowers too since we will have the same pledge too.

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
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MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

4/43/53

I presume you think that I should like to write a book to you. Well I suppose you wont make such a great mistake if you do think so.

I am sending you one of our papers I was just as ignorant as to what was to be said about me ~~and~~ in that paper as I am about what shall appear in the Crisis. That is the only kind of publicity that I care for. Is that which is real, is true and from the heart of the writer.

Please send this work back to me as soon as you are through with it. I am as ever,

a friend

Beulah Young

P.S.
I have written all this type written work out since I returned that's why the delay. Pick out what you want and return the other please.

and Sending to day for your Book "Gift of B. Folk."

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING

POST CARD

REGISTER OR INSURE VALUABLE MAIL

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS

MADE IN U.S.A.

Mr. Dear Mr. Du

Congradulations for your success in bringing before the peoples mind the dangers of the N. A. A. C. P. With best wishes as Ever.

Beulah Young.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 5th Ave
New York City.

4th / 8th / 1

Along the Shore, Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich.

August 18,1924

Mrs. Buelah Young
6007 Scotten Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mrs. Young:

Thank you for the card and the kind word.

I am going to be lecturing in Cleveland in November and in Chicago and the West in January. These lectures are mostly to white forums and women's clubs. I am wondering if there is any forum, church or large white organization in Detroit that you think I might be able to get before somewhere between the 19th and the 29th of January. Do not put yourself out but if you happen to hear of anything let me know.

My best regards to your husband. I am going to have an article on your young people in the Children's Number of the CRISIS. That is the October number and is published late in September.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/KR

84/34/4

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
[INCORPORATED]
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

AUG 22 1924

Aug 20' 24

Mr. A. Dill Business manager Of the Crisis:

4/43/41

Sir.—

Last week I sent a check asking for one years subscription for the Crisis and "The Soul of Black Folks" by our own Mr Dubois. Please send the book "Soul of Black Folks" to me. But as far as the Crisis is concerned I have changed my mind. Send back to me at once the money I sent for the Crisis $1.50. I do not care to take it any more. I will buy it on the stand when I need it. It is a wonderful book but most too high for my common type of folks.

Yes there are numbers of young women and men who could act as agents as you inquired and make the magazine worth while in our big city. But those I refer to are not interested. Please do not enquire any further concerning this as it would be absolutely unnecessary. Kindly do as I ask. I am Respt.

Beulah Young 6007 Cotter

August 21, 1924

Mrs. J. P. Young
6007 Scotten Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mrs. Young:

I have just discovered that in the manuscript which you kindly sent me there is a personal letter and I have just read it. Enclosed you will find a copy of the CRISIS article which I propose publishing next month. At the end is the pledge re-written from the pledge which you published. Let me know what you think of it and suggest any changes. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible. I am returning the material which you kindly loaned me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

64/34/4

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
(Incorporated)
~~1544 GRATIOT AVENUE~~
6007 Scotten TELEPHONE MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

10/14/24

Oct 12, 24'

My Dear Mr Dubois:-

I just wanted to tell you how fast the two dozen copies of the Crisis went.

They were all gone in less time than 5 minutes and I could have sold more. I did not have any left for any of the other branches. One branch took the whole 24. If you send me about two hundred of these separate sheets with our branch on it we will advertise the Crisis as never before we will place them in every Church & Business Place in the city. Also some of those Crisis Subscription blanks I think that we can put over something swell for your magazine. I am also trying to find

4/43/42

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.
(Incorporated)
1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAIN 8161
DETROIT, MICH.

a white minister who would have you come and speak as you spoke some time a go. maybe two places.

Inclose please find this check give it to the manager of the "Crisis" I could have written to him But I wanted to write to you. Because I want you to know just how much we appreciate you in Detroit.

4/43/43

I received his letter but lost that blank that he sent me. However I shall look to reciev at least two dozen copies each month. I say just two dozen because I am not able to estimate just how many we could use however I feel we ought to be able to dispose of at least 4 dozen next month, when you are at leasure drop us a line.

I remain Very truly Beulah Young

October 15,1924

Mrs. Beulah Young
6007 Scotten Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

4/43/58

My dear Mrs. Young:

I thank you so much for your renewed interest in the CRISIS. Mr. Dill will attend to the matter of the copies and subscription blanks.

I am lecturing in Cleveland and northern Ohio, November 29th & 30th, and again in Cleveland December 28th. On January 11th I start out again and shall be in Chicago and other parts of Illinois and Indiana. Thus, I could speak in Detroit either the last of December or about January 21st or 25th.

Do not, however, put youself to any inconvenience. I merely felt that I should take every opportunity to speak to white organizations and most of my lectures this time are to

such organizations.

I do not think churches are quite as good as forums or debating clubs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KB

4/43/59

(YMCA?)

March 31, 1924

4/42/32

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz

Senate Ave. & Michigan St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Rush answer. Fifteen other places await your decision.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis

CORNER SENATE AVENUE AND
MICHIGAN STREET
AUTOMATIC LINCOLN 6661
CIRCLE 6374

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MORRIS R. TAYLOR, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR
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Colored Men's Branch

Young Men's Christian Association

Indianapolis, Indiana

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THOS. DEXTER
DR. E. S. DICKERSON

October 8th, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Just read your contribution in the October Mercury and wish to thank and congratulate you for it. It will no doubt bring to bear upon our problem a helpful effect.

We are so much impressed with it that we are asking if it will be possible to obtain the permission of the Mercury people, through you, to publish it in phamplet form, the same to be distributed to as many white people as possible, free of charge and to sell as many as we can to our own people to defray the expense of printing? And further if there is a profit from the sale we would be glad to share it with you. Our primary motive is to get the matter before as many white people as possible as I am afraid they will hardly read the Mercury.

If this is at all feasible I will appreciate an early reply as we would like to get it started as soon as possible.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. E. DeFrantz

Executive Secretary.

P.S. I noticed also an article in the Atlantic Monthly ~~edited~~ by X " A Jew in the Club; a study in Social Prejudice", which has a similiar bearing upon their problem as does yours upon ours. F.E.DeF.

5/2166

5/2/65

October 15,1924

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Y. M. C. A.
Corner Senate Ave. & Michigan St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I thank you for your letter of October 8. I am sending it to the publishers of the American Mercury and am asking them to write you. I appreciate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 5, 1924.

4/4a/31

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Ave. & Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I have just received the enclosed letter from the American Mercury. I hope you will answer them soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HENRY C. PARKER
CHAIRMAN

HARRY H. PACE
REC. SECRETARY

A. T. ANDERSON
TREASURER

THOMAS E. TAYLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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WEST 135TH STREET BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
181 WEST 135TH STREET
TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0240

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HENRY C. PARKER

April 29th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We herewith submit our check of twenty-five dollars as honorarium for expenses.

We are very grateful for the very interesting talk you gave the men at the Big Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Henry C. Parker, Jr.

HCP:JD
1-Encl.

Henry C. Parker, Jr.
Religious Work Secretary

4/31/10
A

[YMCA.-NYC.]

HENRY C. PARKER, CHAIRMAN
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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
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JOHN E. NAIL
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HARRY H. PACE
HENRY C. PARKER

June 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
"Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received the following letter from our General Office and I am asking if you won't cooperate with us in letting us have a short letter that we might send in. I need not suggest to you the shorter the more valuable it will be.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. E. Taylor

Executive Secretary.

TET/w

4/38/146

July 27th 1924

Mr. Thomas E Taylor
181 West 135th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am interested to get recommendations by prominent men, first as to what the Y.M.C.A. has meant to them personally, and second, what they think of the institution as a whole as a factor in the young life of the community.

Could you get me statement of this kind from some prominent colored men?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E A H

E A Hungerford
Bureau of Information

Co. 4, R.O.T.C. Camp
Camp Meade, Md.
July 15, 1924.

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois, Editor,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York city.

My dear Sir,

This is simply an effort on my part to call your attention to the conditions existing in the Reserve Officers' Training Camp here at Camp Meade. Of approximately 656 students here, 43 are colored. We are all from Howard University.

My principle reason for writing you, however, is to inform you that that formidable Monster Race Prejudice is here in its fullest power. I shall not go into the many details for I am hoping that this missive shall accomplish its mission, that is, to induce you to send a representative here to visit us. I am sure he could get an interview with us and also with the

officers of our company. Any day at noon or after 6:00 P.M. would be a suitable time. Saturdays and Sundays, however, are less suitable because a great number are off on pass during those days.

4/44/175

To give an example I shall tell of one specific incident. It was announced at the beginning of camp that there would be an athletic field meet for the R.O.T.C. battalion. In order that we would be ready when the date would be announced, we organized teams for the various events and began training. On Saturday, July 12, we were informed that the would be held on Wednesday July 16, just four days off. But that is not all. Our Captain, P.L. Baldwin, informed us as follows: "It was intended at headquarters that Co. 4 (our company) would not compete in these events, but on yesterday it was decided that you may compete if you wish, but you will be run in separate heats. You may have fifteen minutes to meet and decide whether you will compete or not. I must have a report for headquarters." We met and decided unanimously that we will not run in a

(over)

"Jim Crow" heat. Hence Co. 4 will not be represented in the R.O.T.C. field meet to-morrow.

After a little agitation for permission to play on the tennis courts as other students, an order has been issued that Co. 4 may have the use of the tennis courts on Saturday afternoons. But Co. 4 likes to go on week-end passes like any body else, hence we don't play on the courts. We have not yet been allowed to enter the swimming pool although our course of instruction as posted on the bulletin board called for two hours instruction in swimming. I shall not mention anything else at present.

There is something else, though, that I must tell you. Of about four thousand civilian boys in the C.M.T.C., three of them are colored, one from Philadelphia and two from Washington. These colored boys were not allowed to remain with their comrades a whole day. They were brought to our barracks are are here on our rosters, taking the same instructions we are taking, gaining whatever their young minds can from programs prepared for men who have already had three full years of military instruction in college. It is needless to say they are not getting what they were promised.

We can not complain on account of our military status. You can.

Sincerely,
A Student.

RESIDENCE 620 GOOD STREET
PHONE H 6704

CHAS. W. ABINGTON
PASTOR SAINT JAMES TEMPLE

DALLAS, TEXAS August 25, 1924

5/2/57

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr.Dubois:

On my return home I find a letter from you bearing date of July 25th last, in which you say that you have written me repeatedly for photographs of our church and factory, and as yet you had no word from me. There is evidently some mistake in the matter. I sent your office photograps of both buildings early in the year and again along in April.

I sent the combination photographs from which the cuts for the enclosed matter were made - you wrote that it could not be used, but I explained that the combination furnished were the original photographs dismounted and pasted on the card from which the cut was made. But at that time I sent you a photograph of the church, factory and myself about the middle of April.

I suppose they have been misplaced and at present I havent another good one of the church, but if you cannot locate the ones sent you I shall be pleased to have more made and send them as soon as I hear from you. I thank you most sincerely for your interest in our work and shall be glad to supply you with such matter and information as you may desire if you are unable to trace that sent you.

Very sincerely yours,

C.W. Abington.

REV. CHAS. W. ABINGTON, D. D.,

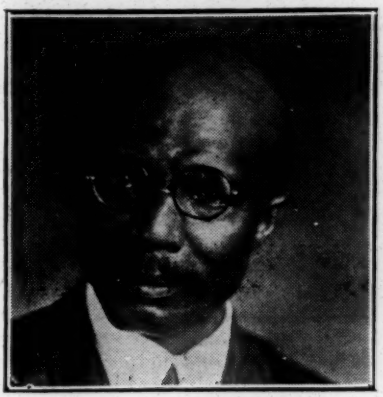
FOR

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS

OF THE

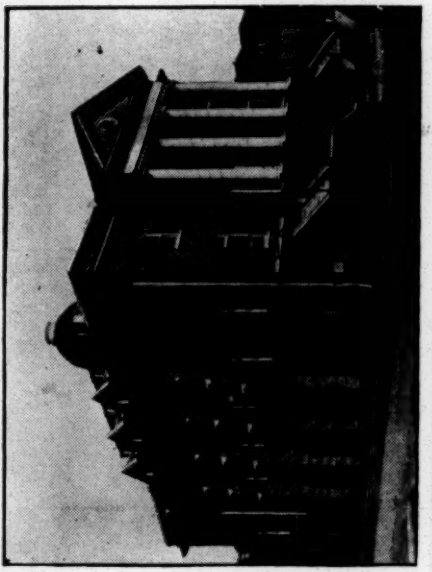
A. M. E. CHURCH.

5/2 24-31



REV. CHAS. W. ABINGTON, D. D.

SHALL REAL SERVICE
AND MERIT WIN?



St. James A. M. E. Temple, Dallas, Texas.

This building is one of the most beautiful in the race—it is constructed of a high grade dark yellow press brick, three full stories high and contains all modern conveniences—well appointed for social work. Dr. Abington was able to carry out his idea of having the whole plant built by Negroes. Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, son-in-law of the late Booker T. Washington, was architect and Mr. C. L. Brewer, now head of the Industrial Department of the Public Schools of San Antonio, Superintended the construction.

EXAMINE HIS RECORD.

Almost a quarter of a century in the gospel trenches, Guthrie, Oklahoma, five years —constructed the first press brick church (veneer) ever owned by our people in that State and bought property and made a modern parsonage.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Austin, Texas, five years—remodeled the Church and put in modern heating plant at a cost of several thousand dollars making it the most beautiful in the State at the time—built up one of the finest congregations in the country.

Bethel, Dallas five years—finished the addition which had been started by a former pastor, remodeled the old part, seated the whole building, installed a pipe organ, bought the house and lot adjoining the church, remodeled and added on to the parsonage, making it a modern home and made other general improvements on the church property and left it free of debt.

Corsicana, three years—this being the only time in his ministerial career he was moved under five years. He was moved for the difficult task at St. James, Dallas. On leaving Corsicana, he had the following to his credit; mortgage paid on Church and pews, the building overhauled and beautified, improvements made on the parsonage and left free of debt.

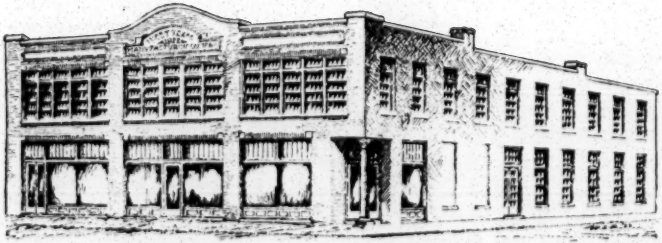
St. James, Dallas, more than six years. At the present scene of his labor he has astonished the Connection. Has constructed one of the most modern and beautiful

churches in the connection at a cost of $75,000, building and furnishings, with only a few members to work with. Church completed in all of its detail and furnished before the congregation entered it; entertained the Bishops' Council for the first time in Texas: renovated the parsonage and other properties; solicited from outside persons more than $15,000.00 (fifteen thousand dollars) in cash for the church building and also a three thousand dollar pipe organ—which is one of the best in the State and did not cost the congregation a penny; secured a loan from the American Woodmen of $60,000.00, of which amount $36,500.00, was used to take up the mortgage on the church building which was not satisfactory, and the remaining $23,500.00. was used in the construction of a manufacturing plant on property the church owned in another part of the city.

A brick and steel building has been constructed since he completed the church; two full stories 65x75 and modern in all of its appointments and cost approximately $27,000.00—making two of the best buildings in the city he has constructed in less than four years. The factory building was erected for the West Texas Manufacturing Company—a Colored concern which is being put in shape for activitiy and will soon give employment to many scores of Colored men and women. He has been selected as one of the members of the board of directors of the company.

He enjoys the full confidence of both races—a leading member of the committee on Inter-racial Relations, active in all community interests—more than eleven years as pastor in the same city—enjoys a church and community record without blemish.

Member of the General Missionary Board at New York for four years, was a member and secretary of four of the committees



The Manufacturing plant just constructed by Dr. Abington at a cost of $27,000 which is now being put in operation and will give employment to scores of men and women. This building was constructed by all Negro labor.

among them being the auditing committee, and possesses a practical knowledge of the office.

Was the first man in the State to push the Easter collection out of the rut, where for years the largest churches raised only from five to ten dollars for Missions on Easter Day by reporting fifty dollars for Easter. Despite the heavy debts and demands on his church he allows no claim to suffer—he reports about $400.00 annually for education, all of the Conference claims in full and always reports one dollar for each member of the church for Dollar Money.

He has traveled throughout the United States and in Canada, and in 1921-22, visited England, France, Portugal, Spain, French, English and Spanish Africa and Liberia. Spoke at the Great Westminister Church in London the seat of the Ecumenical Conference, and also at a meeting held on the Olympic while crossing the Atlantic. Made this trip at his own expense.

Suggested the idea and assisted Bishop W. Sampson Brooks, while he was in Africa, to map out the campaign which brought to the work of West Africa the princely sum of about $50,000.00, returning ahead of Bishop Brooks and prepared for his campaign.

Contributed a series of articles to the public press on conditions in Europe and Africa which covered a period of about six months—releasing an article each week, which it is said by those in position to know were the most illuminating and interesting of any yet given out. The articles are to appear in book form.

Has worked out and submitted an idea of the Negroes of America financing the Republic of Liberia instead of its becoming enslaved to a white government—which suggestion has been granted favorable action by

the Bishops Council and Connectional Assembly of the A. M. E. Church passed on by the National Baptist bodies and has the support of many of the leaders and organizations through the country, representing all shades of opinion.

Was endorsed for the office of Secretary of Missions by the Conferences in West Africa while on the continent. He is a constant contributor to the secular and religious press,

He submits the following pre-amble and program for the Department of Missions for the consideration of the coming General Conference:

"We live in a most exacting age—an age in which there is persistent demand by an enlightened public concern to know the policy, or the program of the man who aspires to hold a position of trust and responsibility above that of many of his fellows. This is true in industry, it is true in politics and in fine. it is true in great measure of all our social intercourse—the church not excepted. The far-seeing and thoughtful men of the church are no longer swayed by personal ambitions, likes, and dislikes of men who aspire to fill positions so important in our scheme of church government as to determine the weal or woe of thousands of their fellows—but they demand a clear cut statement of policy—they want to know the man's program. That is why I submit this article that the church may know by this just what it will be my purpose to stress.

No man seeks elevation to any position in the A. M. E. Church, who is thoughtful, doing so without serious misgivings as to his ability to render service commensurate with the requirement of the post he is seeking to fill. This is especially true of the office of Secretary of Missions—the many exacting demands upon the man who heads that department of our church call for prayerful deliber-

ation before even expressing a desire to fill the office. This department must administer to a vast field, occupied by people as varied as the territory they inhabit. To my mind, the pre-amble to the constitution of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society, written by our church fathers years ago can not me improved on whether considered from the standpoint of comprehensiveness of scope or pointed expression, as to the purpose of the Missionary Department of our church, the needs today are the same in kind, differing only in greatly enlarged demands. For the benefit of those whose attention has not been called to it recently, I quote the instrument.

"Whereas, we, the members of the African M. E. Church, in General Conference assembled, have seen for years, and still see, with deepest Christian anxiety, the deplorable spiritual and mental condition of our people —our brethren, "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh"—which inhabit two hemispheres which the word of God declares shall be lighted with the glorious rays of the "Son of Righteousness"; and

Whereas, we further remember with deep emotion the last command of our Ascending Lord, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel," and trying to prove our love by our obedience; we therefore

Resolve hereby to form ourselves into a Parent Missionary Society for the purpose and objects hereinafter mentioned. That purpose is expressed in a few words in article 2 of the constitution under "Object" in the following language: "Its objects are to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and support of mission schools and churches throughout the United States and Foreign Lands, under such rules and regulations as the General Conference and the General Missionary Board may from time to time proscribe."

To render real service in the capacity

of Secretary of Missions, the man must have sympathies as broad as the field designated above—and that is not all, he must with this breadth of sympathy, possess the keenness of vision to plan for the demands of the Department of Missions of farther reaching consequence than even the stress of present day conditions exact. I think I am by nature, and experience able to enter fully into the most brotherly concern for those who shall be the objects of the churches missionary endeavor —no man is better prepared to render that service than one who in the school of hardness has been rocked in the cradle of want and received his first impressions therein. This was my lot in life, while twenty-four years in the trenches doing real constructive work have afforded me sufficient contact with the business world, not to allow my sympathy to becloud business judgment.

If the church shall intrust this department to my care in 1924, the following general policy will be pursued.—

Church Funds a Sacred Trust.

1. I shall regard the funds of the Department of Missions a sacred trust, and shall be perfectly willing to exact of myself just what I have advocated for all of the men in charge of our Connectional Departments holding large sums of money—that is, competent bond. I shall court no sentiment in that respect, only the strict rules governing any well regulated business shall apply to the office as it should to all others.

The Budget System.

2. I shall adhere strictly to the budget system. Its worth has been fully proved in the conduct of large business—and if its introduction into the operation of the National Government has made the savings thereby one of the outstanding achievements of the present administration—I feel it will be good for the Department of Missions.

The Home Field.

3. It shall be the policy of the Missionary Department, if it is entrusted to me, to give emphasized attention to the development and extension of the missionary activities in the home field. This is necessary; first, because of the great amount of first aid missonary work demanded among us as a people—no one familiar with the slum district of our great cities, and the extremely backward rural communities, especially in the extreme southern states, will stop to question this. The church will never reach its acme of Christian achievement until we shall not only care for the missionaries on foreign soil, but shall see to it that those who serve in these neglected home fields shall have adequate support. Their wives and children must not suffer for food and clothing while these heroes plant the church. In the second place, on the effective prosecution of the home work depends the growth of the foreign work. As I see it, these ends can be adequately met just in the proportion that a sympathetic understanding and harmonious working contact can be establish- between the Mission Department and the women comprising the Parent Mite Missionary Society and Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. Knowing the leaders in these organizations as I do this contact is assured.

Prompt Payment of Missionaries.

4. It shall be my uttermost endeavor to see to it that those who are dependent upon the Missionary Department for support shall get funds promptly, and thus save them the embarrassment that delay always occasions.

Increased Funds Possible.

5. It shall be my purpose to employ all righteous means to secure funds for the office to the end that it may serve the largest number of people. I might state here, that I have some very pronounced ideas about the

securing of funds which I do not feel I should mention in this connection. But I have the conviction that there are sources that have not as yet been tapped which would yield rich returns for the cause of missions.

Social Service Bureau.

6. Just as soon as careful study could be given the matter under competent direction, it would be my plan to establish a Social Service Bureau, in the Department. There should be such a department in our church, but there is little likelihood of its being established in the near future as I now see it. It is necessary that the A. M. E. Church line up with that great human movement in a larger way than is possible as subsidiary to some other church department—but if such a bureau in the Missionary Department can demonstrate the possibilities of such work in such a plain and practical way as to focus the attention of the leaders upon it—it will have served a lasting purpose. The present migration of our people to the great industrial and commercial centers, with little intelligent direction has forced this subject upon our attention as never before; and boast as we may of our leadership in racial affairs, it is incomplete as long as this gap is down.

Vital Contact With The Missionary Progress of the World.

7. It is my conviction that the largest results of our missionary efforts are reached exactly in the degree our work is kept in heart throbbing contact with the advance missionary movements of the age—it shall be my purpose to see that is done. I do not stand for aloofness in Christian work—isolation is only another expression for stagnation.

Co-ordination of Efforts in Foreign Lands.

8. I am fully convinced both from the history of other denominations prosecuting

missionary work in foreign lands as well as from personal observation, that the interest of the Master's kingdom can best be promoted by a comprehensive scheme of co-ordination with sister denominations occupying the same field. There are entirely too many millions of our kinsmen who have never heard of the good new and glad tidings, for Christians to dissipate time and energy wrangling over doctrinalisms and names—which are neither understood nor respected by the heathen, and is by no means conducive to the spread of the gospel. The church can afford to be broad—since the A. M. E. Church has been the pioneer force in so many constructive movements for racial betterment, it should take the lead in this. By this, I do not mean that revolutionary measures should be introduced in territory already occupied—but in the planting of new work an understanding with protestant denominations doing work in the same field should be reached which would prevent over lapping of effort, and not only so, but as rapidly as these workers could make the Kingdom paramount, such re-adjustment of occupied territory should be made as would best serve the general purpose for which men and money are given for the cause of missions. My recent visit to the West Coast of Africa convinced me that such a policy would greatly hasten the spread of the gospel among our brethren in darkness.

Extension of the Work.

9. It would be my policy to encourage the extension of our foreign work just as rapidly as adequate support could be extended it; for the mission field does not differ from any other field from which we expect satisfactory yield—the cultivation must be intensive before it is extensive. I am inclined to believe that we should lay broad the foundation of our missionary structure as we go —give proper encouragement to the work and adequate support to the toiler before new

fields are opened—otherwise, the cost in human energy and money are dissipated to no lasting purpose. I need only to point to our work in Liberia for almost seventy five years as an illustration.

Trained Missionaries.

10. I shall insist on a policy of sending only trained missionaries to our foreign work—this cannot be too strongly emphasized—if we have not sinned against the Holy Ghost—surely we have sinned against the heathen and many of our kinsmen whose bleaching bones seem to speak to us from their graves in that far off land, where they were sent without the knowledge of the first principle in combatting the deadly African fever which has sent so many to untimely graves. This situation could be excused on the ground of ignorance of the actual conditions at first—but this can be no longer offered, the case is too plain.

Recruits.

11. We need recruits for our missionary work. I shall endeavor to map out a workable plan by which this need may in a measure be met. It is not a matter of which discussion may be had that we can treat lightly, when we face about and meet with the fact that more of our people are in heathen darkness than any other race group represented in this country, and we have fewer persons in training for their enlightenment than any other people. Our prepared young people give the matter of this duty but little consideration. The blame for this situation is not to be put down to their indifference. They never hear anything about missions except as the pastor chances to speak and ask for a missionary collection—and when they have given a small amount, they think they have more than discharged their duty. It is seldon mentioned in our church schools, and why should we expect recruits?I would rather consider it one of my duties as Secretary of Missions to

visit the colleges of the church at least once a year and stress in special meetings the call of God for young recruits for the work when these recruits are secured have them go in special training for the work as soon as they have finished their education.

This brings me to say that I shall labor to have some of our schools give a full course in mission work—with such knowledge of medicine as to enable the worker to care for himself in the tropics and help those in a physical way to whom he goes. Wilberforce should first lead the way—and all persons sent there for the present for that special training. and extend it to other schools as the work justifies.

Life Saving Station.

12. It is my conviction, that all possible is not being done to protect the lives and health of missionary workers on the West Coast of Africa. I mention this particular field because its climate is the most rigid on the continent. The deadly fever has strewn its entire coast with the bleaching bones of thousands of earnest Christian workers, than whom no braver have ever pressed the soil of earth. On a recent trip to the West Coast, it was my pleasure to have a brief stop in the Canary Islands—the climate is delightful—many wealthy Europeans pass their winters there. It occurred to me while there, it would be a capital idea for the denominations doing missionary work on that coast to unite and construct what might be called a recuperating station. It is easy of access to the workers, the expense of reaching the station would be small, the cost of the upkeep would be insignificant compared with the lives that would be saved. It is a great distance to Europe from the West Coast and a much greater distance to America. I take it, that it would not only be a good thing for those broken in health—but a fine thing for vacation station for the worker in health—it could be made an

institution for rest where each worker could go once a year for rest. It could be put in charge of persons of superior training and could be made a school of methods, a place while the body is getting the needed rests —the mind could be refreshed. HOW WE ENJOY A VACATION IN THIS CLIMATE BUT TO PASS YEARS IN THE BLIGHTING CLIMATE OF TROPICAL AFRICA!.. HOW THOSE WORKERS WOULD ENJOY A TRIP FOR REST AMIDST PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS!

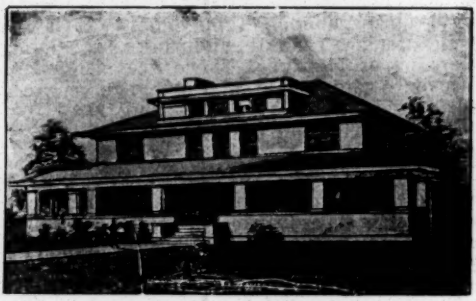
This plan would save the Christian Church thousands of workers in the course of time, and at the same time make the work more attractive, and I am of the opinion, the missionary interest of this country would unite in such a movement. It is one of the tasks, I shall undertake, if elected Secretary of Missions. There are thousands of people who would give to such a cause, who would not give for anything else.

Abiding Faith in an Over-Ruling Providence.

13. Try as I may, I am unable to erase from the grip of my memory the images of the emaciated forms and abject facial expression of the native African as he crouches hopelessly beneath his burden of ignorance and superstition on one hand and the greed and exploitation of the white over-lord on the other. The scene beggars description. I do not contend that this is not stubborn, or that it will yield under more than ordinary pressure to corrective remedies—neither am I willing to accept the oft repeated assertion, that the case is helpless I believe with God, all things are possible. It would be my policy to agitate the prayer idea for missions—so fix it on hundreds and thousands of hearts of the people that every missionary society in the church and hundreds of other churches would unite in special prayers for the cause

of missions each week, that the Divine hand might intervene in the affairs of Africa. No number of people can convince me that God will not answer earnest prayer.

I submit this as the program in the main to which I shall address my best energies should the church intrust the care of this department to me. This program is both workable and constructive, and if given a chance under God, I will put it over. It is hard—but I am used to hard tasks—for twenty-four years I have done some of the hardest work in the church.



St. James A. M. E. Parsonage

5/2 04-31

Concrete Evidence of Church Influence in a Civic and Commercial Way

THE ABINGTON PROGRAM FOR THE MISSIONARY

DEPARTMENT IN A NUT SHELL

¶The Funds regarded a sacred trust — his entire Church record proves that he is not greedy of filthy lucre.

—ooo O ooo—

¶The Budget System will be strictly followed —he uses it in his Church.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He realizes the interdependence of the Home and Foreign Work and will employ his best energies in the development of both.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He believes the expansion of the Work in foreign lands should be determined by the ability of the Department and workers to lay broad and substantially the foundation in the field of activity.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He stands for coordination of Missionary effort in foreign lands and thus conserve the loss motion occasioned by overlapping.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He stands for special training for Missionaries before sending them to foreign fields— and will labor to have departments opened in some of our leading schools to give that training.

¶He believes that special efforts should be put forth to interest the young men and women in our colleges to consecrate themselves to the cause of Missions—the heathen needs that type.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He believes a plan can be worked out with other denominations doing work on the West Coast of Africa by which a LIFE SAVING STATION could be established where persons whose health was impaired might go for recuperation.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He believes that other avenues can be opened to secure increased funds for the Missionary Work of our Church and he shall address himself to the task.

—ooo O ooo—

¶He thinks that the Missionary Work of the Church should be brought into closer contact with the great Missionary Movements of the world and will labor to that end.

—ooo O ooo—

¶Having been to the foreign fields he knows the needs of the work—and would labor to see that the workers were well paid and as promptly as possible.

"The African World"
EST. 1902

African Publications, Ltd.

Telephone: 239 LONDON WALL
Telegraphic Address:
"ULANTHES." AVE, LONDON

DIRECTORS:
LEO WEINTHAL, C.B.E.
W. INGRAM LYON.
GEO. DOUGLAS HAYNES.

801, SALISBURY HOUSE.
LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.2.

Septr 3rd.1924.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois.
EDITOR.
The "Crisis"
New York. U.S.A.

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

I congratulate you on bold stand you are taking up re Garvey and his criminal gang. I know President King is very pleased about it and we are supporting it strongly as well in the "AFRICAN WORLD".

Would you be so kind and post me the enclosed block or photo on loan for A.W., also send me a Review copy (autographed) of your latest book.

Would you kindly procure and mail me a volume of Paul Dunbar's Poetry and I will gladly remit the cost. Do not know the Publisher or price.

With best regards,

Always, Yours sinderely.

Leo Weinthal

P.S. would Mr. Kendall also get me the book as per enclosed Cutting

4/39/30

[AFRICAN WORLD]

4/39/29

September 16,1924

Mr. Leo Weinthal
The African World
801 Salisbury House
London Wall, London, E.C.2

My dear Mr. Weinthal:

I have your letter of September 3 and thank you for your kind words.

I am asking our business manager to send you Dunbar's Poems and Woodson's Negro in Our History with bill. I am also asking the publishers of my book, "The Gift of Black Folk" to send you a review copy. I trust these will reach you promptly.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

"The African World"
EST. 1902

African Publications, Ltd.

Telephone: 239 LONDON WALL
Telegraphic Address:
"ULANTHES." AVE, LONDON

LW/HJ.

DIRECTORS:
LEO WEINTHAL, C.B.E.
W. INGRAM LYON.
GEO. DOUGLAS HAYNES.

801, SALISBURY HOUSE.
LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.2.

24th September 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
Editor, The "Crisis",
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

4/39/31

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 16th and for kindly sending the books. I have a lot to write you regarding Liberia and Marcus Garvey. We are doing our best to help President King.

It is a great pity the "Crisis" is not published weekly or with a weekly 16 page edition like a small newspaper in addition to the splendid monthly.

With kindest regards, as always,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Weinthal

Copy

4/31/29

October 7, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Allen,
c/o Mr. Paul Kennaday,
215 West 33rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn The Crisis is offering a number of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negroes. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to look over a few of the best illustrations, not more than a half dozen, and give us your judgment as to their merits? I trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

July 25, 1924.

4/41/10

Dean of Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Sir:

Will you please tell me the official college colors of your institution?

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

The official college colors of
Atlanta University are -
Crimson and Gray .

MRS. M. E. AUTHER
2288 EAST 71 STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Jan 25 1924

5/2/53

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Ave
New Yourk N Y

Dear Friend;

I am sending you several of my verses hoping you will look them over and if you find merit i in them, and care to do so, use some of them in The Crisis.

Mr Auther and I have a Hotel at Woodland Park, which is our new Resort and a twin sister to Idlewild. We would be so pleased to have you and family as our guests this comming season. Remember that the latch-string is always out for you whenever you can find time to spend some time with us.

Mr Auther joins me in kindest regards.

Very Sincerely,

Ella Auther

B. T. Barrett, President
John R. Barrett, Secretary

Jas. R. Small, Treasurer
I. M. Durbow, Attorney-at-Law
Corporation Counsel

BARRETT BEACH. INC.
UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW JERSEY
CAPITAL STOCK
$250.000.00

OFFICE:
BARRETT BEACH INC.
BARRETT BEACH, P. O. BOX 374
PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.
Phone.....

REGISTERED OFFICE:
281 MADISON AVENUE
PERTH AMBOY, N J.

Phone 2016

Dec. 22nd 1924.
Barrett Beach
Port Monmouth N.J.

Dr W.E.B.Du Bois
Editor the Crisis
N.Y.City

Dear Sir

Knowing that you are always interested in the progress of the Ethiopian Race ,I am enclosing you some papers you may find interesting, and in some way give us the help of your ability etc.

We have our deeds to the property and the Title is insured by the Fidelity and Union Trust Co. of Newark N.J. and the Riparian Rights of which we have a copy of the Grant given in 1877 by the Governor of N.J. which was paid for then.

We have invested about $50.000 in City liget improvements such as our own Electric Light Plant and Artesian Well 321 feet deep Water system with 4.000 feet of three inch main laid, and in use , a Concrete Power House and 16 Concrete concession stands, Dance Floor Bath Houses Arena and Bungalows of Concrete .

The Property consists of fifty acres on the seashore of Raritan Bay opp. the Narrows of N.Y. & Sandy Hook, with Staten Island on our left. Our shore front is 1700 feet and the property is on the main shore road on both sides of the road and between two main thoroughfares,between two R.R.Stations and extends along the Shore road 4.500 feet. This will give you some idea of the offer made the Colored Citizen and a recreation center such as this can be is most essential to the Race at this time.

All I have ieterviewed have acknowledged the segregation and discrimination at all places of recreation and consid-ering that Barrett Beach is only 17 miles from N.Y.City by boat the Riparian Rights are very valuable, I hope to hear favorably from you .

Most Sincerely yours for the Cause
Barrett Beach Inc
B. T. Barrett
Pres.

Heilbronn a.N., sept. 5th, 1924.
Sichererstraße 88.

SEP 20 1924
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

To the Editor of
THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK (N.Y.)

Sir,
It is with a high interest I read your paper, which you were kind enough to send me three issues of. I thank you very much for them.
Supposing it was your collaborator Mister Eugene F. Corbie, who gave you my address, I think, you know me to be greatly interested in all problems of oppressed races and peoples and an enemy of Colonialism. Therefore I shall subscribe to your paper as soon as I am able to. Unfortunately I am on the point of leaving Heilbronn, probably for Wiesbaden; but this is not yet quite sure. That is, why I shall delay my subscription until I can give you my new address. It would not be worth taking the Heilbronn one, because change will be done on october 1st.
Would you be kind enough to tell me, if the "Swastika" (which is used in your paper as a decoration) is yet a symbol in use in the African territories, or if it was once? What is the meaning of this sign? You see, our nationalists call it a specifical "Aryan" thing, and it would be very useful to me for the fighting to give them some informations about their Holy Cross, informations they probably do not expect at all.
With my best wishes and greetings to you and my friend Corbie
yours sincerely

Max Barth

3/2/14

September 23, 1924.

Mr. Max Barth,
Heilbronn A.N.,
Sicherersträbe 88,
Germany.

5/2/3

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words of September 5th. We shall be glad to receive your subscription. The "Swastika" used as a decoration in our paper appeared quite by accident, it being a part of the stock decoration which the printer had on hand. I never knew that the symbol was used much in Africa but have always supposed that it came from the East. Recently many persons have objected to its use because it seems that the Anti-Semites of Europe have taken it as their especial symbol.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/215

Waldkirch im Breisgau, Oct. 5th, 1924.
Bismarckstrasse 4.

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your kind letter of Sept. 23th with your words about the "Swastika". This symbol is spread over the whole world, it is found in India especially, but also in other asiatic countries, for example in China; so it is in Germanic lands, and even in Mexico. Our Anti-Semites now behave as if it had been a holy sign of the so-called "Aryan Race" and as if nobody else had a justified claim for it. Notwithstanding it has been a symbol, a kind of talisman, meaning "good luck" everywhere where it has been used. I had hoped, you would know something in particular about its use in Africa. The "Swastika"'s origin is without any doubt the East.

Unfortunately the negotiations with the paper at Wiesbaden did not succeed, so that I for the next time shall be forced to live

with a very small income, and therefore cannot read but only a few papers, those which are quite indispensable. That's why I am not able, now, to subscribe to the "Crisis". But I hope, it will not last very long, and then I'll read your paper, too.

I take the liberty to send you two ~~copies~~ issues of a paper, wherein you will find two articles of mine, dealing with Africans' matters. They are marked.

Sincerely yours

Max Barth

FORT WAYNE BRANCH

Indiana Association of Workers for the Blind

Fostered by The College Club

COMMITTEE
Miss Minnette Baum, Chairman
Mrs. H. C. Schlatter — Mrs. Frank Bohn
Mrs. Louis Stiefel — Mrs. A. A. Schaaf
Mrs. Herman Pollak — Mrs. E. H. Kilbourne
Mrs. Myron Dessauer — Miss Helen Deister
Mrs. Leland Johnson — Mrs. L. G. Ellingham
Mrs. Walter Kent

September 30, 1924.

To Editor of

The Crisis,

69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I read with considerable pleasure and profit in the September Crisis William Stanley Braithwaite's interesting and scholarly article "The Negro in Literature."

5/2/2

May I ask whether Mr. Burleigh's paper "The Negro in Music" will also appear in The Crisis, and when?

May I also ask you to kindly refer me to the best article or book written in recent years about the American Negro's contribution to Art?

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your reply, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Miss) Minnette Baum

1313 West Wayne Street

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

October 4,1924

5/2/1

Miss Minnette Baum
1313 West Wayne St.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Madam:-

I should be very glad to publish Mr. Burleigh's paper, if we can get hold of it and we are trying to.

The best work on the Negro in art is, "The Negro in Literature and Art", by Benjamin Brawley, published by Duffield & Co.

PHONE 4207-J.

P. O. BOX 913

Pastor Morris Brown A. M. E. Church.
Palmetto Conference
Conference Missionary Treasurer

OFFICE OF
JESSE E. BEARD

Book Steward
"Member Federal Council of Churches
of Christ in America.

194 St. Philip Street. Charleston, S. C. Oct.6,'24.

OCT 9 1924

Dear Editor:

I am sending you a little matter with my cut in the hope that it may be possible for you to get it in the next issue of the Crisis for if it does not get in the next issue it will be of no benefit.

I am also sending my check for $10 for trouble. The Crisis will mean a great deal to me in this matter.

Thanking you for your assistance, I am

Very truly yours,

Jesse E. Beard

Vice-Pres. Peoples Federation Bank.

4/40/79

October 18,1924

Mr. Jesse E. Beard
194 St. Phili[illegible]Street
Charleston, S. C.

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS does not receive pay for articles which occur in its news columns. I am therefore returning your check for ten dollars. I may also say that the November CRISIS is already in print and it is too late to make mention of your candidacy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

84/074/4

October 22, 1924.

4/3d/67

Mrs. D. L. Beasley,
3814 West Street,
Oakland, California.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for the membership and subscription of Colonel Barrons. We are sending him a receipt. I am asking Mr. Johnson to send you some renewal membership blanks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Madison, Indiana, April 26, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York,
N.Y.

5/2/47

Dear Sir:

About two weeks ago I sent you a copy of my article "The Psychology of Separate Schools." Please tell me when you will publish it or return it to me.

I shall send you the money for six copies of the issue of The Crisis in which you publish it if you publish it

Yours truly,
Joseph Biggs.

Madison, Indiana, May 3, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

New York,

N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of the first of this month has been received.

You may handle my article as you think best ~~and be the only publisher of it.~~

I note that there is some talk of separate schools for Harlem. This has taken place since I sent you my article. Our people ought to pretend to rejoice about it whether they do or not. The best way to stop such things is to pretend to be for them whether we are or not. No people will respect another people that shows a lack of race pride and gives the impression that they think other people are better than themselves.

I tell our people that I wish I had the privilege to destroy all those pictures of Dr. B. T. Washington eating with Pres. Roosevelt. They give the impression that the negro is

clamoring to associate with white people and that it was an honor for Dr. Washington to eat with Pres. Roosevelt. It was an honor for Pres. Roosevelt to eat with Dr. Washington. Dr. Washing was a greater writer than he, a greater orator than he, a greater educator than he and a greater financier than he. Dr. Washington made himself. Mr. Roosevelt had greatness thrust upon him.

There are so many things that ought to be said on separate schools that it seems that my article ought to be longer instead of shorter hence I hope you will not have to leave out much of it.

It might be considered whether or not the inferior dress and uncouthness of our children do not speak against mixed schools. Does it not detract from us to put them where these things would be emphasized by being contrasted with better things in other people?

Inclosed is a 90¢ money order to pay for six copies of the issue in which you publish my article.

Some time this summer or next September I shall send you a year's subscription to The Crisis.

Yours truly,

Joseph Biggs

5/2/19

5/2 2433

May 16, 1924

Mr. Joseph Biggs, Prin.
Broadway High School
Madison, Indiana

My dear Mr. Biggs:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city just now and is not expected back until late in June. Upon his return I shall be glad to bring your letter of May 3rd to his attention.

Very truly yours,

5/2/46

4559 Champlain St, Chicago, Ill. Aug. 14, '24.

Prof. Burghardt DuBois,
New York
N.Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Since you have not published my article on ~~The~~ Psychology of Separate Schools, it might be a good idea for me to send you my article on The Philosophy of ~~Se~~ parate Schools. I think you would have a much better article if you take the best of the two for one article.

I note that six colored teachers have recently been appointed to teach in the highschools of new York City. Did my article, through you, help to bring this about? When will you publish my article?

Yours truly,
Joseph Biggs

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

NEW ADDRESS
69 FIFTH AVENUE

July 25, 1924.

4/21/24

Dean of Bishop College,
Marshall, Texas.

Sir:

Will you please tell me the official college colors of your institution?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

Blue like sample attached.

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

December 26, 1924.

4/30/28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As the year draws to a close I have been giving much thought to our account with the Crisis, which up to this date we have found ourselves unable to pay.

Although we have within the past six months steadily reduced our outstanding indebtedness we have not been able to accumulate any money nor to get ahead in the accumulation of cash. This is due to the fact that we have not been able to collect a cent of cash from the New York Recording Laboratories since May, although we were supposed to receive a minimum of $300 per month from them.

Had we received their payments we should have been in far different condition from what we are now. It is true too that they have paid off two notes of ours because we happened to owe somebody who owed them and the offset of accounts followed discharging three debts.

We have now only two big accounts that are due, and both are for advertising, the Crisis and another one. We are getting the other paper to accept stock for theirs, and we are asking the Crisis to do the same, rather than have this account remain open and entirely unsettled for any longer period. With these two items disposed of we can within the next year, pay every other account on our books and begin to accumulate some cash. After these accounts are paid, the income from this building in rents is sufficient to pay a dividend regularly to our stockholders and it will be easy to do.

Then too once the company is put on a dividend basis again it will not be so difficult to dispose of the stock, if you do not wish to keep it.

As you may know there is a large new building going up across the street from us, which will enhance all property in this neighborhood, bringing new business to this corner, and eventually increasing our rental values.

We owe, the Crisis $640.00 on open account. In order to cover this, I have had executed to The Crisis a certificate for 7 shares of stock or

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

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2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

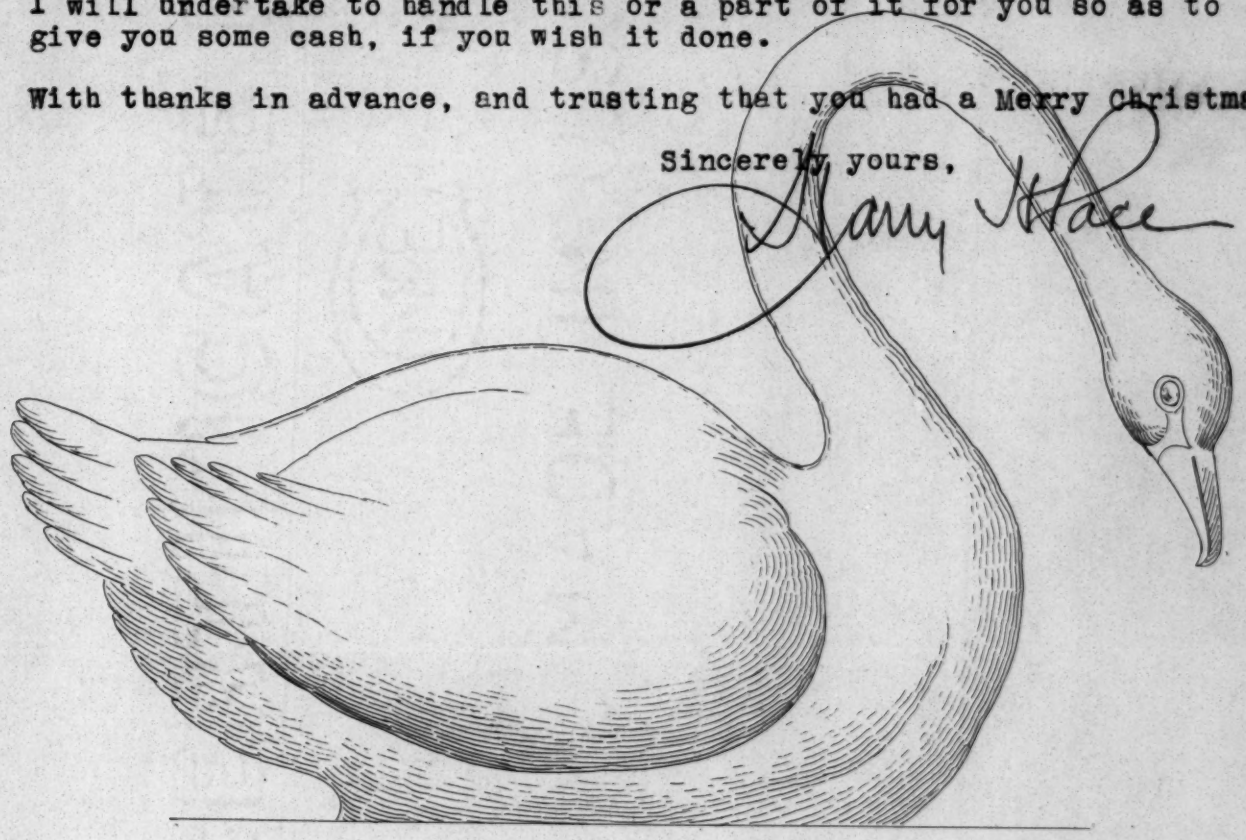
4/30/29

$700.00 par value, which I am enclosing asking you to accept this for the present in settlement of our account. During next year I will undertake to handle this or a part of it for you so as to give you some cash, if you wish it done.

With thanks in advance, and trusting that you had a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H Pace



4/30/27

December 30,1924

Mr. Harry H. Pace
2289 Seventh Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

Enclosed please find a receipt in full for your indebtedness to the Crisis. I am glad to settle it this way as I recognize the difficulties which have faced and are still facing you. If you do get your head well above water again I hope you will do what you can to float this stock for us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/26

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Edward Bok,
Merion, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn The Crisis is offering a number of prizes for stories, poems plays, essays and illustrations by Negroes, to be published in The Crisis magazine. I am writing to ask if you would have time to look over a few of the best essays, not more than six in number with a view of giving your judgment as to their merits? Your name will help us to encourage Negro writers. I trust you will be able to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 29, 1924

5/12/35

Miss Theodora Booth,
147 East 75th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

On September 20th you made inquiry here after a manuscript called "The Aftermath", which I wrote you I could not find. I find, however, a story which you sent us "Which Mr. Governor" which I am herewith returning with regret that we are unable to use it. Possibly this is the manuscript you are seeking.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

[CRISIS]

September 3, 1924.

Mr. William S. Braithwaite,
243 Park Avenue,
Arlington Heights, 25,
Massachusetts.

4/24/24

My dear Mr. Braithwaite:

Several people have spoken to me about your omission of Tourgee in your comment on Negro literature. I thought of it at the time you read your paper and wondered why you left him out. I am sending you a copy of a letter just received. Perhaps you would like to write a word of comment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 5, 1924.

Mr. Dan B. Brummitt,
740 Rush Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Brummitt:

The article on which you comment in the Northwestern Christian Advocate was based upon information so direct and from such an excellent source that I have not the slightest doubt of its authenticity. One of the most intelligetn and reliable bishops of the A.M.E. Church saw the letter that was written and addressed to another of the most intelligent and efficient of the A. M. E. bishops. At first both of these bishops thought that the matter ought to be published in The Crisis and then the second asked that the publication be help up for the present.

The only possible question in my mind is as to the exact "official" character of this overture, but that an overture of the kind was made and sent to the A.M.E. Church, of that there can

be no doubt.

I do not like, of course, just now to name the persons who have the documentary proofs but I am afraid if editors like you get too "peevish" I shall be compelled to publish some further and unpleasant detaisl.

Of course I have no doubt that a large number of the members of the Methodist Church do not wish to compromise in any way on this matter of color and union but I know that there are a considerable number who would be willing to compromise on any terms and I know the prevailing temper of the Methodist Church South.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

11/34/71

4/46/64

October 6, 1924.

Mr. George W. Buckner,
2331 Market Street,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Sir:

I am glad to know about the Peoples Finance Corporation and will mention it in The Crisis. I think that probably the best time to speak about it would be when I could get a good photograph of the building, perhaps next spring. As soon as the building gets far enough along please send me a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(Bulletin)

14 Mybergh Street,
Alwal North
South Africa
28/11/24

E 9/44/4

Dear Mr. Editor,

I liked your comment on the "adjectives" used in reporting the wonderful tale of a few Boers who were found in the employ of an African Chief in South Africa. It is true, as you say in the November number of the Crisis, no adjectives are used to describe the state of, not a group but, hundreds of Africans in the Union of South Africa who work for "white, civilised" farmers and receive for their wages a few shillings, mealie-meal and cast off rags per month. These wages are paid to men with families; and I believe most of the farmers are Christians. We see nothing in the newspapers about the pathetic story of these unfortunate natives. On the other hand white men, Britons and Dutch Boers, boast that they are civilizing the Natives. What appeared in the "Crisis" some time back about the way Europeans deal with other people in order to prevent competition is carried on in this country. They want to keep down the Africans by, forbidding them to engage in any skilled work, paying them low wages, making their education inferior to that of the whites. By doing these things I believe they will be able to prove that Africans can never rise in the scale of civilization.

For them it is: "Protect your much vaunted Superiority (by artificial bars) against your inferiors!" Ye Teutons!

~~Yours etc.~~, M. No. P. Bulube

West Charleston Vermont

Jan. 26, 1924.

Editor, of the Crisis:

May this tribute to Mrs. P. L. La Conr. be published in the Crisis. No doubt her life and work as a Missionary will be published in it. She was a classmate of Dr. DuBois at "Fisk University"

This tribute of a white friend for her colored friend, might assist a little in breaking down the prejudice between the races.

Sincerely,

Isabelle Bunnell

Teacher West Charleston H. S. Vermont.

5/2/21

July 24, 1924.

51/2/20

Miss Isabelle Bunnell,
West Charleston,
Vermont.

My dear Madam:

During my absence you sent notice of the death of Mrs. Paul LeCour to The Crisis. No one knew her except myself and I was in Africa so that the matter has been held over until my return. I shall be very glad to say something about Mrs. LeCour in The Crisis. Meantime could you help us secure a photograph of her?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

7 Gramercy Park
New York City.
July 29, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

5/2/19

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosed a stamp, please mail back to me, two kodacks pictures that I left in the envelop by mistake.

They are pictures, that I would not like to lose. One was a picture of Mrs. La Cum & myself. And the other a picture of the faculty, that worked together at Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain N.C.

Sincerely, J. Bunnell.

5/2/14

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Harry T. Burleigh,
823 E. 166th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Burleigh:

I want to publish in The Crisis the address on Negro music which you made before the 15th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. We have, however, nothing but the stenographer's notes and I do not want to use them without your correction. Would you have time to go over these and correct them and let me have them back? I shall appreciate it very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, INC.

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, A.M.
PRESIDENT
LINCOLN HEIGHTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A P R I L

C

Dr W E B Dubois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/10/07

My dear Dr Dubois:

I am writing to thank you for having published Dr Brooks' article in the May issue of the Crisis.

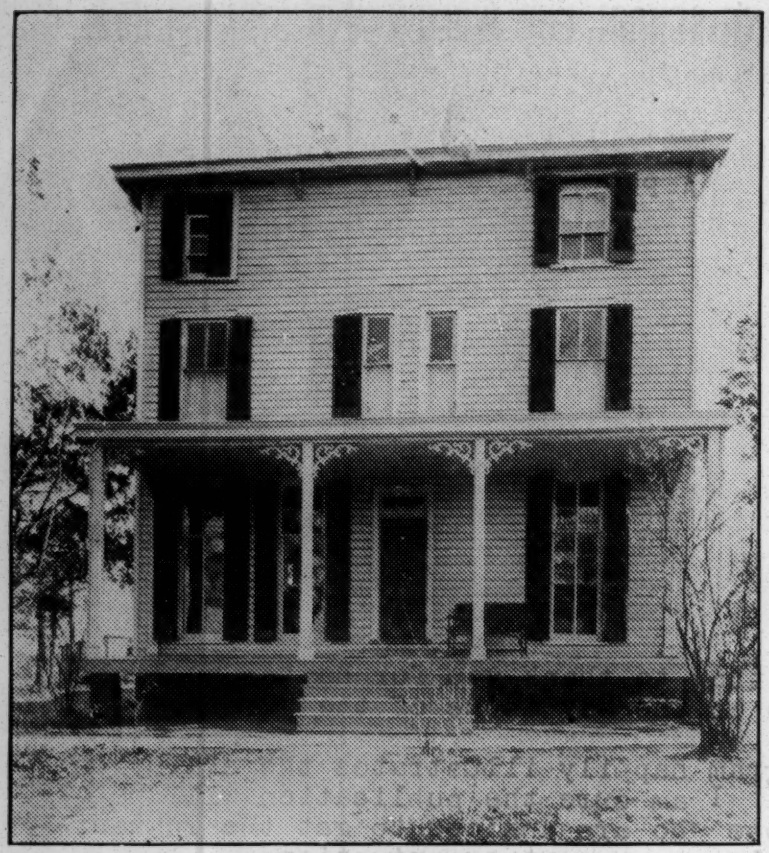
The diagram happily illustrates the evolution of the Convention. I am sure the publication will be appreciated by those who are anxious to get the remnants together, and develop one great organization.

With deep appreciation for your interest in the cause, I am

Yours truly,

Nannie H Burroughs

NHB/EBT



THE TRAINING SCHOOL IN 1909

WHY THIS SCHOOL

First—Here is a startling fact. We have only five schools for colored girls in the whole country, and they are in the South.

Second—Ours is the only boarding school for Negro girls outside of the South—an area in which over two million Negroes now live. The continued growth of the Negro population in the Northern, Eastern, and Western sections, constitutes a proportionately increasing educational need and obligation to provide a first-class boarding school for girls in this section. Not many parents send their children back to Southern schools. This institution is strategically located.

Third—Thousands of mothers are bread winners and hence must be away from their teen-age girls all day and a part of the night.

Fourth—The majority of parents live in lodging or rooming houses and many of their daughters are exposed to moral and social evils. We must, therefore, build an institution adequate in size and equipment to meet a most vital educational need.

URGENT NEEDS

$25,000.00 to clear the school of debt.

A Trade Hall, $150,000.00

A Central Heating Plant, $18,000.00.

General improvements, $17,000.00, that will put the whole plant in perfect condition.

500 people who will give $5.00 a month, and 1,000 who will give $1.00 a month for teachers' salaries and current expense fund.

50 white spreads—100 unbleached sheets—200 pillow cases—50 comfortables—50 blankets.

THE SCHOOL IN 1911

ITS GROWTH

1909

An eight-room farm house out of repair. Six acres of unimproved ground. Seven students.

A community called "Lincolnville," of less than a dozen houses and without streets, water, telephone or electric lights. Nobody dreamed of buying property in "Lincolnville" and asked, "Why did you go out there? What are you going to do?"

1925

A Million Dollars' worth of FAITH.

Eight buildings with all modern improvements.

Eight acres of ground—improved.

A beautiful campus.

Ten teachers and eight office and general assistants.

Enrolled over twenty-five hundred girls from forty states, Africa, Haiti, Central America, Panama, and West Indies, in fourteen years. This year enrolled students from twenty-six states, Africa and Central America.

More women graduates doing mission work on the foreign field than from any other Negro school.

Training School girls are giving a good account of themselves as teachers, stenographers, private secretaries, dressmakers, beauty specialists, social workers, insurance agents, cateresses, milliners, housekeepers and household assistants.

A Library of over four thousand books.

A Community Store.

A first-class Public Laundry, employing thirty-five women and men and aiding deserving students.

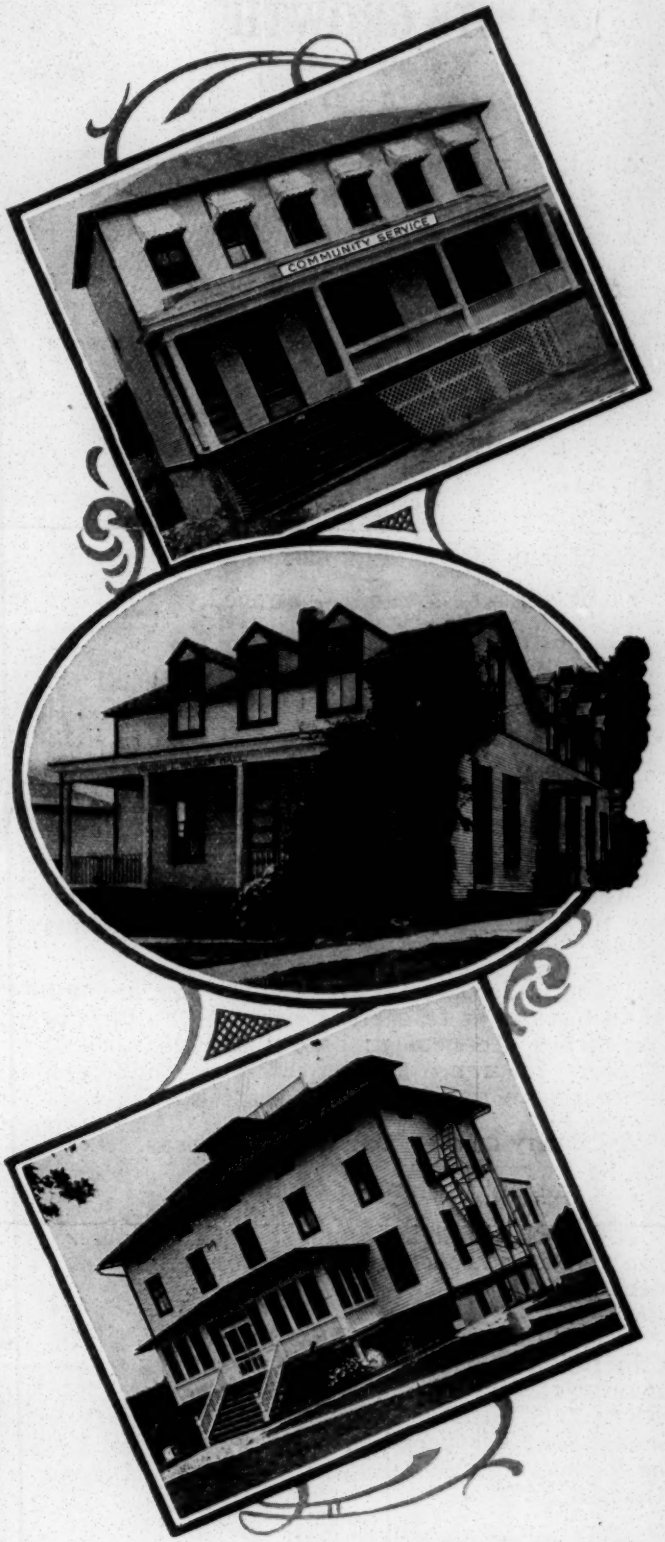
Took "Lincolnville" off the map and put Lincoln Heights on the map. We now have a community of SEVERAL HUNDRED homes, SEVERAL THOUSAND happy people buying their homes, and the people who knew "Lincolnville" as it was in 1909, saying: "Who would have thought it?"

AND THE END IS NOT YET! HELP US GROW.

A GROUP OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

TRAINING SCHOOL SLOGANS:

1. Don't Make Excuses--Make Good.
2. If You Cannot Realize Your Ideal--Idealize Your Real.
3. To Succeed In All Things, Be Prompt--Get The Thing Done.
4. Got any barriers you think are impassable?
   Got any mountains you can't tunnel through?
   We specialize in the wholly impossible--
   Doing the things no one else can do.



A GROUP OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

HOW YOU CAN HELP:

Supply at least one of our needs.

Remember the School in your will.

Take out a Life Insurance policy for the School.

Make a monthly donation--become a Systematic Giver.

Contributions may be sent to:

Washington Loan and Trust Co., 9th and F Streets, N.W., or to
MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, *President*, Lincoln Heights, D.C.

July 10, 1924.

22125

Mr. G. B. Buster, Jr.,
1934 N. Sixth Street,
Kansas City, Kansas.

My dear Sir:

We should be glad to publish something about your parents in The Crisis in the near future. Thank you for giving us the information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1934 North Sixth St.
Kansas City, Kansas,
Nov. 17, 1924.

Dr. Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Permit me to thank you on behalf of our family for printing the likeness and the short sketch of our father and mother in the November issue of The Crisis. It is an excellent likeness, and we appreciate this service very much indeed.

I remain

Very truly yours,

G. B. Buster, Jr.

G. B. Buster.

5/2/23

November 12,1924

Mrs. Arthur D. Butler
c/o The Butler Sanitarium
Evanston, Illinois

5/2/12

My dear Mrs. Butler:

I am not sure that this letter will reach you but if it does, will you not send me a photograph and some account of the life of the late Dr. Butler? I should like to publish it in The Crisis.

I was so sorry to hear of this death.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

WALTER A. BUTLER CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

REAL ESTATE . . LOANS . . INSURANCE

251 KEARNY STREET — PHONE SUTTER 7314

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

April 25 I924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
Editor of the Crisis.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.
My DEar Doctor:

S2/2/S

It was with much interest that I read an account of your recent travels in Liberia and the African Continent. I regret very much that it was not given in more detail.

Your lectures on the trip are doubtless very interesting and I envy those so fortunately situated as to be in attendance.

For some time I have desired to place before you a matter of much interest to the members of the Northern Cal. Branch of N. A. A. C P., especially those engaged in the educational department.

We want the honor of the publication of the photograph on the cover of the I924 Educational number of the Crisis of Miss Ida L. Jackson.

Miss Jackson received her A. B. degree May I923 and Master of Arts , Sept. I923. The A. M. degree will be conferred on her at the commencement May I4, I924.(University of California) She is an active coworker in our branch and a m member of our very creditable educational committee,, and is to become a candidate for the degree fo Doctor of Philosophy. This may be an unusual request to make, but the adoption of the suggestions made by the National Office through the columns of theCrisis, we are particularly endeavoring to interest the college students to the end that they will serve their people through the association.

Miss Jackson has been always a leader in college circles , and educational endeavors in this region , she is organizer and past President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at the University of California. If this signal honor can be conferred upon this young woman it will go long way towards aiding us to obtain better results for the Association and the Crisis during the coming year.

Very Sincerely,

W. A. Butler

P. S. Miss Jackson met you at our home in March I923, she was one of the party that accompanied you to Stanford University.

5/2/24

April 30, 1924.

Mr. Walter A. Butler,
251 Kearny Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Butler:

I would be very glad to have a picture of Miss Jackson, but we cannot promise to put it on the cover. That depends entirely upon what kind of a picture it is. I mean how good a photograph. The cover picture is always chosen because of its decorative effect. We do not care for beautiful women or striking women, but they must look the part which would make them characteristic of the student body of the year. Please therefore, have Miss Jackson send us a good photograph but make her no promises.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

717 N. Gilmore
Baltimore Md
Sept 4, 1924

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a little essay which I would like you to publish. I am not published to be a writer nor author by any means, and if my article is not fit to publish allright.

Yours respectfully
J. H. Butler

11219

5/2/10

September 17,1924

Mr. W. H. Butler
717 W. Canvale St.
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting us see this essay but I regret to say that it does not seem to meet our present needs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

100½ W Duval Street
Richmond, Virginia
November, 5, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Editor Crisis, New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am mailing you one of my POEMS. Please find it worthy of space in the December Crisis. If you cannot use it in that Number, please use it in the following Number, and inform me accordingly. Stamps are enclosed.

Most respectfully yours,

Edward David Caffee

Edward David Caffee.

4/40/59

Too late for Dec — glad to use in January

November 8, 1924.

Mr. Edward D. Caffee,
1002 Duval Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

4/40/58

My dear Sir:

Thank you for the poem which you kindly sent. I regret that it reached us too late for use in the December Crisis, but I shall be glad to publish it in the January issue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION
OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

November 7, 1924.

4/39/83

Mr. W. E. B. DuBa,
In care of The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of November 5, requesting a copy of our report, has been received.

Please advise what use you wish to make of the report? Upon receipt of this information your request will be given further consideration.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

(CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION)

November 12,1924

4/39/82

Mr. F. H. Wilmot
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission
Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 7, I beg to say that we wish to note in The Crisis any colored men who have been recipients of Carnegie Hero Fund awards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/H.F

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING
Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

November 17, 1924.

4/14/27

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
In care of The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

In answer to your letter of November 12 permit me to state that as it happened, there were no colored men among those who received awards at our fall meeting, held October 31. Our next report will not be published until after January 31, 1925.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

December 7, 1944.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I regret that we have no picture available of Father for publication. Through inadvertence on the part of our local paper, our cut has been lost and we are unable to procure another.

12/14/4

wishes for a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours.
Alberta M. Carrington.

43 Phillips St.
Malden, Mass.

There is but little further information I can give you other than that contained in the clippings from the "Malden News" which were sent you in my last letter. I think you will find all the information requested in your letter of December 1 in these articles.

Kindly accept our best

4/31/23

October 7, 1924.

Miss Willa Cather,
5 Bank Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

The Crisis magazine, which perhaps you know, is offering a series of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negro writers. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to read a few, not more than a half dozen, of the best stories submitted and give us your judgement as to their merits? I trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 24, 1924.

Central Bureau for
Registering Addresses,
50 Broad Street, Room 437,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I wish to register for cable address the word

SIOBUD

This code address is for telegrams and cablegrams addressed to

W. E. B. DU BOIS
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York

I am enclosing my check for two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) to cover the charges for the same.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/PF

4/4/70

K 1011

THE CENTRAL BUREAU FOR REGISTERED ADDRESSES

50 BROAD STREET

ROOM 437

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INC.
COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY
FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
U. S. & HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

REGISTERED ADDRESS
"REGBUREAU"

TELEPHONE
BROAD 4500

4/41/69

New York, Oct 27, 1924

Received of W E B Du Bois, 69 Fifth Ave., N Y City.

TWO 50/100 Dollars for the registration of the code address "SIOBUD" NEWYORK, from Oct 25, 1924 to Oct 24, 1925. This registered address will expire on Oct 24, 1925 and unless previously renewed, messages bearing the registered address will not be delivered after this date.

"The Bureau reserves the right to cancel the address described in this receipt if the address should prove unsuitable by reason of similarity to prior registrations, unexpected hazards of transmission, disagreements among joint holders or other reasonable cause affecting the delivery service generally."

THE CENTRAL BUREAU FOR REGISTERED ADDRESSES

W. A. Shea

Manager

H

September 8, 1924.

Mr. Charles W. Chestnutt,
9719 Lamont Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

4/40/53

My dear Mr. Chestnutt:

Will you act as one of the judges in the Crisis Fiction Contest? We will read over the bulk of the stories submitted and send you about a half dozen or fewer of the best for your judgement. I trust you will feel able to do this.

Again, you promised to look among your manuscripts and pick out a story for publication in The Crisis. Will you do this at your earliest convenience? I shall appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CHAS. W. CHESNUTT
HELEN C. MOORE

CHESNUTT & MOORE
SHORTHAND REPORTERS
1106 WILLIAMSON BUILDING
CLEVELAND

September 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

As I said in a previous letter that I would, I enclose you herewith a copy of a story which you may be able to use for the CRISIS. It is in my earlier manner, but I think has a thread of interest which might be interesting to your readers.

Perhaps it is too long for one number, in which event you could divide it at a convenient point, the middle of page fifteen would be a dramatic point at which to make the division, but if that is n't consistent with the makeup of the magazine, you can probably find one equally as good.

If you do not find the story available, kindly return it, and I will look up another one.

Yours very truly,

Chas. W. Chesnutt.

CWC:W
Enc.

Jefferson S. Coage

MEMBER

U. S. COMMISSION TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS 1924

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

#1911 Eleventh St.,N.W.
Washington, D.C. August 19, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis.,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
New York.

My dear Professor:

Your letter of date 14th. inst came duly to hand. I am very glad to be able to serve you in this respect.

Please find enclosed a photo and a statement of my views concerning the Virgin Islands.

Thanking you for this opportunity, I have the honor to remain

Yours for service,

Jefferson S. Coage

38/14/4

4/40/53

1924

Marion Ala Dec 29-

Dr W & B Dubois And assestant
Editors of The Crisis after
Finishing the January No of
Your wonderful Paper I
must say I am thrilled
all the way through for
I have managed to get
hold of a copy from time to
time and I allways enjoy

to tell the truth I have little
or no Education but just
Choked full of talents and
I thought I would drop you
a few lines to see if it was
Possable for you to Place
for it see as if I will never
come into the limelight
Now I can sing a little and
I can make fairly good
Pen & Pencil sketches

Reading these and I am
Proud to know that such
Literature are being Printed
by Colored People now. But
It seems as if I am wasting
of these Precious Moments
of Mine and I know the
distant seems far but
I want to be of some
Servis to My Race and

but with no push
it will never amount
to any thing but I would
like to hear from you at
once if it rather [illegible] send
you a few few copies of
Drawings for the Crisis
I will close hoping
to hear from you soon
Norman V Coleman

Phila., Pa. June 23, 1924.

Dr W.E.B.DuBois,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have always looked upon you as a great leader and in fact as one of the most fearless, persistant and indefatigable champion of human rights, but I would shirk a wonderful duty were I to fail to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Roger, wrote "Where Nature Leads " a very remarkable book and later from "Superman to Man", and I have yet to see any comment in the Crisis on these books.

4/41/82

I have always thought it was your duty to apprize the public with information with reference to Negro literature, in fact, you should be the one to appraise it and to give that appraisement to the public. This you have failed to do for some reason best known to yourself. Some persons are foolish enough to believe that it is on account of jealousy, I do not hold this view, but I do believe the books are worthy of being mentioned in the Crisis. I notice that the Philadelphia Tribune and Public Journal had letters in them last week, stating that you would have to retract a speech which you made in the Royal Theatre some time ago on Segregation. They seem to think that they are not to have these things, even tho they brought them upon themselves, Of course, I think you were misquoted because I was present at that meeting.

Yours for humanity,

L. F. Coles

833 Leland St.

Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City,

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

4/41/80

Having been a constant reader of the Crisis, since it first made its appearance, and I have always thought of you ~~as~~ as an untiring, fearless, persistent, and indefatigable champion of the Negroes' rights.

I believe it is the duty of the Crisis to appraise the Negroes' worth, and apprise the public with the appraisement, for instant, any number of Socialists, namely:- Miss Grace Campbell, A. Phillip Randolph, Chandler Owen, and Frank R. Crosswaith, have run for office on several occasions, but no mention have been made of their ~~candidacy~~ in the Crisis for some reason or another; of course I understand it is your prerogative to publish what you so desire, but I notice that the Nation and New Republic, both white Magazines have made me ntion of Crosswaith as a canidate for some office in your city and it does seem to me that the Crisis should have done likewise.

Yours for success,

L. J. Coles

833 Leland St., Phila., Pa.

Dear Sir

I have seen your communication
& to me which upon a
I am unwilling to
I shall however, accept that you have a
friend who [illegible] point out
more to me, and leave me to deny upon mere
written queries & plead ignorance, allegiance
to, thinking this a case either a Criminal
or a [illegible] because I shall not do
this without it is necessary. Any thing I resent
[illegible] this time & shall answer no further
letters unless you use the courtesy usual
between gentlemen

September 17,1924

Mr. L. F. Coles
833 Leland St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

As I think you realize, I am always glad to have criticisms and suggestions with regard to the CRISIS and to receive even those that I do not agree with in the best spirit, but I confess that I am coming to resent some of the recent letters which you have sent me. They are querulous and even discourteous in tone and you continually imply cowardice or concealed motives for my actions and omissions.

If I am the sort of person who does things because of petty fears or jealousies then suggestions to me will do no good, and if I am not, I cannot but feel the insult of some of your implications.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/14/24

Philadelphia, Penna.
September 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. D. DuBois,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

It is a grotesque miscomception and misrepresentaion of the truth to say that my letters have been querulous and even discourteous, I have always had the highest regard for you as a thinker and a gentleman, and as I have often said to you and to others that you were the first man to my knowledge who ever advocated absolute unadulterated social equality without retreating or requivocating. I have denounced in the vehement terms editorials and news items in the various papers throughout the country and from time to time all the papers in Philadelphia (Imean Metropolitan papers) and I have received nice letters thanking me for my criticisms and denounceations, and in many instances have acknowledged their mistskes, but I have yet to receive a letter stating that I insulted them. I am certainly sorry that I insulted you for it was not my intentions so to do.

I have written to the Nation", The FReeman, "The New Republic", The Survey" and a number of other magazines, including "The Messinger" but none of the editors have gotten angry at what I said. I have tagen Mr. Owen to task on several occasions with reference to editorials which on the N. A. A. C. P. the Crisis and you, I have even told him that I thought some of them were insidious, but he took it like a good sport.

My reason for wrting you was that from time to time I have through my little efforts secured subscriptions for the Crisis, if fact I hope to get one Monday, that is I have the promise of one. But almost invaribly the question is put to me "As to why the Crisis doesn't publish news with reference to canidates who are running for office who happen to be radicals, or who happen to think different from yourself"? And I only can answer them, "I do not know the reason". And it was in this spirit I wrote you, and with no ontention of insulting you what ever.

Assuring you I will always do what I can for the Crisis, I am

Yours for success,

L. J. Coles

18/14/4

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE
GEORGE W. COOK, A.M., LL.M.
DEAN

November 13, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 - 5th Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have had the photograph made for the Crisis and expect comments on my fifty years of residence of Howard University to be written by Professor D.W.O. Holmes. I will be able to mail the entire matter to you by Saturday.

Yours very truly,

Dean of the School of Commerce and Finance.

SJ

4/04/4

New York,
Dec. 11- 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am enclosing a likeness of myself to be used as requested in your letter. I also wish to say that I consider it an honor to be mentioned in any issue of The Crisis, and I am very grateful for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernestine Jessie Covington

150 - W. 131 st. Street,
& Miss Thomas

5/0+4/

December 15,1924

Mr. George W. Crawford
42 Church Street
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Crawford:

The Crisis would like to have something about Talladega; its new internal organization and plans and especially the new dormitory with exterior and interior views of the billiard tables, etc. Who can arrange us a good article with first class photographs?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/40/35

W. E. B. DUBOIS.
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL.
BUSINESS MANAGER

July 21, 1924.

Dr. T. A. Curtis,
4066 Cook Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Dr. Curtis:

Will you not write on the remainder of this sheet, using both sides if necessary, your advice to the colored voter in the approaching campaign? The Crisis wishes to publish a series of short statements of this sort and it would appreciate it very much if you would contribute. A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

Dear Dr.DuBois:

In view of the marked degeneracy of the political parties at this time and of the absence of any fundamental or important differences between them,I advise an attitude of frank expediency; that we vote for our own interests as it is given us to see them, disregarding party alignments, until, through shifting conditions, our interests may become merged with those of the people in general and until the parties cease treating our interests as special and cease treating us as aliens and problems.

Very sincerely yours,

T. A. Curtis

0304

4/46/50

325 T St. NW
Washington DC
September 2, 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I write to thank you for your splendid editorial in the September Crisis on "The N.A.A.C.P. and Parties." You wrote the truth when you said: Any black man who votes for the present Republican party out of gratitude or with any hope that it will do a single thing for the Negro that it is not forced to do, is a born fool." Your editorials on politics are the rarest, the most informing and the most intelligent of any of the Negro newspaper editors in America. You are in my

humble judgment, Dr. Du Bois the only Negro of my acquaintance of the old group who has a cosmopolitan view of life. Your conceptions of life and all its duties transcends the limits of race, creed and nationality. The Negro satellites and mental midgets who offore you do not even possess a national mind. For most of them the limit of their knowledge and interest is coterminous with the limits of their home town.

Some time ago one of my relatives, a devotee of the Republican party sent you a clipping from an editorial of

the Washington Eagle. I read the editorial to him knowing it was just what he would like. He asked me for it and said he was going to send it to you. Later he told me he had mailed it to you without signing his name. Often he and I have long discussions on politics and the Negro. I have always opposed his senseless view regarding the Republican party as the hope of the Negro. Keep up your good work. There are a number of young Negroes who support you in your view regarding politics and the Negro.

Very truly yours,
Thos. L. Dabney.

W. E. B. DUBOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

July 21, 1924.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
421 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Dabney:

Will you not write on the remainder of this sheet, using both sides if necessary, your advice to the colored voter in the approaching campaign? The Crisis wishes to publish a series of short statements of this sort and if would appreciate it very much if you would contribute. A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/PF

18/24/4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois -
Editor of The Crisis -

Relative to the best political procedure for our Colored citizens, I can give no better formula than that enunciated in advices from N. A. A. C. P. Headquarters: namely, "Vote for men rather than Party". Having only recently become emancipated from Republican Party Serfdom, I most fully realize the evils that have resulted & to our Race from

its ownership by that organization Since
the day the ballot was given them.
Parties, like people, never respect their
Slaves. Yours truly,

Editor of the Cincinnati Union
Formerly Paymaster of City Treasury

use what
you like
of this

June 27,1924

Mrs. Harold Dashwood,
115 Addison House,
Grove End Road,
St. Johns Wood, N.W.8.
Croydon,
London, England

My dear Mrs. Dashwood:

4/37/34

On returning to my desk I found the cake and ate it and a notice of your marriage. May I send my own and Mrs. DuBois' and Yolande's best wishes for you in your new life and our very sincere congratulations to Mr. Dashwood.

I am wondering if in these days of happiness when you are looking about for nice things to occupy your time, you would not like to write a little sketch for the CRISIS, giving some intimate and homely reminiscenses of your father. Please do and do it now before you forget it.

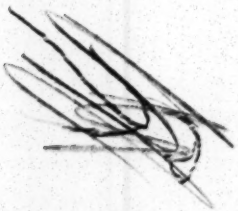
My best regards to your mother and brother.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[OCT. 11, 1924]

Send Wms



The Bungalow.
Portnall's Rd.
Coulsdon.
Surrey.

11.10.24.

Dear Dr DuBois -

I have just finished writing the enclosed reminiscences as you suggested. I am sending them to you hoping that you will be able to publish them in the Crisis. I am so sorry not to have been able to send them to you before this but

my husband & I have been very busy house-hunting for the last four months & now we are in the middle of moving - which is always a dreadful business I think -

P.S. You can send room for the enclosed in the Crisis I should be very glad to have some copies when it is printed.

Please excuse haste -

With Kindest regards

Yours very sincerely

Gwendolen Bashwood

October 22,1924

Mrs. Gwendolen Dashwood
The Bungalow
Portvall's Road
Coulsdon, Surrey
England

My dear Mrs. Dashwood:

I am delighted to have the reminiscences of your father which you so kindly sent us. I appreciate it deeply and I am sure our readers will. I shall hope to get it in one of the next three numbers, December, January or February.

You have all my sympathy in your house-hunting and moving but I trust that by this time you will be nicely settled.

My best regards to your husband and to your mother and brother in which Mrs. DuBois joins me.

Yolande is studying for her master's degree at Columbia and

helping on the Crisis. She and her mother are hoping to be in Europe in 1925.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/30/26

August 23,1924

4/42/56

Mr. M. S. Davage
Clark University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS would like very much a photograph of yourself and some account of your work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 7,1924

President H. S. Davage
Clark University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

We would be very glad to have a recent photograph of yourself to use in the Crisis Magazine. Please send a photograph and not a cut, and some notes concerning your life and work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

4/42/55

STATEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Aug. 6, 1924

M

IN ACCOUNT WITH

C. NASH DAVIS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

PHONE 716 N. WISCONSIN

4/43/48

To the Crisis,

Gentlemen:- Inclosed I am sending you a letter received by me from the Niagara Wallpaper Co. Niagara N.Y.

Certifying that I had won in a contest which started last year.

If you will kindly mention this in the Crisis, as it may be of interest to our professional people in general.

If there is any offer attach bill and return in

over

closed letter to me and
I will return check for
same

oblig'd
Yours Truly
C. Nash & Davis

[ENCLOSURE]

STATEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., _____ 192

M _____

_____

IN ACCOUNT WITH

C. NASH DAVIS

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

PHONE 716 N. WISCONSIN

4/12/49

In a Wall Paper Contest
Conducted for Professional
Paper hanglers thro out
the United States by the
Niagara Wall paper Co.
manufacturers, Niagara N.Y
C. Nash Davis a colored
man was awarded one
of six cash prizes

August 21,1924

4/42/50

Mr. C. Nash Davis
716 N. Wisconsin Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

My dear Sir:

I am returning the letter which you kindly sent us and congratulate you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

W. E. B. DUBOIS.
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL.
BUSINESS MANAGER

July 21, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Will you not write on the remainder of this sheet, using both sides if necessary, your advice to the colored voter in the approaching campaign? The Crisis wishes to publish a series of short statements of this sort and it would appreciate it very much if you would contribute. A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W E B Du Bois

WEBD/PF

July 23rd, 1924.

A glance at the platforms of the three major parties indicates that the colored voter received consideration from the Republican party alone. There is an unqualified declaration in favor of a federal anti-lynching bill, compelled, I believe, by vigorous agititation on the part of colored citizens, organizations and newspapers, and its value should not be underestimated. The Democrats, running true to form, have completely ignored the colored voter, and the third party was disappointingly and shamefully silent. In the face of this, coupled with the strength of the Republican tradition, wisdom and expediency both direct our support of Mr. Coolidge, notwithstanding the manifest shortcomings of his party.

But this advice does not apply to members of Congress, State, and local officials where a careful discrimination should be exercised, and party considerations made of secondary importance. In many respects these officers are of more importance to colored citizens than the President, because of their closer relationship, and because with them

(over)

rests the actual administration of government where its influence is directly felt. Here the record and standing of the candidate should be of primary interest. These records are easily ascertainable and the colored voter should cast his ballot, quite selfishly, for those who have shown a proper interest toward him. He should support his friends and defeat his enemies following the example of other minority groups in this country.

4/30/57

December 16, 1924.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:

When I was in Cleveland I spoke to you about post office rates for The Crisis. I am enclosing a copy of the official organ of the Ku Klux Klan published weekly in Georgia and a letter of explanation of their mailing rates, from the third assistant Post Master General.

Now of course The Crisis is the organ of an education, philanthropic organization, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stock holder and we certainly ought to be allowed this special mailing rate. Will you think this over and at such time as you think best take the matter up with Senator Burton.

Of course I imagine it will be

necessary to tell him frankly that we have not been enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Coolidge or of the Republican party and we do not expect to do so until they do some of the things that we ask, but on the other hand we stand ready to give the Republicans praise and support for everything they accomplish in our behalf. I shall appreciate anything that you can do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/30/158

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

December 20th, 1924

4/30/17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I beg to advise you that I have received your communication regarding discrimination in postal rates on the 'Crisis'. I have taken this up with Congressman Burton, Senators Willis and Fess, and Congressman Longworth, who will be the next speaker in the House; and I have also requested Mr. Maschke, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, to help. Probably nothing definite can be accomplished until after the Holiday period. I will advise you of any developments.

The exhibits which you forwarded I will return to you shortly but would like to keep them a few days longer as it may be necessary for me to use them here.

Please advise us when you expect to arrive in Cleveland on your engagement for the 28th. Our home is at your service

Very truly yours,

Harry E. Davis

HED:IB

FREDRICK DAVIS
23 MARION ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

November 18,1924.

Crisis Magazine,

69 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir;-

I am given to understand that the "Better Babies Contest" held last month at the Ashland Place, Y.W.C.A. in Brooklyn, N.Y. will be written up in your December number .

As my son took the second prize getting a rating of 99.2 per-centum I thought it would help the article some to print a photo a one of the prize babies therefore, would be willing to let you have a picture of my son (Norman Frederic Davis) to rum with the article.

If you desire to use it to better advantage by using it as a cover number under a caption of A Prize Baby or some thing similar, why I agree to this.

Trusting the above suggestion will be agreeble to you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Helen B. Davis

4146/53

November 20, 1924.

25/94/4

Mrs. Helen B. Davis,
23 Marion Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Madam:

I should be glad to see a picture of your son and use it in some future number of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Box 815, Durham, N. C.

July 8, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing an article that I would like to have you read and if time permits, answer. If I were competent, I would do it myself. The person who wrote it must be ignorant as well as prejudiced. At any rate what he says isn't true, and I think he should be answered by some member of our own race, whose knowledge of history and the condition of our people in the south and elsewhere would aid them in opening the eyes of the writer. I am sure some mention in your magazine, or some reply from your pen would help to straighten him out.

Trusting that I am not too presumptuous, I am

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Irene F. Davis.

4/4/96

July 10, 1924.

4/4/83

Miss Irene F. Davis,
Box 815,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Madam:

The article which you sent me is simply a repetition of charges that have been answered time and time again. I may get a chance to say something about it, but such people are well night hopeless.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE. W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

4/5/14

Mr & Mrs Davis —

Telegram received —

I am sending Pharris — photograph of Mr. Cordwell as requested. The frames need not be returned —

My wife and I wish you and yours happiness during the New Year

Sincerely yours

John W. Davis

12-31-24
In the absence of a secretary

(1924)

308 - 5th. Ave. N.W.
Roanoke, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois —

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed is an Article that appeared in the local (Roanoke) World News of August 4th ult. I did not know whether you had seen same in your local papers or had learned of the Dr. Gregg's lecture from some other source. I am sending same hoping you will see fit to give some comment on the same in the next issue of the Crisis or if you don't consider it fit for public consumption I would appreciate a comment on same to me personally. Indeed please postage for a reply to same.

Yours Truly,
Ogden Davies.

11/4/24

August 21,1924

Mr. Ogden Davis
308 Fifth Avenue,N.W.
Roanoke,,Virginia

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the clipping sent me which I am returning to you. I should be glad to comment on this matter as soon as I can get the exact text. Newspaper clippings are always more or less inaccurate.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The Denver Colored Civic Association

DETERMINATION—CO-OPERATION—ELEVATION

TELEPHONE MAIN 4827
1727 STOUT ST. ROOMS 204-5

NOV 24 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 20", 1924....192

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4/40/63

To the Editor of "The Crisis",

No.69 Fifth Avenue,

New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith please find article from the "DENVER POST" of Nov.9", Inst., which flagrantly misrepresented THE DENVER COLORED CIVIC ASSOCIATION in the matter of SEGREGATION.

Also please find correction and denial of the Denver Post article wherein they misrepresented the attitude of the committee that represented The Denver Colored Civic Assn. at the conference with the committee of The Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Very truly yours,

Thos Campbell

[Denver Colored Civic Association]

December 5, 1924.

4/40/62

Mr. Thomas Campbell,
1727 Stout Street, Room204,
Denver, Colorado.

My dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the clipping which you kindly sent me. My best regards to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[DERRICOTTE]

4/35/120

October 2,1924

Miss Juliette Derricotte
Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Derricotte:

I was so sorry that I could not be out last night and welcome you home.

Could you not write for the CRISIS a short article on your trip and perhaps furnish us some photographs? I hope you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[DERRICOTTE]

NATIONAL BOARD
OF THE
YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 4700

October 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am very greatly indebted to you for both of your letters, the one which assured me of your confidence before I went over this summer and the one which greeted me on my return. The summer was full of living experiences and I shall be most happy to write the short article about it for the Crisis. Our days are so very full that I shall have to use probably the next two weeks in writing the kind of article which all of us would like to see go in the magazine. I shall enclose also some snaps which I hope may be usable.

4/35/116

May I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation for your article in the American Mecury for October. We are recommending this article to many of the people who are interested in our colored student work.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Juliette Derricotte

Juliette Derricotte
National Student Secretary

JD EDG

[DERRICOTTE]

November 8, 1924.

Miss Juliette Derricotte,
Y. W. C. A.,
6000Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

4/35/119

My dear Miss Derricotte:

Enclosed are copies of the two letters which I showed you. I have had them copies without the signatures. Please guard them as much as possible and return the copies to me.

Meantime two things. First, in my interest in this new development I forgot to remind you to write us very soon something about your trip. Secondly, can you not write out facts concerning that teaching at home and possible college in such a way that their publication would not betray the source of the information? Please do so if you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[November 8, 1924?]

4/35/117

Miss Juliette Derricotte,
Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Derricotte:

Enclosed are copies of the two letters which I showed you. I have had them copied without the signatures. Please guard them as much as possible and return the copies to me.

Meantime two things: First, in my interest in this new development I forgot to remind you to write us very soon something about your trip. Secondly, can you not write out facts concerning that Teaching Home and Bishop College in such a way that their publication would not betray the source of the information? Please do so if you can.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

[DERRICOTTE]

NATIONAL BOARD
of
THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephone Plaza 4700--18
Cable Address Emissarius New York

December 19, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis, 69 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

4/35/122

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very grateful to you for letting me use the copies of the two letters which I am returning. I am still getting some most interesting data in regard to this question that we talked about.

You will be interested to know that our conference did not go off in just the way I had hoped. I did go down and have a very satisfactory talk with the head of the Home Missions Council and both of us are making further investigations and we hope to call the conference later on in the spring. In the meanwhile I am holding on to every bit of evidence which I may secure. I have been working for the last three weeks on a brief article which I had hoped might be useful in The Crisis. I have tried to combine the experiences of this summer with the problems that are uppermost on our Colored campuses these days. Perhaps it is an impossible thing to do for I do not seem to be able to get the article in the kind of shape I wanted. I am still working on it and hope I can get it to you in the next few days.

Thanking you again very sincerely for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

Juliette Derricotte

Juliette Derricotte
National Student Secretary

JD.AZ

Editor's Office

The Detroit Free Press

Established 1831

Oct. 4, 1924.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Thanks you for marked copy of The Crisis.

Yours very truly,

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

Phil. J. Reid.

Editor

F

4/33/70

THE DETROIT INDEPENDENT CO.

[INCORPORATED]

1544 GRATIOT AVENUE
MAIN 8161

DETROIT, MICH.

JUL 7 1924

July 3, 1924.

The Crisis,
69- 5th. Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We note that in this month's issue of your valuable publication, you have the pictures of several Detroit young people who graduated from the University of Michigan and Detroit College.

We are asking you to kindly send us the cuts you used for these ~~pictures~~ that we may run them in an issue of our paper in which we will feature all the Detroit graduates. The names of those whom we noticed in the Crisis are as follows: Sara L. Pelham, who was born in Detroit; George M. Jones, G. A. H. Price, Richard A. Jackson, Hermett H. Wortham, Ernest Richards, Maurice Guy, Theodore R. Massenberg, Floyd H. Sminner & Eugene E. Alston,

While not all of these are Michigan boys, but since they graduated from Michigan institutions, they are of interest to people here and well known.

We would appreciate very much you sending us these cuts at an early date and we thank you in advance for the same.

Very truly yours,

Detroit Independent Pub. Co.,

Wm J. Rivers

Managing Editor

WJR/LJ.

July 9,1924

Mr. William J. Robinson
Detroit Independent Publishing Co.
1544 Gratiot Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

92/474

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that the pictures to which you refer in your letter of July 3 are all made on a single plate so that it is impossible to take out those coming from particular colleges or particular places. If it were not for this we should be very glad indeed to loan you the plates.

I hope we may serve you at some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

April 10, 1924

Mrs. Bertha V. de Wendt
1327 Rue Revolution
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Madam:

I should be very glad indeed to have any information at any time concerning conditions in Haiti. They would be published with or without your name as you might desire. The only point is to remember that we should like facts and details rather than opinions and conclusions. You will also have to remember that the mails in Haiti are not entirely safe.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

JUN 12 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

New Kensington Pa
6/10/24

4/10/22

The Crisis
New York N.Y.

Gentlemen: I am a reader of your magazine "The Crisis" and on noticing I see that your July issue will be on Education. I am a graduate of this year from a local High school and would also like to be

represented in your pictorial number, if possible.

Inclose find a 2¢ stamp for ans.

Obliged,

Miss A. Amy Dickens.

1292-47th ave

New Kensington

Pa.

June 23,1924

Miss Amy Dickerson
1292-5th Avenue
New Kensington,Pa.

4/48/21

My dear Madam:

The July issue of the CRISIS is already published. We do not usually publish the pictures of high school graduates but only of college graduates. I trust that sometime you will graduate from college.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Trenton. Ky.

Nov. 22, 1924

Dear Editor:

Am not inclosing return postage. If this is unavailable, You have a wastebasket handy I am sure.

I am a teacher and a reader of the Crisis, but am just becoming a suscriber. You edit a fine magazine and it is a great factor in helping to bring us more and more into the recognition of the opposite race.

Yours Respt.

Blanch Taylor Dickinson

9/4/24

Have some poetic feeling but are not good enough to publish. You should read more poetry. Buy Rittenhouse's little book of Modern American Verse.

[illegible]

November 29,1924

Miss Blanch T. Dickinson
Trenton, Kentucky

My dear Madam:

These poems have some poetic feeling but are not good enough to publish. You must read more poetry. Buy Rittenhouse's Little Book of Modern British Verse.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/4/23

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN
LIBRARIAN

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

CLARA W. HERBERT
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
[redacted]
LIBRARIAN'S SECRETARY

29 August 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Librarian is out of the city on his vacation and does not return until the end of September. I will at that time place before him your letter of August 22 requesting him to write the H. W. Wilson Company in regard to indexing the Crisis.

Very truly yours,

Clara W. Herbert.

Clara W. Herbert,
Acting Librarian.

H/Cr

4/34/22

[DIXWELL COMMUNITY HOUSE]

December 15,1924

4/32/41

Mr. Frederick L. Perry
98 Dixwell Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis would be glad to have a group photograph and some account of your community house. I hope you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[DIXWELL COMMUNITY HOUSE]

"For and By the Community"

Officers

CLARENCE BLAKESLEE, President
JAMES W. STEWART, Vice-President
MRS. RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE, Vice-President
WINFIELD TAYLOR, Vice-President
FREDERICK L. PERRY, Secretary
MISS CAROLYN F. THOMAS, Ass't-Secretary
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, Treasurer

The Dixwell Community House

98 DIXWELL AVENUE

Telephone Pioneer 3355

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3/24/30

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 18, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69-5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Frederick L. Perry has been referred to me. I shall be glad to furnish the material for which you ask some time after the new year. I should like to know, however, approximately the length of the article which you would be willing to carry.

Sincerely,

Blanche L. Wright

BLW/CWR

[Dixwell Community House]

December 31,1924

Miss Blanche L. Wright
Dixwell Community House
98 Dixwell Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of December 18, I beg to say that what we want is the facts concerning the Dixwell Community House and a photograph. We will write and arrange the article in this office. I trust you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/KF

¶ *Come where the Spring comes in the Summer, the Summer comes in the Fall,*
The Fall comes in the Winter time and the Winter doesn't come at all.

GREEN, GREEN & WHITE

LICENSED REALTORS

MAY 1924

RICH FARM LANDS AT REASONABLE PRICES

HOMES MODERN IN EVERY WAY, REASONABLE WITH TERMS.
BUILDING LOTS, PRICES LOW.

OFFICE: 4053 WILSON AVE.

HILLCREST 2447-J

San Diego, California

East San Diego, Cal., MAY 26th 19.24.

TO THE CRISIS 69 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK N.Y.
THIS LETTER IS TO ASK THE CRISIS TO MAKE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC
THAT IN THIS CITY ~~(SAN DIEGO CAL.) IS~~ A POPULATION OF ~~90 THOUSAND~~
~~PEOPLE AND~~ NOT A COLORED ATTORNEY, THIS IS UNQUESTIONABLY A GREAT
FIELD FOR AN ATTORNEY OF THE RACE.
WILL YOU KINDLY HELP US TO SECURE A MAN ~~OF THAT PROFESSION~~ AS
THE WHITE ATTORNEYS ARE LUKE WARM IN DEFENDING COLORED PEOPLE
IN CASES OF DISCRIMINATION ~~IN VARIOUS PLACES. YET~~ WE HAVE ~~THE~~
CIVIL RIGHTS LAW IN THIS STATE.
WE HOPE TO ~~HAVE AN~~ ATTORNEY ~~TO~~ COMMUNICATE WITH THE SAN DIEGO
BRANCH OF THE N.A.A.C.P.
MRS. C.H.DODGE SEC'ty

(address)

4/4/38

there is

much

from

a

a good

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will

angle

in spite of the fact that

Will Dr. Du Bois make mention of Crisis please

June 23, 1924.

Mrs. C. H. Dodge,
2835 Imperial Avenue,
San Diego, California.

My dear Mrs. Dodge:

I will mention the matter of the need of San Diego for a colored attorney in some future number of The Crisis. My best regards to you and Mr. Dodge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

December 29,1924

Mrs. C. H. Dodge
2835 Imperial Ave.
San Diego, Calif.

My dear Mrs. Dodge:

Please send us a good photograph of Bert Ritchey. We would be glad to use it.

My best regards to you and Mr. Dodge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

August 15, 1924.

Mr. W. A. Domingo,
110 West 143rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August fifth and shall be very glad to take up the matter of West Indian immigration in The Crisis. I am only sorry that the West Indians did not let this Association know in time so that we could have fought the veiled discrimination. None of us, at the time, realized what was hidden under self governing and non-self governing colonies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[DOPWELL]

Address,- E. B. Dopwell
St. Elizabeth's Park.
Mazeras.
Kenya Colony. East Africa.

I2.th August, I924.

W E B DU BOIS, Esqre.
C/O Crises MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir .

I enclose herewith a letter which I shall be glad if you will be kind enough to publish in the columns of the Crises Magazine, for the benefit of your readers.

2. The contents of the letter will show, that the subject is one which affects the African Negro :because it is in conflict with the interest of his welfare.

3. Should you favour me with' with its publication, I shall be glad for a copy or two,if possible, of the issue of the Crises, in which it is published.

4. Will you kindly let me know if you care to make arrangements that I should take up the agency for the sale of the Crises locally;and under what conditions?It may prove beneficial and its dissemination among the natives, if they would purchase it , may be the means of undoing Garvey's mischeivous propaganda, which ,is neither helpful nor desirable, because it ~~can~~ serve no useful purpose.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply,
I am
Yours faithfully,
E. B. Dopwell

4/48/9

P.S. This letter has been published loosely; but was originally intended for publication in the Crises there are, I note, a few typical letters. will you reproduce this letter as requested.
E.B.D.

[DOPWELL]

September 29, 1924.

Mr. J. B. Dokwell,
St. Elizabeth's Park,
Maseras, Kenya Colony,
East Africa.

8/4/4

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting me see the article but I do not think that Mr. Garvey is of enough importance to republish the matter. Of course I agree with your main thesis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Book

"THE LION OF JUDAH"

DORSEY PUBLISHING CO.

Temporary Address
4727 Prairie Ave.

[redacted] Phone Drexel 5628.

[redacted]

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr, W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,

N. A. A. C. P.,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

August 23rd, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Under seperate cover I am sending you a copy of "THE LION OF JUDAH", a historical romance of that land of mystery, ETHIOPIA, during the Italian campaign.

The plot is woven around Menelik, the king that put Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, as it is commonly called, on the map, bringing to light a civilization that antecedes that of Egypt.

Due to the fact that Ethiopia, of late, has frequently been in the limelight, "THE LION OF JUDAH" should prove interesting, for it gives the true atmosphere that surrounds this picturesque country. It should hold a particular interest for the NEGRO PRESS as it was written by a black man, of a black race, paying special tribute to their integrity and valor.

A review of this book at your earliest convenience is solicited and will be appreciated. Thanking you in advance for this favor, I am

Yours very truly,

John T. Dorsey

John T. Dorsey.

Parsons, Kans,
Aug. 19, 1924

The Crisis Pub. Co.
69 Fifth Ave,
New York.

8/22/24

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed are pictures of two babies that I would like to have published in the next "baby" number of the Crisis. I am sending 3 pictures of baby Claude Lewis, and would prefer the naked one. If you can not

use either one of the naked ones, then use the other. Because one of the naked ones was bent his mother gave me another of him that was in a frame.

I can sell some extra copies of this number when it is out.

The parents of the babies asked me to be sure the pictures are returned.

Sincerely yours
Mrs. A. Dorsey-Clayton
1802 1/2 Main St

August 25,1924

Mrs. A. Dorsey-Clayton
1802½ Main Street
Parsons, Kansas

My dear Madam:

We are returning two of the baby pictures and hope to be able to use the others. We cannot guarantee the return of pictures which are used.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

S. B. Turner

William E. King

November 17,1924

Mr. Warren B. Douglas
c/o The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send us a copy of your photograph and some account of your career. We cannot use a cut or print but must have an original photograph and trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

PHONE OAKLAND 53 NOTARY PUBLIC RES. PHONE PIEDMONT 2684-J

JOHN D. DRAKE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 1 AND 2 AMERICAN THEATRE BUILDING
17TH AND CLAY STREETS

Oakland, California, March 15th 192[illegible]

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

Editor the Crisis,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am sending here-with an open letter of protest, which is self-explanitory,for publication in the Crisis,if you so desire.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

4/27/29

April 12, 1924

Mr. John D. Drake
Suite 1 & 2 American Theatre Building
17th and Clay Streets
Oakland, California

My dear Mr. Drake:

I thank you for letting me see your letter of protest. I am afraid it is a little too long for the CRISIS but we are glad to know of it.

I am thinking of giving my pageant 'Star of Ethiopa' in Los Angeles next September. It calls for five hundred persons to participate and considerable expense but on the other hand it has had where it has been given, a tremendous success. I wonder if Oakland and San Francisco or both would like to undertake it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[DURHAM LIBRARY]

DR. S. L. WARREN, PRESIDENT | PROF. J. A. DYER, TREASURER | PROF. C. WINSLOW, SECRETARY

DURHAM [redacted] LIBRARY

MRS. HATTIE B. WOOTEN, LIBRARIAN

501 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

April, 30th 1924.

Mr. A. G. Dill,

69 Fifth Avenue,

NewYork, City.

MAY 3 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. A. G. Dill,

Kind Sir:

Some time ago I sent you our Library report and asked that it be published in yours Magazine the Crisis.

Later you sent for the pictur of our building I didnot at that time have a good one of the building but I sent you two and so far that is all I have heard that you received the pictures.

This Library is a credit to the Negroes of our City and our race so I cant see why you should look over my report like that, this building is paid for by Negroes now the City and County sends us a check every month but not enough to meet all our expenses yet we are sure to go on to success.

Very truly,

Hattie B. Wooten.

1/34/6

[DURHAM LIBRARY]

May 3, 1924.

Mrs. Hattie B. Wooten
501 Fayetteville Street,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Madam:

4/34/5

We have the pictures and information of the Durham Library which you kindly sent us, and expect to use it in some future number of the Crisis. We have so much material that it often takes us quite some time to get around to things. We will send you a copy of the Crisis in which mention is made of the Durham Library.

Yours truly.

September 13,1924

4/48/41

Mrs. G. H. Edmunds
1410 East 18th St.
Des Moines, Iowa

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your information of September 8, but regret to say that it is too late for our use.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[ELKS]

THOMAS BROWN, E. R.
55 WEST 130TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY

HENSON J. STYLES, FIN. SEC'Y
160 WEST 129TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY

H. ADOLPH HOWELL, TREAS.
107 WEST 136TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY

Imperial Lodge, No. 127

Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order
of Elks of the World

ORGANIZED, AUGUST 6, 1907

160 WEST 129TH STREET
PHONE MORNINGSIDE 5435-J

MEETING NIGHTS
1ST & 3RD TUESDAY IN EACH MONTH

NEW YORK, Oct 31 1924 192

Hon, W.E.B.Dubois,
Editor of the Crisis.
69-5th Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter under date of the 7th Inst, to hand, in reply would say that the officers and members of Imperial Lodge of Elks, extend you an invitation to visit our Home at any hour of the day betwwen Ten and Four O'Clock, to take a photograph of the Building.

We are Fraternally yours,

Thomas Brown
Exalted Ruler,

Henson J Styles
Secretary,

A35/9

[ELKS]

November 8, 1924.

Mr. Henson J. Styles,
160 West 129th Street.
New York City.

4/35/2

My dear Mr. Styles:

I have your letter of October 31st. I am not a photographer and do not want to take a picture of your building on West 129th Street. What I want is for you to furnish the Crisis with a photograph of the building which we will be glad to reproduce for the information of our readers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PW

NOV 29 1924

Buffalo. N.Y.

Nov. 29th 1924.

The Crisis
69 Fifth ave
N.Y.C.

The Editor:

I am sending you one of my drawings & see if you care to use it for one of your cover designs.

The name of it is "Lipa"

Hoping that you will be able to see it and that I will do others for you.

With my kindest thoughts
I await your reply.

Faithfully
Billie Ellis.
#55 Hager St.
Buffalo.
N.Y.

11/33/7

W. M. FARROW
ILLUSTRATIONS
LETTERING
PRESS ROOM - THE ART INSTITUTE
OF CHICAGO
CENTRAL 7080

12/1/24

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Again the time has slipped up on me before I knew it and I must apologize for having promised a cover for Xmas and not having kept it. It kept running in my mind that I was to send the work in about Thanksgiving and it came as a shock to find that I was just a month behind-time when I read the Christmas Crisis. But I was pleased to see the work of your daughter and to know that I didn't push her out of an opportunity for showing her really splendid ability.

The thing I was going to send

will require more time for preparation as I am ~~expecting~~ to make something really worth while, if possible.

However, you may rely on my usual contribution around the Holidays & if things run up like they are going now I may be able to more than make up financially, for what I missed doing in the way of Art work.

Sincerely regretting my inability to do some of the things for the dirio so dear to my cherished dreams, but hoping the future will give me the privilege and opportunity, I remain,

With kindest wishes,

Sincerely yours,
H. M. Famon

5/8/33

4/31/30

September 16,1924

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Arlington, Vermont

My dear Mrs. Fisher:

By a gift, the CRISIS is enabled to offer a series of prizes for stories, essays, poems, plays and illustrations. I want to ask you if you could find just a little time to act as one of the judges of stories. We will weed them out and submit not more than six, probably only three or four, for your final judgment.

I hope you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 31,1924

Bishop J. S. Flipper
401 Houston Street
Atlanta, Ga.

4/46/35

My dear Bishop Flipper:

Some time ago Bishop Hurst told me of correspondence between the M.E.Church and the A.M.E.Church with regard to the colored members of the M.E.Church. He said at the time he would let me see the letter which was originally sent by the M.E.Church. Afterward he told me that this letter was in the hands of Bishop Johnson and that Bishop Johnson did not want it published just then. I have since mentioned the matter in the Crisis and have written Bishop Johnson. He tells me that the correspondence is in your hands. I wish very much that directly or indirectly you would let me have the facts in the case. If you desire, I will be very careful to keep the source of my information concealed but it seems to me that here is a chance to show the world exactly what white christianity is capable of. Of course what I would like to do is publish the whole correspondence.

Will you not write me and tell me what aid you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/46/36

[FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL]

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

INCORPORATED

For the Training of Young Colored Men and Women

REFERENCES

RT. REV D. H. J. MIKELL
627 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1218 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MR. A. J. EVANS,
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MR. DAVID WOODWARD,
ATLANTA, GA.
MR. FREDERICK CRANDALL,
FORT VALLEY, GA.

4/34/40

December 19, 1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I thank you for your letter of the 16th inst. asking for a photograph of our new building. We shall be glad to send you one as soon as we are able to get a good one. We have had some made and disposed of them.

Principal Hunt is away at this time.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Woodward

Office Secretary.

November 19,1924

The Publisher of
The Forum
247 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The Crisis would like to exchange with The Forum upon some equitable basis. Our subscription price is $1.50 per year. Will you kindly let me know what arrangements we could make?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/13/24

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Glenn Frank,
The Century Magazine,
353 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Frank:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn The Crisis magazine is offering a series of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negroes, to be published in The Crisis. I am writing to ask if you would have time to look over a few of the best essays, not more than six, with a view of giving your judgment as to their merits? Your name will help us to encourage Negro writers. I trust you will be able to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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MEM. EX-OFFICIO

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Director

ATLANTA SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK

Established 1920 Incorporated 1924

36 CHESTNUT STREET

ATLANTA, GA.,

December 20, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Some time ago, I submitted two contributions to the Crisis, entitled, "All God's Chillun Got Eyes", and "Southern Scenes". Will you kindly let me know if you found them suitable for publication? In fact, the one on "Southern Scenes" should be brought up to date before it is published.

Very truly yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier
Director

EFF/K

-1/33/39

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E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Director

ATLANTA SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK

Established 1920 Incorporated 1924

36 CHESTNUT STREET

ATLANTA, GA.,

December 31, 1924

Mr. A. G. Dill
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dill:

4/46/41

Perhaps you did not know that I "dabbled" in art at times--if you choose to call it art. I am enclosing herewith a possible cover design for the Crisis which I have sketched. It is based upon a specimen of African art. If you desire it, I shall be very glad to do it over neatly in water proof ink, according to the month you wish it.

By the way, were you successful in securing Mr. Pinckney as an agent for Atlanta? If you care to, you may send me a subscription book and I shall be glad to pick up subscriptions here and there as I find people without the Crisis. I really cannot become a regular agent.

I trust you have passed the holidays pleasantly.

With very good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

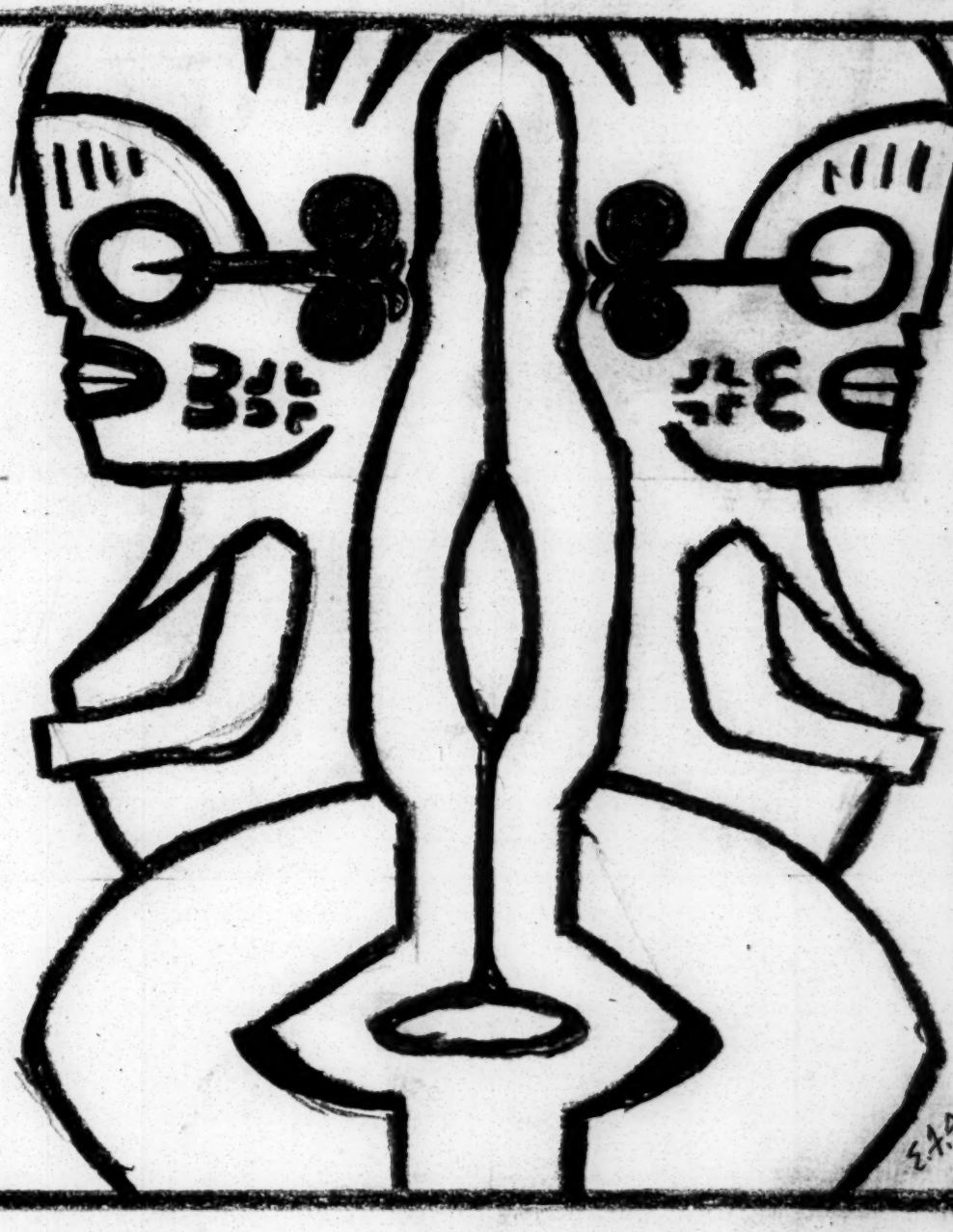
E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier
Director

EFF/K
Enc.

receipt book - B

THE CRISIS



APRIL 1924

15 CENTS

4/4/42

December 22, 1924.

Dear Mc Intosh: (Pseudonym)

You have written an excellent realistic, natural, true-to-life story, and I congratulate you on the achievement.

Your casual, well-balanced style reminds me of Sinclair Lewis at times and of Charles G. Norris, at others. You have related the tale of the steady, gradual rise of a young Negro couple entertainingly, graphically and without over-accentuation of high points. The sentimental is subordinated to the sane, emotion to clear thinking. Hemmed in and handicapped by the discriminations and injustices that surround the ~~Negro~~ Afro-American almost invariably in this country, the two leading figures have not needlessly made martyrs of themselves nor have they surrendered in despair. They have persistently made the best of their limited opportunities and persevered in pioneer work of the kind that will eventually end such discriminations and injustices by ending the social order breeding them.

I predict a career of genuine success for this story. It will be a solid, enduring addition to the mass of literature dealing with the race question, besides having the merit of being a ~~very~~ thoroly interesting novel.

Fraternally yours,

Linn A. E. Gale.

4/37/9

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE PRESS. ******* ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATIONS. ********** COVER PICTURES.

FRONTIS PIECES. COMPOSITION-PHOTOGRAPHS. DOUBLE-PAGE SPREADS.

K. D. GANAWAY,
4114 Calumet Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

December, 6th. 1924.

THE CRISIS,
69 FIFTH AVE,
NEW YORK CITY,

Dear Editor -:

I am submitting for your editorial consideration Five (5) photos fully illustrating the inauguration the first elected colored jurist in the U.S. JUDGE ALBERT B. GEORGE. Accompanied by three(3) clippings from the leading Chicago daily papers. The regular press rate for photos of this kind by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, P & A Service, and THE INTER-NATIONAL ARE is $ 3.00 each that price will be satisfactory to me if you find print available for your purpose. If not available, are in part please find enclosed return-postage for immediate re-return by FIRST CLASS MAIL, kindly insert card board in envelope to protect prints as they suffer considerable on these long trips.

Yours very truly,

K.D.Ganaway (race photographer

4/48/56

December 8,1924

Mr. K. B. Gannaway
4114 Calumet Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to use some of the photographs which you have sent me. You are mistaken, however, about the regular press work rates. We pay Underwood & Underwood, The International, etc. $2.00 apiece for photographs. If you are willing to accept this same, we shall be glad. If not I will return the photographs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

K. D. Ganaway,
4114 Calumet Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Wed. Dec. 10th. 1924.

THE CRISIS.
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Editor:-

Thanks for the correction on the price

I mis-quoted regarding charges for regular photos supplied to your magazine by the various photo-agencies. The quality of my work and the price charged for the same will be in accord with that of other photographic agents in service of the press. The price you are paying others for simular meterial will be satisfactory, for those photos reciently sent, and others which I may send in the future.

Yours very truly,

K. D. Ganaway

4/28/55

December 18,1924

Mr. K. D. Canaway
4114 Calumet Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I am returning two of the photographs which you sent us and retaining three for use. The business manager will pay for these on publication.

Your photographs are very fine indeed and we should like to see others. Please remember, however, that this is a monthly magazine and we cannot use photographs which have already been offered to weekly papers and used. When you have anything that you are not offering to the weekly press and especially pictures of life, of people moving and working and not posing, of groups going to church or moving along the street or watching spectacles, anything of that sort, we would be very much interested in seeing them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

December 10, 1924.

4/46/73

Mr. E. Garland,
1863 N. Taylor Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Garland:

Dr. DuBois has forwarded your letter of December eighth, regarding Harold Jones, to George G. DeVaughn, 316 Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and asked him to write you.

Very sincerely yours,

Pocahontas Foster

Addor, N.Y.
April 12/24

APR 16 1924

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate very much if you would return the one dollar eighty cents ($1.80) I sent you with an article and a photo of Mrs. J. R. Pogg in January.

It was sent by post office order in a registered letter, it was rec'd. on Jan. 11 I cant tell by the writing who signed for it. but the registered article was #112.

As you know, you did not publish anything for us, and sent one copy of your paper. Why the silence?

Respt.,

A. S. Gaston

4/14/65

EDITORIAL ROOMS
OF
THE CRISIS

69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

W. E. B. DU BOIS, EDITOR
JESSIE FAUSET,
LITERARY EDITOR

29 May, 1924

Mr. A. S. Gaston

Addor, N. C.

My dear Mr. Gaston:

We have on hand the article which you sent us in January and are returning it under separate cover. The money order I am returning in this letter. We regret very much that you have had to write about this matter. You see a great deal of material comes to our hand each month, much, much more than we can use in any one month. So we have to holdit until we can use it.

Naturally enough I thought that you were paying in advance for the article when it should appear, but of course I could not have the money put on our books until the actual business had been transacted. Hence the money-order is being returned in its original form.

It had been our intention to get out an article in the near future which should deal with the progress brought about by colored women. In that case we should have used some of the facts of your article. ~~As it is I'll keep the article and if such an article does appear, we'll~~ would be glad to fill your order then for additional copies. Sincerely,

and when it appeared have

347, Broad Street,

Monrovia, Liberia.
June 11th., 1924.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

When in Liberia at the Mansion one day, I had a talk with you concerning the "CRISIS" and I intimated that you would do well to have an Agent in Liberia, and said that I would accept the agency. You did not say then that you would appoint me, but would consider the matter.

The "CRISIS" is read with interest in Monrovia, and I am sure on the Coast from whence I have almost recently come, and you will do well to send me copies for the purpose of further introducing them, stating your terms. Especially do I want copies of the May number,

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Gibson

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York.

[THE CLEANER]

November 19,1924

Mr. H. G. deLisser, Editor
The Cleaner
Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

My dear Mr. deLisser:

The Crisis would like to publish pictures and information concerning the Honorable Hector Josephs, K.C. and Mr. E. H. Clark, the tennis player. I have written them personally for photographs but am afraid that I may not reach them as I have no exact address. I am told that The Cleaner may have photographs. If so would you loan them to us? We could not use cuts but would have to make our own cuts from original photographs. I trust you can serve us in some way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/66

The Boston Post

ESTABLISHED 1831

RICHARD GROZIER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

BOSTON, MASS.
OCTOBER
30th 1924

Editor, THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth avenue,
New York City,
NEW YORK.

My dear sir:

The appended article is written by a colored man who is now and has been for some time past connected with the Boston Daily Post in an editorial capacity. He has had also affiliation with the Boston Chronicle, a weekly newspaper published for and by colored persons. For more than two years he contributed the Chronicle's leading first page editorial every week. These were widely quoted, among publications taking note of them being the Literary Digest.

The appended manuscript is submitted with the hope that in it there may be found something at least approximating what the general public would like to know. The author, having made a study of the subject, can readily testify as to the authenticity of all information contained in the manuscript. Besides, being a colored man himself, he has, more or less, the colored man's point of view.

Yours very truly,

Eugene F. Gordon

Eugene F. Gordon
Feature Department, Boston Post.

home:

66 Inman street,
Cambridge, Mass.

November 13, 1924.

Mr. Eugene F. Gordon,
66 Inman Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have read this article of yours with interest. I should like to publish something of the sort in The Crisis, but this seems to me to be confined too much to three papers out of the two hundred or more. It should have a larger basis of induction and conclusion to be exactly what we want. I thank you very much for letting us see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

154 Quincy St.
Springfield Massachusetts
Sept-6-1924.

Miss Jessie Fauset
New York City.

My dear Miss Fauset:

Upon my return to this city to resume my musical duties at St Johns this week I found your communication, concerning my contributing an article to The Crisis "pertaining the value of community music."

4/37/22

May I say in reply that I should be pleased to offer an article on said subject, (or some phase of it at least). What issues would you like me to contribute for? Upon further information I shall prepare an article, and if it is satisfactory, I should be happy to have it used. To date I have never written for a periodical. So I appreciate the opportunity you grant me.

I am Sincerely
Irvy. T. Jones.

~~Jan~~ I

Feb I

September 16,1924

Mr. Troy P. Gorum
154 Quincy Street
Springfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Gorum:

It was very kind of you to reply so generously to my letter. I shall leave the choice of subject to you, only informing you that I should like it to be of about fifteen hundred words in length and it would suit my purposes very well to be able to count on it for February 1, 1925, or a date previous to that. Since you say you are not used to magazine writing, this will give you plenty of time to shape your thoughts and to vamp and re-vamp your style.

With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

JF/KF

4/37/21

62 Bible House,
New York, N.Y.
December 16, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
City.

My dear Sir-

Some time ago I received a letter from Miss Fauset requesting me to prepare an article about the African Students' Union of which I am president.

My delay in complying with her request has been occasioned by my preoccupation in making ready to return to the land of my birth, Capetown, South Africa. In this connection I was interested to see a group of Girl Scouts in the current issue of the Crisis, it happens that my mother is the Captain, and the work is a phase of my father's pastorate over the A.M.E. church in Capetown.

Hoping to write the article within the next few days, I am,

Very truly yours
Francis A. Sampson.

11/40/52

December 31,1924

Mr. Francis H. Gow
62 Bible House
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Miss Fauset is in Europe but we shall be very glad to receive the article which she asked you for at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 24, 1924.

Lieutenant Colonel John Green,
Camp Stephen D. Little,
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Green:

4/37/20

Will you not have a photograph taken. We want very much to reproduce it in The Crisis. This is, as I am sure you realize, not simply a personal request but it is something that the Negro race really ought to have.

I thank you for the information which you sent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 31,1924

Mr. V. C. Green
Oskaloosa College
Oskaloosa, Iowa

My dear Sir:

I understand that you are a football player and won the oratorical contest at Penn College. I should be very glad if you could send us your photograph for use in the Crisis and some account of your life.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

4/3/24

WM. R. GREGG
ARCHITECT

Rec'd Dec. 11, 1923

~~23 JORDAN ST.~~ Oakville
~~TORONTO.~~ Oct 8th 1924

Wm W. E. Burghardt-Dubois
70 5th Ave
New York

Dear Sir I sent you, three months ago, an article on "The African in North America" with a Photograph of Rev Wm King, a map of Elgin Settlement and a circular re College in Louisiana in 1842, entrusting them to your care and such disposal as you should see fit.

4/27/23

Will you kindly let me know if this was received and if use has been made of it?

The photo map and circular were to be returned to me in any case also of course the article if not used in any way

It has been published in part in Canada but not the full article sent

I am willing to have it edited to be acceptable to United States readers and to have it curtailed - but I think there are facts given which should be a benefit to your race if known generally

Yours truly
Wm R. Gregg

MISS CORALIE HOWARD HAMAN
1511 PARK AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

October 24/24

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I received a notice recently which I have unfortunately lost, concerning renewal of subscription which I am now doing; also membership.

OCT 26 1924

I sent a play "Lynchers" last year some time to the head of the Negro Women's clubs - some such name, unfortunately I have misplaced the number of the "Crisis" in which it

occured. You asked for books, articles etc. to be sent abroad to show European students the life & difficulties of the colored people here. I heard nothing from my play so did I get it back. I wrote again to the president - I have forgotten her name, but received no answer. Needless to say, my play was written from a point of view sympathetic to the colored people.

I do not know if you want anything written by a white person, but I have some short stories concerning colored people - & some songs from al. asmai which he attributes to antar. etc.

I asked that a notice of the various poem contests in the Poetry Review of London, be sent to Miss Fauset. Did she receive

MISS CORALIE HOWARD HAMAN
1511 PARK AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct. 24, '24

them?

Would you be interested in having me send you a copy of Bishop William Montgomery Brown's book "Communism and Christianism"? He sent me a number for distribution.

(May I say how much I enjoyed Miss Jaucett's book "There is Confusion". It is most interesting. Unfortunately I am not able to discuss its merits further, as I fear that novel-writing is something that is beyond me.

Yours sincerely
Coralie H. Haman

Cover

4/3/96

I am glad to contribute this small amount to the work against segregation. Segregation is an evil thing and as your pamphlet says, if it gets a hold it might be applied to anybody for anything - or nothing - I wish my donation were larger.

C. [illegible]

November 7,1924

Mrs. Coralie H. Haman
1511 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your letter of October 4. We are always glad to examine manuscripts and we do not discriminate as to the color of the author.

I should be very glad to have a copy of Bishop Brown's "Communism and Christianity".

Miss Fauset is in France but she will appreciate your kind words concerning her book.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[illegible]

British and Foreign Bible Society,

(Egyptian Agency.)

Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,

August 7/1924. 19

A.G.Dill Esqr.,
Business Manager,
N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

Mr. Dill

AUG 30 1924

4 SUBSCRIPTION

Dear Mr. Dill,

Through changes that are gradually taking place in this part of the world, I have been late with subscriptions.

Movements has been the chief hindrance, further details later.

In addition to my subscription, I have enclosed subcription for three new subscribers, which please send immediately to the U/M address; without fail. It will be also good if you can possible find time to correspond with them, in pointing out the necessity for their reading proper literature, a five minutes spent by you, in this respect will do a world of good.

(1) The names are "ATTO" AFARRA WORKU. (One Copy)
C/o Swedish Mission, ADIS-ABBABA.

(2) ATTO BAKALA SAHLI. (One Copy)
C/o Swedish Mission, ADDIS-ABBABA.

(3) ATTO EPHRAIM TWALDA MADHIN.
C/o Swedish Mission, ADDIS-ABBABA.
(One Copy)

Money Order has been sent through Post Office.

Will you kindly inform me when the copies are dispatched, so that I can keep track of the renewal.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Hamilton

SEP 2 1924

29 September, 1924

Mr. P. A. Hamilton,
British and Foreign Bible Society,
Egyptian Agency,
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,
Africa.

My dear Mr. Hamilton:-

We have entered the three new subscriptions to THE CRISIS which you recently sent us and copies of the September and October issues have been mailed to each of the subscribers. As usual, five copies of our magazine are mailed to you each month and I hope they are received in good condition.

I want to tell you how much we appreciate your continued interest and help in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/BFM

4/34/93

November 18,1924

Mr. P. A. Hamilton
British & Foreign Bible Society
Khartoum, Sudan
Africa

My dear Sir:

4/3407

Your letter to Miss Fauset come to me because she is absent in France for six months. However, I am forwarding it to her.

We are very glad to know about you and we appreciate your cooperation. Mr. Dill tells me that we are sending five copies each month to you for the various persons who have subscribed through you. We are also mailing copies to Worku in Abyssinia, Sahli in Abyssinia, and Madhin in Abyssinia. I trust all these will come to hand.

I want very much to get in touch with Abyssinia and to have Abyssinians get in communication with American Negroes. I want American Negroes to help in the development of Abyssinia. I want Abyssinia to know about the Pan-African Congress. How can all this best be accomplished? With what

influential persons can I get into correspondence? Kindly write me at your convenience.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/34/98

December 15, 1924.

Mr. P. A. Hamilton,
British & Foreign Bible Society,
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Africa.

My dear Mr. Hamilton:

I do not suppose that it is possible for you to send us any inside information as to conditions in the Sudan, but if you can please do so. We will protect your name.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/21/34

October 7, 1924.

My dear Mr. Hampden:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn we are offering a number of prizes for stories and plays in The Crisis. I am writing to ask if you will be willing to glance through a few of the best plays submitted, perhaps three or four, and give us your judgment? It would help us a great deal if our readers knew you were among the judges. I trust you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mr. Walter Hampden,
208 West 41st St.,
New York City.

THE HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

J. E. GREGG, PRINCIPAL F. K. ROGERS, TREASURER W. H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

September 2, 1924

Dear Sir:

In response to your inquiry I beg to inform you that the college colors of Hampton Institute are dark blue and white.

Yours very truly,

Emily K. Herron

Secretary to the Principal

4/14/24

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: Murray Hill 5142
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

November 1, 1924.

4/42/29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have your letter of October 31st inquiring about a photograph of Sinclair Lewis. We hope the enclosed print will suit your purposes. Would you be so good as to return it to us when you are through with it?

Very truly yours,

Harcourt, Brace and Company.

LP.

4/4/28

November 19,1924

Harcourt, Brace & Co.,Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We thank you for allowing us to use Mr. Sinclair Lewis' photograph which we are returning herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 29,1924

Mr. E. H. Harper
Keys Keystone, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Harper:

Will you kindly send us for use in the Crisis Magazine a recent photograph and some account of your life. We should like it at your earliest convenience. We cannot use a cut but must have a photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ABRAM L. HARRIS, JR.

Oct. 28, 1924.

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I can quite well understand that you are a busy person, particularly since Miss Jauset is out of the office. But with your indulgence in my further encroachment upon your time I wish to call your attention to a young man who has tried to get in touch with you. This person is a Mr. Geo. Gordy a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, a teacher in the Baltimore High School and the editor of the Modern Quarterly. Mr. Gordy writes under the pseudonym of V. F. Calverton. Mr. Calverton is interested in certain phases of Negro life and especially art. In my last letter from him he said that he had written you concerning this interest but had failed to hear from you. He asked me if I could attribute your silence to a cause — which I cannot — and requested that I write you in order to let you know that his motive is clean. I can assure you of this and feel that any assistance you may give Mr. Calverton will be appropriated to best use.

Before closing I might say that I am still working that article about which I consulted you when in New York. I have been unable, however, to get hold of the numbers of the

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ABRAM L. HARRIS, JR.

Crisis containing articles on the First and Second Pan African Congresses. I am enclosing 30¢ (in stamps) for these copies.

The article I submitted to you about eight months ago to my mind is not good enough for publication in the Crisis or it would have appeared long ago. If I'm not mistaken in this, I wish you'd return it so that I may make the necessary improvements. May be I could do a better job of it, more I to convert it into an essay.

Sincerely yours,
Abram L Harris Jr.

4/28/17

November 3, 1924.

Mr. Abram L. Harris, Jr.,
West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, West Virginia.

My dear Mr. Harris:

I have never heard of Mr. George Goety and I am sure he would have no difficulty at all in seeing me if he wished to. Of course he must give me some voice as to time when I can interview him. I cannot always see a person at any time they pop in, but I am always glad to make appointments at any reasonable time.

Your article on Communism in the South is very interesting indeed and I am going to use it some time. I may want to cut it but if I do I will submit it to you. I am sending copies of The Crisis with the reports of the Pan-African Congresses.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ABRAM L. HARRIS, JR.

Nov. 7, 1924.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In my letter to you concerning Mr. Gorky I should have made it clear that Mr. Gorky corresponded with you under the pseudonym V. F. Calverton, - Editor of the Modern Quarterly. Mr. Calverton did not seek a personal interview with you for at no time within the past few months has he been in New York. He informed me that he had written you from Baltimore asking you to give him certain information relative to Negro art and literature. Just what he wanted that he could not dig up for himself I don't know. However, he wrote me and asked if I'd be good enough to ascertain if you had received his communication and a magazine, "The Modern Quarterly." I have done this and my interest in the matter ends. Prior to the receipt of yours a letter from Mr. Calverton informs me that Mr. Dell had written him relative to exchange between the Modern Quarterly and the Crisis.

I am sure that you're aware of my appreciation for the full schedule you carry. My awareness of the fact that such a busy person as yourself has more

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ABRAM L. HARRIS, JR.

4/34/21

important things to do than be interviewed or written to, despite a willingness to do so, has caused me to hesitate in requesting interviews even when I have that my business important.

Your further withholding "Black Communists in Dixie" from the Crisis pages gives me no undue anxiety. I simply have wondered if its cumbersome style or length had caused you to keep it in your files. So I requested its return for the purpose of ironing out some of its crudities in exposition. Since you say you will want to use it I withdraw my request.

Very sincerely yours,
Abram L. Harris Jr.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor - The Crisis
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

[HARVARD]

June 11, 1924.

Mr. Charles White,

4 Perkins Hall,

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Rush us complete list of colored recipients of degrees this year all departments of Harvard.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

4/434/4

December 16, 1924

Decumpel 11'1924
New York, N. Y.
69 Lyle Avenue

Miss May Hawes
203 W. 120th St.
New York, N. Y.

4/4E/93

My dear Miss Hawes:

I am mailing herewith a copy of my "Gift of Black Folk". You might write to Edward F. McSweeney, Salem End Road, Framingham, Massachusetts, and tell him the circumstances at Columbia and ask him if the Knights of Columbus would be willing to give you a few copies for use in the group.

Also, I wish you would write me the circumstances. I should like to publish the matter in The Crisis without using names, that is, without your name or the name of the university. I hope you can let me have it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 7, 1924.

4/4/95

Mrs. Daisy Hawthorne,
163 Deweese Street,
Lexington, Kentucky.

My dear Madam:

While I was absent in Africa last year you sent a note concerning George Robert Coombs, City Councillor. I regret that this was not published but I should like to say something about Mr. Coombs. Could you send me a photograph? I have the note which you sent before.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

November 18, 1924

Mr. J. C. Hazel
92 Pearl Street
Waterbury, Conn.

4/34/23

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting me see this poem but I am afraid it is not just what we want. It has swing and rhythm, but the subject is too trite and hackneyed. People have been writing about perseverance for about two thousand years and if one is going to write about it today, he must find some new approach.

I appreciate your remembering us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

W. E. B. DUBOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

July 21, 1924.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw,
2215 13th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hershaw:

Will you not write on the remainder of this sheet, using both sides if necessary, your advice to the colored voter in the approaching campaign. The Crisis wishes to publish a series of short statements of this sort and it would appreciate it very much if you could contribute. A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/12/92

Really I am unable to see that there is any pertinent advice to be given the colored voter as such. He should be immediately and insistently concerned with questions which may be grouped under the topics of [illegible] discrimination and segregation, matters not at issue in present day party struggles. The voter is called upon to express his convictions on matters purely economic, agricultural, transportation, taxation, administration and foreign relations. Most Colored men will

insist, even those who have attained to positions of leadership in the race, that they have no present pressing interest in such questions. Nothing, of course, could be more mistaken. ~~It~~ It is conceivable that these are phases of these questions which, if rightly apprehended, will be found to be related to the questions which immediately and insistently confront colored people. It would seem, therefore, that the colored voter will study the purely economic questions with a view to find out how, if at all, they are related to the questions affecting his status as a man and citizen, and then vote according to his understanding and convictions.

L. M. Hershaw

July 24, 1924.

Miss Viola Hill,
c/o Carl Diton,
432 North 53rd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss Hill:

4/43/23

I should very much like to have for publication in The Crisis a photograph and some account of your life and work. Please do not send a cut or print, we must have an original photograph.

I again wish to tell you how much I enjoyed your singing at our National meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A.M., PH. D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A.M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
F. D. WILKINSON

July 30, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of July 25th I wish to say that the official college colors of Howard University are blue and white.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Wilkinson
Registrar

4/41/9

[HOWARD UNIVERSITY]

November 8, 1924.

Mr. Dudley W. Woodard,
Editor "The Howard Review".
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Woodard:

May I congratulate you upon the Howard Review. I have just seen the issue of June, 1924. I should like for purposes of filing to see the first number published. Also can you furnish us with a photograph of yourself and if possible a group photograph of all the editors? I should like to use it in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

1808 Mc Culloh Street,
Baltimore, Maryland,
December 31, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have made further inquiries to obtain a definite understanding with regard to what Bishop Johnson told me last June, touching the M. E. Church and I found that the Bishop seemed to be, at that time, playing upon his imagination. There is absolutely nothing to it.

There are rumors afloat, however, among the white ministers of the Church to the effect that they are going to unite their colored members with the members of the C. M. E. Church--that the logical sequence of the unification between their Church and the Church, South, should be the unification of the colored membership of the two Churches. I think if you have someone to inquire for you at the Bible House, where Dr. Haven, secretary, may be found, I feel confident you will have that rumor substantiated.

With sincere wishes for The New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JH LJ

4/4/1936

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ED. JACKSON, SECRETARY
P. H. WOLFARD, ASST SECRETARY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

July 21, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your inquiry of July 16th, I beg to advise that I fail to find in this office any record of the incorporation of an institution known as Princeton University, and I am therefore unable to give you any information concerning the university.

Yours truly,

E. D. Jackson

Secretary of State.

4/39/14

[INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT HOME, INC.]

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Aug. 7th. 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.,

5/3/34

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I was very very sorry to have missed you when you were in Memphis a short time ago. I had just returned from the West where I had been for several months in interest of this peice of work we are doing here.

I would like to know if it is your plan to come South any time soon, if so I surely hope that you will be able to spend some time in our school. It has so happened that each time you were here I have been out.

When I was in New York last you said that you would give us some publicity through your magazine. There could be no better time at which you could be more help to us than now.

I am enclosing some clippings from the West as well as from Memphis which will interest you, also a letter which we are mailing out in our city.

You will be glad to know that we have succeeded in a wonderful way, and are planning to enlarge our Work, so that it will compare favorably with the best of our Institutions.

8/15/24
SUBSCRIPTION

Please find my check for a year's subscription to the Crisis. I know you are busy, but take time and let me hear from you, and as soon as convenient speak of our work in your columns.

If it would not be too expensive I think it would be well for us to carry a regular announcement in your add column. Please advise me about this. I think the time is highly ripe for us to do some intensive publicity work.

Again I want to ask you if you are coming South, anywhere near here, Let me know.

With best wishes for you and yours.

Rate $5.00 per inch

I am very truly yours,

Bessie W. Simon.

[INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT HOME, INC.]

5/3/33

August 19,1924

Miss Bessie W. Simon
Industrial Settlement Home Inc.
366 South Driver Street
Memphis, Tennessee

My dear Miss Simon:

Thank you for the clippings. I may be able to note some things.

I should be glad to let you know when I am in or near Memphis.

Thank you for the subscription. The advertising rates in the CRISIS are five dollars per inch, single column, per month. There is a small discount for school advertisements.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

[INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL CORP.]

FORM 10

CABLE ADDRESS "INSERCO" NEW YORK

International Newsreel Corporation

Photograph Department

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DOMESTIC BUREAUS

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NEW YORK 226-238 WILLIAM STREET

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VIENNA-AUSTRIA

May 20, 1924

W V. 6 2 - 29.

MAY 21 1924

4/42/30

Crisis Magazine
76-5th Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Our records show that you have not returned the following photograph submitted you on approval Mar. 27th.

John Baptist Ford, Pullman Porter Philosopher.

If you have used this picture, kindly advise, so that we can invoice you for it. If it is not usable, please return.

Very truly yours

P. C. Stone

SPECIAL SERVICE DEPT.

PCS:AF

Hotel de la Paix
Montreux, Switzerland.

APR 12 1924 1-4-24

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Dear Sir:-

I beg to send a clipping of the London Mirror of Dr Livingstone's old African servant. Livingstone's self-sacrificing life of toil in behalf of his brother man in Africa commends itself to all educated men of African descent. We should hold his name in high respect & deep reverence. No doubt jesuit, also Moravian missionary history has many records of missionary ardor and godly, disinterested zeal of manifest efforts in behalf of men. But the picture of this poor little old African man on whom the great heart-loved of our foremost missionary in African opens up a long, awesome vista down through benighted Africa in behalf of the lost, benighted African. We bow low & raise our hats reverently at the mention of the name of David Livingstone. I hope your magazine will feel it a worthy subject for publication.

Archibald Johnson

4/45/25

JAMES JOHNSON
BOX NO. 303
BALDWIN, LA.

July 9.

Baldwin, La.
June 16, 1924

4/1/24

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

JUN 19 1924

Dear Sirs:-

Kindly advise me as to what a year's subscription of the, "Crisis" will cost.

Do you buy manuscripts? If so, under what agreements? And what do you usually pay for them?

Thanking you for whatever information you may give, I am.

Very truly,

(over)

(Mrs.) Ethel Johnson,
Box Number 303
Baldwin, La.

4/45/17

July 28, 1924

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Georgia Johnson:

Have you not something nice in the line of poetry that the CRISIS could publish? I should be glad to see it.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/45/19

September 20, 1924.

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson,
4151 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you for your poems. We are going to use them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 18,1924

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

I thank you for letting me see this but it wontt do. It is a society note, very, very vague and indefinite. What it needs is facts stuck in to make a body to it: The number of people by some kind of actual count; the number of automobiles or the extent of the parking space; the number of balls and the number attending; an array of facts artfully insinuated within this nebulae. Can't you do that? Please try again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/45/45

[1924?]

11 Friday

Dear Dr.

I shall be glad to write the article about the game. Will send it in a few days.

Hope you are feeling well.

Sincerely,
George Johnson.

4/45/44

December 18,1924

Bishop Albert Johnson
1412 N. 18th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/5/4

My dear Bishop Johnson:

Some time ago Bishop Hurst told me that an overture had been made concerning colored Methodists and that he would let me have a copy of the letter. Afterward he told me that you had the letter but that you did not want to say anything at present. I have had a good many attacks and some criticism concerning the enclosed editorial and I would like to reply to them. Is it possible for you to help me?

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[c. DEC. 1924] 4/46/37

BISHOP J. ALBERT JOHNSON
1412 N. EIGHTEENTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. DEC. 10 1924.

Dear Dr. DuBois.

The correspondence to which Bishop Hurst refers, is doubtless in the hands of the Secy. of the Bishops' Council - Bishop J. S. Flipper. 401 Houston Street. Atlanta. Ga.

Very respectfully yours.
J. Albert Johnson.

Chicago Ills sept 14-24

W Ross Lloyd.

in the outer packet.

the spirit of the Crises is hurtful
the spirit of challenge & defiance. "am right!"
Defiance hurts the cause. will continue to
Hinder. that every one he gives the Crises to
is Dissatisfied with its way & spirit
But its just the other way with me every
one I give mine Crises to says it speaks
our sentiment as if we had we had
told the editor to has face
We in the west believe in the spirit of
Challenge. we say fight as I am a member of
W of P.V.I.S.A.A.P.P. for every member like
W Ross Lloyd you have we out here to read
His Crises I am sending me to California
to night & have been for sometime

4/27/37

Yours J Johnson
615 East 41 st

September 20, 1924.

4/45/26

Mr. William T. Johnson,
615 East 41st Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate very much your kind words concerning the Crisis in your letter of September fourteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 23, 1924.

4/37/36

Mr. William F. Johnson,
615 East 41st Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind words concerning The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/18/27

October 7, 1924.

Miss Rosalie Jonas,
130 East 19th St.,
New York City.

My dear Miss Jonas:

We are offering some prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations to be published in The Crisis. I am writing to ask if you would be good enough to act as one of the judges in this contest? I will see that the work is not burdensome. I trust you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Rutledge Hotel
163 Lexington Ave.
N. Y. C.

MISS ANNA H. JONES
ROUTE 1, BOX 610
MONROVIA, CAL.

Sept. 14. 1924

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

In the Sept. number of the "Crisis" - I want to call your attention to a slight mistake in giving the biography of John B. Vashon late of St Louis -

4/45/53

It was not he who was the 1st colored college graduate of Oberlin - but his father Geo. B. Vashon who graduated from Oberlin in 1844, & died in 1878.

I knew Mrs. Geo. B. Vashon his widow in St. Louis very well - and we talked of her husband's graduation &c. and I have one of those catalogs of Oberlin that give the name & address &c of every one who studies at Oberlin from 1833 to 1908.

MISS ANNA H. JONES
ROUTE 1, BOX 610
MONROVIA, CAL.

I am not sure of Her Son's graduation but it was not from Chula.
It would make him a very old
man to have graduated from D.
among the 1st graduates in the 40's.

4/15/54

We are all as usual and look-
expecting to see you on the Coast-
again soon. Regards to Mrs. D.B.

Very sincerely yours-

Anna H. Jones-

OCT 8 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

October 6, 1924.

540 South Main Street
Chambersburg, Pa.

The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find two Christmas po
poems, and I sincerely hope that one of them may be suitable for the December issue of the "Crisis".

Sincerely yours,

Miss Carrie C. Jones.

4/45/59

November 7, 1924.

Miss Carrie E. Jones,
540 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

4/45/30

My dear Madam:

I have the poems which you sent us. There is some poetic feeling in them but the rhythm is not good. Take, for instance, the eighth line in your "Babe of Bethlem" and the twelfth line. The meter here is all wrong and the line does not fit with the others. One can, of course, with great and original thought write an entirely free verse without rhythm but if you are going to use rhythm and talk of well known subjects the rhythm must be perfect.

I thank you for letting me see these and remember that one only accomplishes poetry by keepingnat it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

78 Putnam Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Sept. 30, 1924.

Dear Sir,

Is it possible for a competitor to try for more than one prize of "The Amy Spingarn Prizes in Literature and Art?" Probably you can tell me more about it.

Yours truly,
Emma Jones.

41/45/32

October 5,1924

4/45/31

Miss Emma Jones
78 Putnam Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

It is possible for any one person to compete for each of the Amy Spingarn prizes in literature and art.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Gilbert H. Jones]

October 7, 1924.

4/45-30

President Jones,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send us a recent photograph and an account of your life to be used in The Crisis magazine? I should also like a good photograph, not a cut, of the new main building.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Harold Jones

December 4 - 3 letters
New York City,
Connecticut.

Prof. I. Collins, Box 252, Lakewood, N.J.
Mrs. Margaret McRae, R.1, Maxton, N. C.

Mrs. Alonzo Wayne, Hickory St.Suffield Conn.
Mr. E. Garland, 1653 N.Taylor St., Philadelphia
Mayme Jones Hubert, 830 S.Main St. Darlington,S.C.
Dr.W.LeeHarris, 532 PrincessAnne St. Fredericksburg Va.

Mrs. C. L. Seames,
1923 Fifth Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.
Margaret McRae, Route 1, Maxton, N.C.
Mr. Ernest C. Lunn, Route 4, Box 120, Nampa Idaho.

4/4/71

NOV 12 1924

Cristobal C. Z.
Box 782
October 27, 1924

Manager, "The Crisis,"
New York,

S I R:

In the May number of your magazine, "The Crisis", you published a short article and photograph which I forwarded to you in March concerning one Alexander Brown of Panama, who was decorated in January last by King George of England. I do not know at what rates you pay for such work, but if there is any renumeration due for the article, be kind enough to ~~forward it~~ remit to my address.

As a Press member I am in position to supply you with news of worthy happenings among colored people in these parts at your regular rates if this is acceptable to you. Please find enclosed stamped envelope for reply.

Respectfully,

Hugh Jones

4/45/33

November 18,1924

4/45/35

Mr. Hugh Jones
P. O. Box 782
Cristobal, C.Z.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis does not employ correspondents nor pay for news notes submitted. On the other hand, we are always glad to have interesting information which we publish without charge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4554 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
October 23, 1924

Editor, The Crisis;
69 Fifth ave.,
New York City,

Dear Sir;

I am interested in the proposed Essay Contest that is to be held under your auspices and wish further information as to the details. Please send me literature concerning the conditions and regulation of the contest.

Very truly yours,
Arthur L. Jones.

4/15/41

DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
OFFICE OF
SUNDAY SCHOOL EDITOR
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

EDITORIAL STAFF
E. B. CHAPPELL, EDITOR
L. F. BEATY
E. HIGHTOWER
E. B. CHAPPELL, JR.
J. W. BOSWELL
BERTHA CHILDS
MARY ALICE JONES
KATE THOMAS NOLEN
ASSISTANTS

December 11, 1924.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
69 - Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Fauset:

I feel very apologetic. I should certainly have sent you the article which we were talking about or else have written you definitely that I could not send it long ago. Of course excuses for not having done what one should do are always rather lame-sounding; and I know from bitter experience that an editor does not like to have people dilly-dally about articles. The actual fact, however, is that I have simply been under such pressure this fall that I have not been able to attend to a great many matters which I had expected to give some time to. We are completely re-writing our graded course of study and I am responsible for a great deal of the editorial work connected with this undertaking as well as having to do the actual writing on one course. This in addition to my regular editorial duties has simply occupied my time to the exclusion of all else. I have had a great deal of committee work in connection with the lessons which has taken me out of the office much more than usual, and this of course means piled up days when I get back.

I have had to renigue on several articles which I had definitely promised to other periodicals and I am very much afraid that I shall have to ask you to excuse me from undertaking the article which we had under consideration for the Crisis. I hope you will not feel that I have been intentionally discourteous in delaying so long to write you definitely. I kept thinking that perhaps things would let up in a little while and I would be able to work on it, but it looks now as if the letting-up is rather indefinitely postponed.

I am very much interested in the matter of interracial friendship and cooperation and I hope some time I may be able to write a really constructive article on the subject.

Yours very cordially,

Mary Alice Jones.

4/45/61

December 17,1924

4/45/20

Miss Mary Alice Jones
810 Broadway
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Madam:

Miss Fauset is at present in France. I know she will be disappointed that you are unable to write the article which you promised.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[M.L. JONES]

MARY L. JONES
REGISTRAR

J. G. OSBORNE
PRINCIPAL

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

July 30, 1924.

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

4/45/21

Gentlemen:

I am writing to ascertain if you are in need of the services of a person as contributor for any of your departments or associate editor, either in one of the old or new departments. I have had abundant experience in news paper writing and was for three years editor of the College paper of this institution (The Prairie View Standard). If you wish to consider me along this line, I shall be glad.

Very truly yours,

Mary L. Jones

Mary L. Jones,
Registrar.

4/45-22

August 25,1924

Miss Mary L. Jones
Prairie View State N & I College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that at present there is no vacancy in the office of the CRISIS. If we should have any I should be glad to consider your application.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 15,1924

84/24/4

Prof. Paul W. L. Jones
Kentucky N. & I. Institute
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Jones:

I should be very glad if you could write for The Crisis a short statement of the football season among colored colleges. If you would indicate also what teams or players were the best, we would try to get photographs. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

PAUL W. L. JONES
NORMAL HILL
FRANKFORT, KY.

December 17, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 15th inst. will say that I shall be glad to make a "short" statement of foot ball in colored colleges for THE CRISIS. In this statement I shall name a first all-colored team and a second all-colored team. My contribution will not be ready for several days.

I regard Lincoln University's Team the best among Negro colleges this year. Tuskegee, West Virginia, North Carolina A. & T. College, Wilberforce, Atlanta, Paul Quinn, and Simmons were represented by splendid squads.

Very truly yours,

P. W. L. Jones.

4/45/50

December 24,1924

Mr. P. W. L. Jones
Normal Hill
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I hope you can have your article in my hands not later than January 1. I want to use it in the February Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

PAUL W. L. JONES
NORMAL HILL
FRANKFORT, KY.

December 28, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my article on "Foot Ball in Negro Colleges in 1924". I hope it is not too long to suit your purpose and that you will publish it in its entirety.

Very truly yours,

P. W. L. Jones

5/11/09

#415 Broadway
Cambridge, Mass.
Sept. 4, 1924

Miss Jessie Fauset
The Crisis
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Miss Fauset:

I thank you for your letter of August 25th, together with the interest you are kind enough to express in my work.

As to writing for the Crisis, I should be glad to make the attempt. Such a thing from a student of science can be made very inappropriate for a periodical of your kind. Nevertheless I had thought that a worthwhile service could be rendered if the big underlying thought back of Stuart Nelson's "Higher Reaches" were brought a little closer home by reference to some specific field in the realm of "Higher Reaches" in which we have yet done comparatively little and yet could do so much. Such is the field of Science. We might title this article "Blazing the Trail in Science" or "Truth for Truth's Sake" and mention Just, Brady, Chandler, and others who have set us an example that must soon be followed by more of our men of Scientific bent. So many of our young men who have a love for scientific studies, for example, and would make wonderful pure scientists go into medicine for the money that may be earned. Such a condition is to be deplored of course.

May I hear from you as to whether such a suggestion is in accord with your own desires and when you will want such an article ready?

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much many of the readers of the Crisis appreciate your own work. I always read what you write with a great deal of pleasure. Somehow that "Rain Fugue" made it rain all about me. I cast about to find the reason and I judge it must be the constant repetition of so many "ings", is it not? At any rate, I liked it. Of course I am not a poet and that means little.

Again let me thank you and wish for you continued happiness and good returns in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

Percy L. Julian

Nov 1

September 16,1924

Mr. Percy L. Julian
415 Broadway
Cambridge, Mass.

28-3-15

My dear Mr. Julian:

It was very nice of you to signify your willingness to do an article for the CRISIS. I should be glad to have from you a piece on the subject of "Blazing the Trail in Science", which you might treat from any angle which seems to you appropriate, provided the article remains informative and readable. Of course I need hardly tell you that an article for a fairly popular magazine such as ours, must not be too scientific. I should like to depend on having the article on or before November 1. Will you write me and let me know if this is possible?

Thank you very very much for your kind words on my "Rain Fugue". It is praise like that which makes us keep on writing.

Sincerely yours,

JF/KF

J. KELLY GIFFEN, PRESIDENT

Fiftieth Anniversary, 1925

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE FREEDMEN OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

July 28, 1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter addressed to Dr. Giffen came today. Dr. Giffen is touring the North with our male quartet. He will not be home until September 1.

Our college colors are Garnet and Blue.

Under separate cover we are sending you your cut which we used for advertising when you came to lecture.

Very sincerely,

Ida A. Paisley

Secretary to the President

11/14/4

Lula, Mississippi,
September 3, 1924.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In Coahoma county, Mississippi, the negro educational leaders, cooperating with Mr. P. F. Williams, county superintendent of education, are working out what must eventually be the solution of Negro education in the Negro counties of the Southern states. The county board of education has given $100,000 this year to erect these schools, and the General Education Board and Rosenwald Fund have also donated liberally to it. In addition, the white planters are giving liberally, and the colored people are doing remarkable things for themselves.

I wonder if the story of these activities would not interest you? I can get photographs to accompany the article. (I am principal of the white school.) It seems to me that here is a great story of racial cooperation, and I would like to give it publicity. I am an experienced journalist, being a contributor to Southern Magazine, Grit, McClure's, Weird Tales, Detective Story, American Agriculturist, and so on.

I thank you for your early reply.

Sincerely,

Harry Harrison Kroll

4/34/88

September 6, 1924.

Mr. H. H. Kroll,
Lula, Mississippi.

My dear Sir:

I should be very glad to have a short story with photographs on educational work in Coahoma County. I hope you will be very frank about conditions there and state both the good and bad sides. The Crisis is only too anxious to note every step of advance in inter-racial relations in the South, but we find that our correspondents are apt to paint the picture either all good or all bad, neither of which, of course, can be true.

I thank you for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[illegible]

4/43/102

December 17,1924

Dr. Charles L. Lewis
361 Euclid Avenue
Akron, Ohio

My dear Sir:

I understand that you have been made a member of the associated staff of a hospital. We would be very glad to have your photograph and something about your life for use in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/25

September 16,1924

Mr. Sinclair Lewis
c/o Harcourt Brace & Co.
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

By a gift, the CRISIS magazine is enabled to offer a series of prizes for stories, essays, poems, plays and illustrations. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to read three or four, certainly not more than half a dozen, of the best essays offered in this competition and give us your judgment. You perhaps know, that the CRISIS is a magazine devoted to the American Negro, and the writers will be young persons of Negro descent.

I trust you may be able to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

WARREN F. LEWIS

~~KEARNY 5124 — 53 THIRD ST.~~

~~SAN FRANCISCO~~

Los Angeles, California
December 13th, 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Ayenue
New York, N.Y.

4/42/98

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The accompanying ballad is the result of an incident that occurred on the day of the armistice when a regiment of colored men, released from the front, went trudging down the road singing a hymn, "Lord, I'm Coming Home".

The setting - the dusk with the flare of star shells in the distance, the Great Silence after years of cannonading, the Tremendeus Tranquility and this colored regiment breaking it with their sonorous voices brought home to many of our white artillery detachment the brotherhood of man through song.

I wrote the ballad on that memorable night and the requests for copies showed that it struck a chord of similar sentiment in the hearts of many belonging to my detachment.

Respectfully,

Warren Frederic Lewis

3045 Leeward Street
Los Angeles, California

December 31,1924

Mr. Warren F. Lewis
3045 Leeward Street
Los Angeles, California

My dear Sir:

I have your Ballad of Singing Men and I would be glad if you would let me keep it a while as I think we may be able to publish it.

Very sincerely yours,

WBBD/KF

4/42/104

SM. 8-23

Mrs. JOHN P. HAZEN PERRY
Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. DAVID H. McALPIN PYLE
Recording Secretary
Mrs. VAN SANTVOORD MERLE-SMITH
Treasurer

President
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Vice-Presidents
Mrs. CHARLES GUSTAVUS TAYLOR
Mrs. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
Mrs. LANDON K. THORNE

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.
Assistant Treasurer
FREDERICK GWYER, M. D.
Superintendent

LINCOLN HOSPITAL AND HOME

EAST 141ST STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
NEW YORK

Telephones 4100 to 4106 Melrose

TRAINING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

April 19, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

4/34/27

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Commencement exercises of the Class of 1924 is to be held on Tuesday, May 27th at Lincoln Hospital.

As this is the largest class that has ever graduated from Lincoln Hospital Training School, we would like to have our class picture and a small write-up in the Commencement Number of The Crisis, and are writing to ask if the latter part of May or the early part of June would be too late to send this for publication. The picture will not be taken until Commencement Day.

Kindly advise us just what the charges would be, and whether a reporter from The Crisis could attend the exercises.

An early reply would be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Gertrude M. Wolff

[LINCOLN HOSPITAL AND HOME]

April 22, 1924.

Mrs. Z. M. Wolff,
Lincoln Hospital and Home,
East 141 St. & Southern Boulevard,
New York City.

4/34/26

My dear Madam:

The Crisis magazine makes no charge for material and pictures in its news columns, but we cannot promise the insertion of any photographs until we have seen them and if it is used in other publications before we get a chance to use it we would not, of course, ordinarly want to repeat it.

Group pictures are usually uninteresting. If you could have a picture taken of the nurses at their duties or in some natural positions instead of sitting stiffly in a row we would be more apt to be able to use the picture. If the photograph is in our hands not later than June first it would be early enough for our education number.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Lincoln University

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

July 28, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

4/41/12

My dear Dr. DuBois;

Referring to your inquiry of July 25th I may say that the official colors of Lincoln University are Orange and Blue.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Johnson

Dean of the University

Lincoln University

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

October 25,1924

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Editor of The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

4/45/40

My dear Dr. DuBois:

As requested in your telegram, we are sending enclosed photograph of our late President, Rev. John Ballard Rendall,D.D., who died on September 3d last.

Very truly yours,

Wm H Johnson

WM. HALLOCK JOHNSON
"Moderator of the Faculty"

PHILADELPHIA
LONDON
MONTREAL
CHICAGO

J. B. Lippincott Company

Publishers

Washington Square

Philadelphia

November 14, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. DuBoise
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBoise:

4/38/141

At the request of Herbert A. Miller, Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University, we are sending you a complimentary copy of his new book, RACES, NATIONS AND CLASSES: The Psychology of Dominion and Freedom. This is the latest addition to our Sociological Series and is of special significance because of the very widespread discussion which is at present focussing attention on racial, international, and industrial relations.

We trust that you will find it a source of stimulating thought and will, of course, appreciate your bringing it to the attention of any others whom you think would be interested in it.

Cordially yours,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Publicity Department

S. L. Slotter

SLT/ES

LIPPINCOTT CO

November 18,1924

Mr. S. L. Trotter
J. B. Lippincott Co.
Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/38/140

I shall be very glad to receive Mr. Miller's book and to review it in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

SALISBURY, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

D. C. SUGGS, PRESIDENT
MABEL W. JOHNSON, REGISTRAR

July 29, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The official college colors of this institution are black and sky blue.

Yours very truly,

Mabel W. Johnson

MWJ/D

Registrar

4/41/15

4/31/23

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Robert Morse Lovett,
800 South Halsted Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lovett:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn The Crisis is offering a number of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negroes. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to look over a few of the best essays, not more than a half dozen, and give us your judgment as to their merits? I trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 8, 1924.

Mr. Rene Maran,
Ligue Universelle pour la
Defense de la Race Noire,
28 Rue de la Hachette,
Paris, V France.

My dear Mr. Maran:

The Crisis magazine is going to have a contest among young colored writers for a series of prizes. I want very much to have you act as one of the judges and to have the permission to submit to you three or four of the best stories or articles for your judgment. I trust you will be willing to do this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

91/83/14

MEDICINE
DENTISTRY

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR
OVER THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES

PHARMACY
NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

JOHN J. MULLOWNEY, M. D., PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 29, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of July 25th we beg to say that the official colors of the college are crimson and black.

Yours very truly,

John J. Mullowney

President.

4/41/23

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYM
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLU
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symb appears after the check (number words) this is a telegram. Othe wise its character is indicated by t symbol appearing after the check.

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

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JACKSONVILLE FLO 14

DR W E DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

BISHOP J ALBERT JOHNSON ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COUNCIL HAS WITHDRAWN FOR THE PRESENT THE STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT A COMMUNICATION WAS RECEIVED BY HIMSELF FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH REGARDING UNIFICATION

JOHN HURST.

4/48/106a

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR NEGROES,

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(SUCCESSOR TO THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY,
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

BISHOP W. F. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN H. RACE, TREASURER.
REV. R. J. MAVEETY, } CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
I. GARLAND PENN, }

420 PLUM STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

November 5, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
"The Crisis,"
New York, N. Y.

JJWJ.MAH

My dear Dr. Dubois:

My attention has been called to some kind of a statement made in a recent issue of The Crisis as to the action of our Board in relation to the retirement of Professor W. H. Crogman at Clark University.

4/31/29 A

The facts concerning Professor Crogman's retirement and arrangements for his future are not properly understood by the public. Some years ago this Board began an effort to secure from the Carnegie Foundation a pension for Professor Crogman and we were at this matter for some three or four years, finally succeeding in getting a pension of $1000.00 for Professor Crogman. Had this Board not made the effort to secure that pension, I suppose it would have been impossible for Professor Crogman to get it. We have not yet been able to inaugurate a pension system upon the part of our Board, although hope to do so at a not very distant date in the future. The poine is that while Professor Crogman is getting $1000.00 from the Carnegie Foundation, it is not generally known that this Board is responsible for securing such pension.

In addition to this $1000.00, when we found ourselves congested in the Girls' Dormitory at Clark University, we offered to give Professor Crogman $25.00 per month, which would be equivalent to the rent of a house in Atlanta such as he was occupying on Clark University grounds. We needed the house for a teachers' cottage in order to have the rooms in Warren Hall so much needed for the girl students. This makes a total of $1300.00 in actual cash which Professor Crogman is receiving per year, which is more of a cash allowance than any preacher, White or Colored, serving in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, some of whom have been in the service for a half century, receives. The largest pension received by any minister, White or Colored, in the Methodist Episcopal Church is $1100.00.

It is not true that we have cast Professor Crogman aside with a small pension of $25.00 per month, but that we secured the pension of $1000.00 for him, so that he is actually getting $1300.00 per year in cash for the care of himself and his wife. This is sent to you for information, for the facts ought to be known.

Yours faithfully,

I. Garland Penn

IGP:AMF

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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RECEIVED AT COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

832 BROADWAY
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BIRMINGHAM ALA 1104A NOV 7 1924

DR W E B DUBOISE 225

69 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL ALABAMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOW IN SESSION REQUEST OF YOU THE NAME OF THE MEMBER OF THE A M E CHURCH WHO SAID OVERTURES HAD BEEN MADE TO THE A M E CHURCH RELATIVE TO THE TRANSFER OF THE COLORED MEMBERS OF THE M E CHURCH TO THE A M E CHURCH WE REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE REPLY

G W LEWIS, FOR THE CONFERENCE 1215P

NYTC NOV 7 PM 12 56

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

November 9, 1923.

Dr. I. Garland Penn,
420 Plum Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Penn:

Dr. DuBois has gone to Europe, but on his return I shall, of course, call his attention to your letter of November fifth.

May I venture to call your attention to the fact that Dr. DuBois is no wise intimating what you have said in your last paragraph - namely that Professor Crogman has been cast aside with a small pension of twenty five dollars a month. Dr. DuBois merely called attention to the fact that Dr. Crogman has been asked to leave "his old home in the last days of his life". If you haven't a copy of the editorial I shall be glad to send it to you.

Yours very truly,

JF/PF

4/31/2-8
A

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
WILLIAM S. BOVARD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION FOR NEGROES
P. J. MAVEETY } SECRETARIES
I. GARLAND PENN
420 PLUM STREET.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

November 22, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
#69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have noted in the Crisis for November an editorial on "Method" in which you state that some member of the African M. E. Church gave you information that overtures touching the transfer of three hundred and fifty thousand colored members of our church to the African M. E. Church had been made to that church. I have noticed also an editorial in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, answering your editorial. I enclose the same.

4/32/64

I am a member of the Joint Commission on Unification which has been considering the unification question for the past eight years. I write to assure you that there has been nothing said or done in that Commission, nor in any legislative body having the right or authority to act making any overtures concerning the transfer of our people to any body. They are included in the Unification plan as a part of the United Church with representation in the General Conference of the United Church proportionately with all other members of the United Church. As stated in the Northwestern editorial no one can transfer the Negroes of the M. E. Church to any other Church. The only way to get rid of the Negro membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in one of the following ways:-

1 - That they all die.

2 - That they all do something for which they can be tried under the Discipline of the Church and expelled.

3 - That the entire Negro membership agree to withdraw.

The fact is that in the case of the third suggestions if one hundred thousand should withdraw following the unification, the two hundred and fifty thousand that remain have the right to do so and would be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in full standing.

With every good wish, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

I. Garland Penn

IGP/Mac.

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
WILLIAM S. BOVARD, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION FOR NEGROES
P. J. MAVEETY } SECRETARIES
I. GARLAND PENN }
420 PLUM STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

November 22, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
#69 Fifth Avenue,
The Crisis,
New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I see in the Crisis for November a very informing editorial on "Education" which gives the educational situation in Georgia and also a cut showing the situation in South Carolina.

This information we may want to use especially the cut on page 9 of that issue. The representative of the Publicity Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church - Dr. Jay S, Stowell, #31 Alexander Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y., is preparing a program for the Lincoln Day services, which is given over to our educational work every year on the Sunday nearest Lincoln's birthday. I have told Dr. Stowell that I would write to you asking if you would let us use the South Carolina cut. He is near New York and can call in and get it if he desires to use it. We shall appreciate your courtesy and will be glad to supply you with anything we may have that you may want from time to time.

4/21/25 a

With every good wish, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

I. Garland Penn

IGP/Mac.

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1701 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY
PRESIDENT

DAVID D. FORSYTH
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT
TREASURER

DEPARTMENTS
CHURCH EXTENSION
WHITFORD L. McDOWELL
CITY WORK
MELVIN P. BURNS
RURAL WORK
PAUL L. VOGT

DEPARTMENTS
FRONTIER WORK
CHARLES E. VERMILYA
EVANGELISM
GEORGE B. DEAN
BUREAU OF NEGRO WORK
WILLIAM A. C. HUGHES

NOV 29 1924

November 28th, 1924

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

4/3157 A

Gentlemen:

Several days ago Dr. I.G. Penn wrote to you relative to the use of the cut depicting a map of South Carolina, which was used on page nine of the November issue of the Crisis. We are getting out a Lincoln Program in which we would like to use this cut. If you can send the same at once directly to Dr. I. G. Penn, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the use of the ~~number~~ Board of Education for Negroes, we will greatly appreciate it.

Very cordially yours,

Jay S. Stowell

Publicity Office

JSS:GC

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

December 4,1924

4/31/26
A

Dr. I. G. Penn
420 Plum Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dr. Penn:

I am sending you herewith the cut of South Carolina from the November issue of the Crisis. Kindly give the Crisis due credit in using it and return it to us afterward.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH]

December 5, 1924.

Dr. I. Garland Penn,
420 Plum Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Penn:

4/31/24
A

With regard to the editorial in The Crisis, the only question about the communication which came from the M. E. Church to the A. M. E. Church is as to its official character. That such a communication came and that it came from persons of authority is absolutely beyond doubt. Of course if pushed too hard I shall publish something which I would rather not.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

JOHN HOPE.
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 28, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
C/o The Crisis,
New York City.

4/11/11

Dear Sir:

The official college color of Morehouse is maroon. There are as you know many shades of maroon, we are attempting to have a "Morehouse maroon" which is a dark shade. If I can be of further service, advise me.

Sincerely yours,

S. H. Archer

SHA:G

[MOREHOUSE COLLEGE]

708 Cedar Street,
Nashville, Tenn.
August 19, 1924.

Editor of the Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you in behalf of the Senior College Class of Morehouse College for your kindness in publishing our class group in your magazine, "The Crisis".

If you have finished with the picture which I sent you I would be glad for you to return the same to me at the above address. Please find enclosed postage to cover the same.

Thanking you for the favor, I am

Very truly yours,

A. M. Townsend Jr.
Secretary of the Graduating Class.

AMT/S.

4138/99

[MOREHOUSE COLLEGE]

August 26,1924

4/38/98

Mr. A. M. Townsend, Jr.
708 Cedar Street
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

We are unable to undertake to return photographs already used in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE [redacted]
BRADHURST {0670 0671

January 8, 1924

Mr. A. G. Dill
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Dill

A gentleman in the person of Mr. Cornelius A. Hughes, the colored representative on the Board of Elections, New York City, and the publisher of the paper known as Fraternal Review, saw me last Saturday and gave me a sketch of his life which he feels is of sufficient interest to justify publication in The Horizon of The Crisis together with his cut.

I told him that I know nothing as to the procedure of The Crisis' policy, but I would do what I could to bring this matter to the attention of the officials. In the absence of Dr. DuBois, I am taking the liberty of addressing you in the matter and would thank you to advise me whether you would care to have me his cut and the sketch to you.

I would thank you for an immediate response.

Yours very truly

Henry C. Nail

N:r

4/41/43

January 14, 1925.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Nail:

4/41/42

I shall be glad to receive data concerning your friend, Mr. Hughes. Please send me also his photograph - not a cut.

We are always crowded with this sort of material so it will be impossible for me to say just when the statement about him will be published, but I am sure it will come out within a couple of months.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

April 22, 1924.

69/14/4

Mr. John B. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

What about the fifty business experts that you are leading to the south? Can you give me some authentic information? Could we have a picture of the whole bunch or of several of them including yourself?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671

April 24, 1924

4/41/62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I was to have been in the party of business men who journeyed South but could not go due to the pressure of business.

Mr. Lee of the National Urban League is the man who had charge of the arrangements. I simply acted as receiving agent for their money.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER TELEPHONE, MORNINGSIDE 7682 7683

October 15, 1924

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am very glad that you have concluded to treat the situation as outlined in your letter to me of October 14th. Editorially in the December or January issue of the Crisis, I would appreciate it if you will talk with me before publishing the article I think I can give you a light on this situation which is very alarming and is going to ultimately have a very damaging effect on the whole colored housing problem with reference to its extension.

Your case will be heard today. Your attorney has made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that your tenant has occupied the premises beyond the three months limit fixed by the Emergency rent act. Municipal judges have disregarded the law and these days administer justice between landlord and tenant to suit their political purposes.

Very truly yours,

Henry C. Parker
President

N/m

4/41/61

December 5, 1924.

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

I wish you would please have a new photograph taken and send me a copy. I want to use it.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

85/14/4

NAIL & PARKER
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST 0670
0671

December 8, 1924

4/41/56

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am sending you one of my latest photographs which I trust will be pleasing to you.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r/photograph

THE CRISIS

EDUCATION NUMBER

69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

5 May, 1924.

Dear Sir:-

THE CRISIS publishes an annual EDUCATION NUMBER which has gained wide popularity. For purposes of information will you kindly inform us:

1. How many students do you expect to graduate this spring and from what courses?

2. How many of these graduates will receive the Bachelor's degree and what other degrees will you confer?

3. With whom can I correspond in order to secure a group photograph of your this year's college graduates?

4. During the last year what has been the most significant event in the history of your institution?

Will you kindly answer these queries at your very earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

8/19/36

Ida Ovington [illegible]

May 12, 1924

The Chairman of the Board, when she accepted renomination this year, decided that she would attack the work of the Association in the spirit of one who had not been familiar with it before. Since you did not want a new Chairman you should at least have your present Chairman attempt to examine the various activities of the N.A.A.C.P. in the spirit of an investigator. A new worker would have done this for you; it can be attempted by an old one.

My first study was of the branches. It resulted in the Board's dropping a number of dead branches from its membership, and in new and successful methods being adopted for awakening interest in the branches by the Director of Branches and the Field Secretaries.

47-2-36

My second study is of The Crisis. As in the case of the branches I have taken material at hand and accessible to all. The Crisis for the year 1913 and The Crisis for the year 1923 is a basis for a comparison.

	1913	1923
No. of Pages	52	48
Price	10 cents	15 cents
Circulation	27,000	37,100

An analysis of The Crisis for the two years runs as follows. Two pages, the cover and table of contents are omitted:

Editorial material

	1913 - pages	1923- pages
Advertising	191	162
Editorials	58.5	53
Contributions, prose general	29	50
fiction	26	31
poetry	9	9
Research, contributed and editorial work	40	60
Reviews	3	10
Opinion	81.5	56
Personal, Color Line, etc.	125	74
N.A.A.C.P.	37	44
Sport		1
	600	550

47-2-37

The magazine has, I think, fallen off somewhat in its illustrations. Economy has lead to the loss of a cover, and the photographs of students and children and of prominent citizens do not grow in artistic value. It is too bad, as Dr. Du Bois has pointed out in the magazine, that the colored people should be subjected to such wretched photography. But the reading matter is improved. In the past ten years the magazine has grown to be less a digest and more a place for original material. You will note that in 1913 there were 125 pages of personal notes as against 74 in 1923. Opinion has also dropped from 81.5 to 56. Contributions have grown in proportion, and on the whole they have been pf better character. The education

number and the children's number remain about the same, but while in 1913 only a few of thr subjects were treated, in 1923 a great many articles both contributed and coming from the editorial rooms were published. In 1913 there were two articles on social service work, articles on Placido and Brasil by Jose Clarana, one on segregation in the civil sertice, and a number of short pieces by prominent white people, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mary Vida Clar, Jacob Riis. There were, as always, Dr. Du Bois's virile editorials. But both in matter and topography the magazine for 1913 was inferior to the last year's issue.

Among the contributions to be noticed this year were eight on various phases of Negro education, five on the church, three on Africa, and Claude McKay's dramatic story of his visit in Soviet Russia. The poetry that the Crisis published last year was of a high order. I cannot say as much for the fiction but it improves.

47-2-38

Some of this change for the better is the result of natural growth, improvement by experiment and also the growth of a literary class among the colored people, but some of it is owing to the addition to the staff of the Crisis of Miss Jessie Fauset whose careful editing and searching for new material, especially along cultural lines, has resulted in some excellent articles.

But while the Crisis shows a steady improvement we have a right to note some of its defects. First of all, it has never been indexed. This means that as a depository of information it is of practically no value. Only a very patient student with much liesure would dream of hunting for anything through its fourteen volumes. This lack of an index seems inexcusable.

1.

Secondly, while the magazine is well printed and shows careful proof reading, it seems unnecessarily inartistic. The covers

2

are unattractive and the pictures worse than need be. Miss Fauset was successful in making a beautiful magazine of the Brownie Book, but the Crisis can only be described as homely.

Thirdly, while the magazine has had many articles during its career of value it has never done a good piece of research. It has touched on subjects here and there but has not carried any one through.

These are some criticisms that occur to me? Others may occur to you. They bring me to a matter which I want to ask the Board to consider at its next meeting- whether the time has not come for the Crisis to change its form and to some considerable extent its substance. I have shown that along the lines originally laid out for it, the magazine has improved, but it is still set in the mold in which it started and it has become a good deal like a machine, once set going it runs almost mechanically. It drops easily into place. This must be the case or it would not be possible for the editor to be away for five months and then to absent himself for another month shortly after his return. Nor while he leaves the magazine in charge of a highly skilled assistant, he leaves it with the understanding that it should run along the same lines, in the same groove. Initiative is not what is required but a careful observance of prescribed forms. This arrangements has made it possible for the editor to take part in other affairs than the editing of the Crisis. He has represented us with distinction in Europe and Africa and he represents us with distinction indeed wherever he speaks. But the Crisis is becoming a side issue, as indeed is the Association. Dr. Du Bois's contributions are solely the editorials, editorials always interesting to read but at times so hastily written that, except that they were

47-2-39

read by the Crisis Committee, they would get us into many a dangerous place. Mr. Johnson has just escaped from a serious situation of this sort by stopping an editorial based on a careless reading of a confidential report on the Garland Board Meeting sent to Dr. Du Bois, not for Crisis comment, but for help in drafting a request for funds. Mr. Johnson's confidential letter was hastily misread so that black became white and was then made the basis of fierce declarations against the Fund.

This at N.Y. is danger was kept away from Martin Whittaker Letter

I bring up this matter that the Board may realize how little, at least at times, Dr. Du Bois's thought goes into his editorial work. Much of his time goes to his own activities, his personal lecturing, his personal writing, his voluminous correspondence. He has made a business success of the Crisis and it supports him in that and other work. The Board knows this and has accepted the situation. And as I have shown, the Crisis has improved. If the research that we once hoped for has never come to pass, if we have never had a number like the Survey Graphic, something which Mr. Shillady especially desired, we have a respected, interesting monthly that keeps up a circulation not to be despised in these difficult days. (Quote Mr. Heaton) If the editorial expenses seem heavy for the output (at one time, we may remember, the two editors brought out two magazines) we have editors who add distinction to our work in many ways. We have accepted this situation and we may do well to continue it, but let us continue it thoroughly understanding the situation.

47-2-40.

There is a new factor, however, that we must not pass over. We may be submerged by a rival. Few magazines keep on the even tenor of their way; they go up or more often they go down out of sight. The magazine now in the ascendant is Opportunity, published by the Urban League. Its last number of African Art is, I believe, the best

number of any colored magazine that has been printed since we have existed as an Association. Its pictures are beautiful, its material brilliant, new, exciting. I doubt if its editorial staff costs half what ours does; we are top heavy; but it has at its head a man who wants to make a name for himself and who will be on the alert to do new and interest-compelling things.

I have said nothing about the finances of the Crisis. The audit this year was satisfactory. The figires are accessible to any member of the Board who wishes to see them.

Many things have changed since the Crisis first appeared in November, 1910. The power of the colored press has increased enormously. New magazineshave sprung up. The Association has developed a news service equally important with its monthly publication. The Crisis has jogged along and may jog along the same way for another ten years. But whether it comes from us or not, it is in danger of a jolt.

47-2-41

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. E. SPINGARN, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS,
EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

May 13, 1924

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CRISIS COMMITTEE:

An important meeting of the Crisis Committee is called for Thursday, May 15, at one o'clock, in the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue.

R. G. Randolph
Clerk of the Board

R

4/23/24

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

[naacp-crisis]

July 7, 1924.

Memorandum to Messrs. Studin and Kennaday:

Not having heard from you I venture to make another suggestion for a report of the Crisis Committee July 14.

On May 12th the Chairman of the Board, after investigation of the status of the Crisis, made the following criticisims and suggestions:

1. That the Crisis tends to be machine-like and set in a mold.
2. That is suffers from the absence of the editor.
3. That it should publish research articles.
4. That there is not enough cooperation between the Crisis and the executive office.

The Committee has considered these matters and concludes:

1. The Crisis needs to adopt such new features and methods as are consistent with retaining popular support and making a wide appeal to supporting readers.
2. That the absence of the editor last year was unusual because of his Africa trip; should such emergency arise again the Crisis Committee should be consulted.
3. Research articles are needed, but the cost of them must be borne by appropriations outside the regular Crisis fund. We recommend efforts to secure a research fund.
4. In general the Crisis Committee recommends more careful and frequent consultation between the Executive office and the editors of the Crisis and periodic meetings of the Crisis Committee.

WEBD/PF

47-2-42

TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 10317

LAW OFFICES OF
CHARLES H. STUDIN
19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

July 8th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4131/5

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am enclosing tentative report prepared by Mr. Kennaday and myself.

Will you please return it to me with your suggestions as promptly as possible, so that the matter can be put into final form by us without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Studin

Enclosure
Special Delivery.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Months of July and August, 1924

The net paid circulation of The Crisis for the months of July and August have been 34,000 copies. The income during July was $3,759.59. The income for August was $3,399.34. The balances June 30 and July 31 were $234.64 and $67.68. This makes total receipts for the two months $7,469.25. The expenditures during July were $3,934.55 and during August $3,358.49 leaving a blanace August 31 of $108.53.

4-2-35

The most important event during the summer has been Mrs. Amy Spingarn's offer of $300 for literary and possibly also artistic contributions to The Crisis. I suggest tentatively for discussion by the Board that prizes be offered for stories, poems, essays and covers; that in all these cases there be offered first prizes of fifty dollars and second prizes of twenty five dollars. I also suggest that the editors of The Crisis and The Crisis Committee be the committee on award and establish the conditions.

4/30/77

September 5, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

We must so change the headings in future numbers of The Crisis as not to use the swastika. This, I am told, is especially used by the anti Semites of Germany as a sign of Jewish hatred. Can you arrange this with the printer?

WEBD/PF

4/30/72

September 12,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Please send to Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, 201 Tea Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

1 Fauset's "There Is Confusion"

1 DuBois' "Negro"

Send the bill to her. She is a responsible person.

WEBD/KF

4/30/73

September 16,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Please send Dunbar's Complete Poems and Woodson's The Negro in Our History to Leo Weinthal, c/o The African World, 801 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. Send with bill. He is responsible. Also in the same package send him this cut.

WEBD/KF

4/801/74

September 18,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR DILL:

We ow Maud Cuney Hare for two articles which appeared in the CRISIS. I should like to pay her about fifteen dollars for them as soon as you think you can spare that amount.

WEBD/KF

4/30/75

September 19, 1824.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Frederick Starr, formerly professor in Chicago University, now of 5727 - 35th Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Washington, wants a copy of Schoell's "La Question des Noires aux Etats-Unis" .
He will pay promptly on receipt of bill.

WEBD/PF

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
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FIELD SECRETARIES

4/30/13

September 19, 1924

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CRISIS COMMITTEE:

An important meeting of the Crisis Committee is called for Wednesday, September 24, at four o'clock, in the offices of the Association.

Mary W. Ovington R —
Chairman of the Board

R

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

4/30/76

September 29, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

If it is not too expensive I should like for The Crisis library G. P. Gooch "History of Modern Europe 1879 - 1919". It is in one volume and was published by Cassell and Company in London, 1923.

WEBD/PF

W. E. B. DUBOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

10 October, 1924.

Dear Friend:-

Our files show that your subscription to THE CRISIS is expiring with the October issue, which was mailed you several days ago. We deeply appreciate the support which you have given our magazine in the past and we ask your continued interest and help in our work. Will you please use the enclosed renewal blank?

We are anxious to reach new readers and make new friends for THE CRISIS and so we shall be happy if you will speak of our magazine to your friends and acquaintances. We would be glad to send sample copies of our magazine to any persons whose names you might send us. When renewing your own subscription can you send us also a new subscriber? Thank you!

The enclosed Special List of Books may interest you. We shall give prompt and careful attention to any orders which you send us.

Very truly yours,

Enc.
AGD/GHP.

4/38 24-37

W. E. B. DUBOIS,
EDITOR

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
THE CRISIS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

14 October, 1924.

Dear Friend:-

THE CRISIS is unwilling to lose a single one of its subscribers and so I am writing again to request the renewal of your subscription to our magazine. While your subscription expired with the August issue, we mailed the September and October issues to you at the regular mailing dates, thinking that your failure to renew was probably an oversight. I am enclosing a blue renewal blank in this letter and I sincerely hope you will care to make use of it.

We are anxious to reach new readers and make new friends for THE CRISIS and so we shall be happy if you will speak of our magazine to your friends and acquaintances. We would be glad to send sample copies of our magazine to any persons whose names you might send us. When renewing your own subscription can you send us also a new subscriber? Thank you!

The enclosed Special List of Books may interest you. We shall give prompt and careful attention to any orders which you send us. We deeply appreciate the support which you have given our magazine in the past and we ask your continued interest and help in our work.

Very truly yours,

Enc.
AGD/GHP.

4/30/70

October 17,1924

MEMORANUM TO MR DILL:

Please send the last six copies of the CRISIS to Miss Lillie M. Hubbard, United States Legation, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, and please put her down for a free subscription for one year, beginning with the November number.

WEBD/KF

4/30/69

October 18,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Have you looked up the cost and possibility of buying that book on the history of the war, which I mentioned?

Also we ought to have for review the book by J. H. Oldham on Christianity and the Race Problem, published by the Student Christian Movement. If you know where this is they would probably send us a copy.

WEBD/KF

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For The Month of October, 1924

The net paid circulation of The Crisis for October was 33,000 copies. The balance on hand September 30, 1924 was $579.09. There was received during the month of October $3,600.18. There was disbursed during the month of October $4059.69, leaving a balance on hand October 31 of $119.62.

Arrangements for the Amy Spingarn prizes have been pr practically completed and a good many requests for information answered.

44-2-34

4/30/68

November 12,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Will Mr. Dill order for The Crisis, Donald Maxwell's "Wembley In Color", published by Longmans Green & Company.

WEBD/KF

November 12,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Will Mr. Dill please put the following down for a six months subscription as an exchange:

Mr. Louis Resnick
Department of Industrial Studies
Russell Sage Foundation
130 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

1/33/46

WEBD/KF

MEMORANDUM

November 13, 1924.

From: Mr. Pickens

To: The Crisis

Subject:

It would undoubtedly be a fine idea for the Crisis to notify the branch officers, and perhaps the Chairman of the Baby Contest Committee, whose babies will be represented on a page of pictures which we will soon publish in the Crisis. I am sure it will greatly stimulate the sales of the Crisis in those communities if the people know that their winning babies are to be published in that number of the Crisis.

We will be glad to supply the Crisis with the proper names and addresses for each place as soon as we are sure of the date of publication of the page which we have already given to you. And if desired, I will be glad to communicate with some of the people respecting that issue of the Crisis.

WP/WLW

4/35/94

November 18,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

Dr. J. A. McMillan, 709 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn. wants to buy the cut of Dr. Hubbard. Will you give him a price.

WEBD/KF

43016/7

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
For the Month of November, 1924

The net paid circulation of The Crisis for November was 33,000 copies. The income during the month of November was $3,846.19 and the disbursements $3,816.86. The balance on hand November 30 was $148.95.

A request has been made of the Trustees of the Garland Fund to finance a study of Negro education in the south. They have written that they have already considered the matter at one me meeting and are going to consider it again.

I have lectured during the month before the Twentieth Century Club at Cleveland, Ohio, the Community Workers at Revenna, Ohio, and the N.A.A.C.P. branch at Akron, Ohio.

WEBD/PF

94-2-33

4/30/63

December 5, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

We owe Laura Wheeler for one cover. Her address is:

9ter Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris, France.

WEBD/PF

·4130/66

December 5, 1924.

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Hereafter the Forum is going to exchange with the Crisis.

Will you kindly put it down for one years exchange?

Editor The Forum,
247 Park Avenue,
New York City.

WEBD/PF

4/20/84

December 13,1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. DILL:

This is a list of merchants and traders in Africa. It might be a good thing to circularize them for The Crisis.

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

4/30/19

Memo to Mr. Dill:

M. Lehman, Legation de Liberia, 80 Avenue DuBois de Boulogne, Paris, France, wants autographed copies of 'Souls of Black Folk' and 'The Negro in the South'. He also wants copies of the Negro Year Book and 'Up from Slavery', and a year's subscription to the CRISIS.

He does not mention pay, so I suggest that you send him a memorandum stating what these things will cost and then wait to hear from him.

WEBD/KF

[1924?]

4/30/80

Memo to Mr. Dill:

Two years subscription to the CRISIS Magazine

from

H. H. Glover
217 North 5th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Education

[1924?]

1. How many students of Negro descent have you in your institution?

2. Can you give me a list of names and addresses of those Negro students who will probably receive degrees at your commencement or who have received degrees during the present scholastic year?

If you can not give this information, will you kindly refer me to some one who can?

8/19/37

The CRISIS sub-committee has considered at length the criticism of Miss Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors on the CRISIS and has come to these conclusions:

1. It is desirable that in all essential particulars the editorial policy of the CRISIS and the policies of the executive office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should agree. In the fifteen years of the existence of the CRISIS we think that this has on the whole been remarkably true. There have been some few exceptions where CRISIS editorials and articles have brought criticism and alienated support but on the other hand the strength and honesty of the CRISIS has made us hosts of friends. We recommend that in the future every effort be made by conference and counsel to avoid in the CRISIS anything calculated to bring unnecessary criticism on the Association and at the same time that the Editor be still allowed all reasonable freedom to defend our principles vigorously and honestly. A public forum treating debatable subjects for fifteen years which never raised criticism both honest and dishonest is unthinkable.

47-2-43

2. There can be no doubt that the CRISIS should be made a better magazine--more artistic, larger, more varied in content. But the CRISIS is seriously limited in its efforts for betterment by the necessity that it should be entirely self supporting. A magazine supported wholly or in part by a subsidy has wide freedom to experiment; it can use fine paper for its cuts, issue interesting special supplements, appeal to a wide and varied clientele, and engage in scientific research. The CRISIS can do this only in so far as it pays; only in so far as the readers are willing to support its activities. Just what our readers wish or can be induced to take is a grave problem of fallible human judgment. Once we thought they wanted a Branch Bulletin. But they did not. One thing we must not forget: the readers of the CRISIS and Negro periodicals are not in the

main the educated and experienced. They are not of the calibre of the members of this board. For such an intellectual elite it is easy to see how the CRISIS could be improved. But for the rank and file of Negro workers and middle class folk the problem of catering to their wishes and at the same time raising their taste and spreading our propaganda is by no means easy. The present CRISIS may not be the best solution but the Editor has a right to point out that he has founded and induced the Negro public to keep alive the only self supporting Negro magazine the world ever saw and that while its circulation should be larger, it is as circulations go, by no means small. As a periodical it is widely influential. It is hearkened to and quoted and its methods copied. Its financial condition is sound and encouraging.

The CRISIS cannot hope always to have monopoly of its field or to escape the effects of competition and it certainly needs to bend every effort toward making itself as good and attractive as possible under its limitations of income and support; and to attract new friends as well as hold the old.

We recommend as a first step that as soon as possible the number of pages in the CRISIS be increased and that the additional space be used to vary the contents so as to attract a wider class of readers.

3. We believe that in order to treat successfully so varied and infinitely changing a subject as the Negro Problem in America and in the world, the Editor of the CRISIS cannot be merely a desk editor. He should travel widely and seek wide contact and come into personal and intimate touch with Negroes and conditions the world over, evolving the facts of their interpretation from his inner consciousness. Such travel and experience is costly and takes the editor from his office. In the last fifteen years the Editor has visited repeatedly every part of the United States and many other parts of the world. Most of the expense has been defrayed by lectures and some by donations. Neither the CRISIS nor the

47-2-44

Association could or should bear this expense and yet the travel is absolutely necessary. On the other hand the absence of the editor from his office for long periods is bound to interfere with his best work for the CRISIS. His trip of five months to Africa is a case in point, necessary and valuable, though that trip was.

We think that two or three months in the field during the year at different intervals is reasonable and proper but that longer absences should be avoided. And whenever a long ~~concentrated~~ absence is planned we recommend a preliminary meeting of the CRISIS committee to consider it.

4. The Editor of the CRISIS was brought to the service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the express purpose of carrying on research into the conditions of American Negroes, thus continuing his work of thirteen years at Atlanta University. No funds however have ever been available for such work. For years the Editor of the CRISIS reminded the Board of the advisability for such appropriation but nothing was ever done. The Chairman now voices the advisability of some such work of research to be carried on each year. This is an excellent suggestion and one in which the Chairman, the Committee and the editor are in entire agreement. But who is going to pay the bill? Scientific research cannot be made self supporting today. The studies at Atlanta University, outside the professor's salary, cost about forty eight thousand dollars for the thirteen years. The money return from the sale of the reports was less than seven thousand dollars. The deficit was supplied by the University and the Slater Fund. Studies like the Survey Graphic cannot possibly be made to pay their cost in cash.

47-2-45

The CRISIS with its narrow margin of self support could not finance such investigations or pay the extra cost of publishing them. The general reader will not read or pay for history or statistics. On the other hand

the value of such studies and their ultimate gain of prestige for the Association and the CRISIS cannot be over estimated. We recommend that effort be made in the next National Association budget ~~for the Advancement of Colored People budget~~ to include a fund for social research work and for the extra cost of its publication as a supplement or series of supplements to the CRISIS.

5. In one respect the executive office could greatly aid the CRISIS. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People notes published each month are and long have been poorly and carelessly done and are usually most uninteresting. Matter already sent out to the weekly press and published is rehashed hurriedly and with slight change and published in the CRISIS. Effort should be made to make the excellent and striking record of work by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the most interesting, inspiring and best written article in each CRISIS.

47-2-46

1924(?)

[NAACP-MARTINSVILLE BRANCH]

4/13/19

"An Unprecidented Thing"

Throughtout the length and breadth of our Southern towns many unusial things exist for the sole purpose of operating against the Negro;but to our minds, one of the most flagrant unjusticies is the thing we are about to relate: A few years ago, the rulers of our town decided to ask for a free delivery of mail. They therefore sent out numerators throughtout the town who not only taken the names of the white citizenry, but Colored as well; but when the thing was accomplished, to our (the Negro's) utter dismay, we found that this free delivery was to be confined to and among the whites only. And when asked about it they replied saying:" You cannot have this free mail delivery on account of your bad streets."

Doubts still linger in our minds as to whether or not the Post Office Department at Washington knows this or not. If so, all we can say is;-"et tu Brute."

Yours truly,

N. A. A. C. P.

Gentlemen:-

The above is being sent you from The Martinsville, Va. Branch, with request that the same appear in the Crisis.

Very respectfully,

W. O. Spencer

President.

Martinsville, Va.

November 17th
1 9 2 4.

NAACP - MARTINSVILLE BRANCH

4/31/18

November 21, 1924.

Mr. W. C. Spencer,
Martinsville, Virginia.

My dear Sir:

I thank you so much for the note which you sent to The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Harold Jones

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
69 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CTIY

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Field Secretaries

4/42/34

Minneapolis, Minn., October 17, 1924

Editor The Crisis:-

I am sending you the plate of a little boy, Harold Jones, in whom the Minneapolis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is deeply interested. There is many a home that would be happier and brighter if only a little "kiddie" were in it. Many a couple, too, is yearning with all the earnestness of their souls for the stork's visit, and their longing will in due season be satisfied; but there are many homes into which the welcome stork will never fly. Some homes as these are willing to accept the next best thing, children by adoption.

The purpose of this letter is to appeal t to you to aid us in finding such a home for Harold. We feel that he is worthy of a real home, and that is why we are so anxious to place him. Harold is nine years of age, bright, smart and industrious. He is unquestionably above the average in intelligence for a child of his age. He is active, alert, obedient and responsive. In personal appearance he neat, tidy and nice looking. In conversation he is surprisingly bright and intelligent. He has undoubtedly the qualities for the making of a very fine boy and a great man.

Harold was deserted by his mother when he was just a few months old. At that age he was taken into the home of a woman of the underworld type. The Children's Protective Society of Minneapolis took him away from this home with its sordid immoral invironments and placed him in the home of one of our best colored families. His father is unknown to any one, perhaps, except his mother. The foster mother, the underworld character, is the only mother Harold knows, and naturally there has grown up within him a feeling of tenderness and devotion for her. We are afraid that if we establish a home for him in this city, that mother love which he feels for his foster mother might be sufficiently strong to lure him on occasional visits back to that home with its immoral invironments. This explains fully our reasons for advertising for a home for Harold. Please palce a brief ad in the next edition of the Crisis.

(over)

Geo. G. DeVaughn

P. S. - Please let me know what your charge will be and I will remit promptly. You may have the prospectus faster if parents of Hazel write me.

L. G. D.

Enclose postage for return of plate.

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NATIONAL OFFICES
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Official Organ - THE CRISIS

The National Association
for the
Advancement of Colored People

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867 - 35th St.
Oakland

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Chas. Lenex
E. L. Dawson
Mrs. W. A. Butler
Rev. Nelson Pryor
Mrs. W. D. Wilson
R. Lee Williams
Troy W. Swinney

Aug 18. 1924.

Mr. J. G. Spingarn, New York.
Bus. Manager Crisis:

My dear Mr Dill:

Enclosed [illegible] ten dollars
on account. I am sending in this mail the photo-
graphs of N.A.A.C.P. Units in the Labor Day
Parade in Oakland. We made a splendid showing
ing through our Junior Branch N.A.A.C.P. on that
occasion - first time of Negro organization represent-
ation in this celebration in our city.

This unit came in for honorable
mention in the reproduction in our leading daily - the
Oakland Tribune.

We are sending these asking consideration
for the Oct. issue. The enclosed film is that
of the young girl acting Goddess. She is seventeen
& Technical High school. This particular number
I am ordering (20) additional copies to be disposed
of through the Technical High School.

Very sincerely yours,
J. E. DeHart
Sec. Br. Asst Crisis.

AUG 25 1924
$1 0.00

4/42/65

November 17,1924

5/2113

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs
The National Training School, Inc.
Lincoln Heights
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Burroughs:

If you will send me a picture of the Wage Earners Headquarters I should be glad to use it. Perhaps a picture of the interior would be interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

National Association of Wage Earners

A LABOR ORGANIZATION WITH A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

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1115 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PHONE, NORTH 10201

*Serving unexpired terms (by appointment) to November, 1925:
*MRS. GEORGINE KELLY SMITH, N.Y.
Chairman Advisory Council
*MRS. MAUDE A. MORRISSETT, Penn.
Recording Secretary

December 13, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Doctor Dubois:

We sent you some pictures of the Headquarters of the Wage Earners' Association. I am sure you have finished with them by this time, and I am writing to request you to mail them to Mrs. Raymond Brown, c/o THE WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Very truly yours,

Nannie H Burroughs

W

4/4/06

[NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WAGE EARNERS]

December 17,1924

4/46/65 59/4/4

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs
National Ass'n of Wage Earners
1115 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Burroughs:

Your photographs are at the engraver's. We are planning to use them for the February number which appears January 20. They will not, therefore, be available for Mrs. Brown until after January 1. I am sorry not to have gotten through with them sooner.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

WC
OFFICE OF THE
REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
476 FIFTH AVENUE

New York, 27th August, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of the 22nd instant:

Your request that we recommend "The Crisis" to the H. W. Wilson Company for inclusion in the Readers' Guide is one that we cannot accede to.

This action has nothing to do with the merits of the periodical as a literary publication, as a news medium, or in any other respect. It is based solely on our opposition to what we consider the unfair and unreasonable methods of charging for the Readers' Guide made by the Wilson Company. I do not know whether you know about what the Wilson Company calls its "service basis" of charging for subscriptions to its publications like the Readers Guide; by this system libraries receiving a few of the periodicals listed in the Guide pay a small amount, those receiving more pay a larger amount. As this Library receives practically everything noted on the Guide list, it means that we pay the maximum. Every additional title means that we have our charge increased.

My personal relations with Mr. Wilson are friendly; my relation so far as the service charge for his publications is concerned is one of unrelenting opposition and I think you can readily see the reason why, after you have appreciated the statement outlined above.

However, if "The Crisis" is included in the next list of periodicals sent out by the Wilson Company with the request for voting for inclusion or exclusion, this Library will, I have no hesitation to say, vote for inclusion.

Very truly yours,

H M Lydenberg

H. M. Lydenberg,
Reference Librarian.

4/34/P2

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, INC.
10 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7772

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ALFRED MEYER, M.D.
JAMES ALEX. MILLER, M.D.
FRANK J. MONAGHAN, M.D.
VICTOR MORAWETZ
MRS. JAMES EDW. NEWCOMB
HENRY B. PLATT
MISS BLANCHE POTTER
GEORGE M. PRICE, M.D.
B. PRUSIK, Ph.D.
T. J. RILEY, Ph.D.
FRED M. STEIN
ANTONIO STELLA, M.D.
BENJAMIN STRONG
MISS RUTH TWOMBLY
I. OGDEN WOODRUFF, M.D.
HENRY C. WRIGHT

Counsel, PEASLEE, BRIGHAM AND GENNERT

4/31/17

November 12, 1924

To the Editor:

Our annual sale of Christmas Seals is now drawing near, and it means that, in the narrow interval between Thanksgiving and Christmas -- not much more than three weeks -- we must raise such funds as we may be able to get together with which to conduct our work of fighting tuberculosis in this city during the ENTIRE YEAR 1925.

Hence we are compelled to make an intensive effort during this short period, and we certainly need all the help that we can get.

We ask you, therefore, if you will help us by donating space for the accompanying electro in your issues between this date and Christmas.

By so doing you will not alone be co-operating with us in the work that we are trying to do in this community, but you will be going far beyond that: YOU WILL BE HELPING TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Elliot Sproul

Arthur Elliot Sproul
for the New York Tuberculosis Association

[illegible]

43116

November 19,1924

Mr. Arthur Elliot Sproul
N. Y. Tuberculosis Ass'n
~~204 Madison Avenue~~
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

The local circulation of the Crisis is too small, compared with its national circulation, for us to make any special advertisement for the New York Tuberculosis Association. We are returning, therefore, the cut and at the same time expressing our very great interest in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The Public Library of Newark New Jersey

John Cotton Dana, Librarian — Beatrice Winser, Assistant Librarian

August 23,1924.

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr.DuBois:

It will give us a great deal of pleasure to ask the H.W.Wilson Company to list The Crisis in the Reader's Guide. We know your magazine very well, and it certainly should be so listed.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

J.C.Dana

BW.ESL

4/34/26

The Public Library of Newark New Jersey

John Cotton Dana, Librarian Beatrice Winser, Assistant Librarian

August 28,1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

The Crisis, 69 5th Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am enclosing the letter received from the H.W.Wilson Company, for your information. I see no reason why The Crisis should not be in The Readers Guide.

Yours truly,

J Cotton Dana

BW/ESL

4/30/25

[ENCLOSURE]

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
PUBLISHERS OF INDEXES AND REFERENCE WORKS
958-972 UNIVERSITY AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

August 27 1924

Mr.J.C.Dana,Lib'n
Public Library
Newark,N.J.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of August 26 and note what you say about The Crisis. We shall be glad to put this periodical on the next Readers' Guide questionnaire.

Very truly yours

THE H.W.WILSON COMPANY
F. Hennessy

FH.H

4/34/24

Birmingham, Alabama,

November 18, 1924

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,

THE CRISIS,

New York, New York.

4/12/96

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Would it ever be possible for me to have a child's page or column in the dear old CRISIS MAGAZINE? I have so many children's poems and nature sketches, snapshots etc. that I could use for this.

Very truly yours,

Effie Lee Newsome

712 North Fifteenth Street,

November 24,1924

Mrs. Effie Lee Newsome
712 North Fifteenth Street
Birmingham, Alabama

My dear Mrs. Newsome:

I should be very glad now and then, say three or four times a year, to have you edit a children's page for the Crisis and to pay you at least enough to reimburse you for ink and paper. Let me know some of your plans.

Miss Fauset, I know, would be glad to hear from you but she is now in France for six months. With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/42/95

712 North Fifteenth Street,
Birmingham, Alabama

December 11th, 1924

4/45/85

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Your very kind letter was received a few days ago, and certainly appreciated. Would it be possible for me to have a page in the March CRISIS if I have the matter on your desk by the twenty-fifth of this month? I have a brief bird sketch, "Early Birds", telling of the birds that busily build in March, and how they must contend with the winds for every little string that builds the solid basket.

Then there will be a little seasonable rhyme, or even two very different little jingles. And what about a pen and ink sketch? Perhaps, after all the mapping out of the program is not for me but rather you to arrange. If the little page --- "The Little Page" is what I want to call it -- is to appear four times a year, the arrangement would remain always the same, the change being in the matter only, perhaps? March, June, September, December, what of that, with now a snapshot and now a pen and ink picture. Am just longing to get to the little page, and I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your kindness in extending to me this prospect! I shall do my best.

Many thanks for Miss Fausett's address. I shall write.

Have been trying to satisfactorily map out my "Little Page" before replying to your letter, and shall anxiously await what you will have to say of the idea.

Very gratefully yours,

Effie Lee Newsome

December 17,1924

Mrs. Effie Lee Newsome
712 N. Fifteenth St.
Birmingham, Ala.

4/424/24

My dear Mrs. Newsome:

I would be very glad to give you a page in the March Crisis provided we have the matter here by the 25th of December. The pen and ink sketch is just what we'd like, only make the sketch in India ink. Ordinary ink does not photograph well. I should be perfectly willing that you map out the page yourself although perhaps we can help with advice. I like the March Hare.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[NORFOLK HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION]

[illegible]

July 29,1924

Mr. Walter Smith
1709 Hunter Street
Norfolk,Virginia

4/357/43

My dear Mr. Smith:

The CRISIS would be glad to have some facts concerning the Norfolk Home Building and Loan Association. We would like to know the amount of funds that you have handled during the eighteen years of your existence, the number of homes bought and if possible their sizes and cost and something of the history of the enterprise, its founders, etc.

I shall be obliged for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[NORFOLK HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION]

August - 1, 1934

Dear Sir

The Norfolk Home Building and Loan Association Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia Do not - buy Homes.

We Lend the Money to person who desire it - after they arrange to buy the homes.

Otherwise the Building Assoc. is Mutual and not a Real estate Concern. You buy the Home We Lend the Money, You paid it - back weekly.

Wallie Smith
1709 Hunter St.

4/35/44

[NORTHEASTERN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS]

PRESIDENT,
MISS ELIZABETH C. CARTER,
New Bedford, Mass.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
MISS MINNIE T. WRIGHT,
Boston, Mass.
MRS. LOUISE D. PAGE,
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Wilmington, Del.
MISS MARY E. JACKSON,
Ch. Ex. Board, Emeritus
MRS. M. M. GRIFFIN,
Editor Northeastern Journal

OUR MOTTO

"FOR GOD AND HUMANITY"

Northeastern Federation

of Women's Clubs

Organized in Boston, Mass., June 1896.

M. CRAVATH SIMPSON, CHAIRMAN
SUPPRESSION OF LYNCHING
5 Claremont Park

HONORARY PRESIDENT,
MRS. ALICE WILEY SEAY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
MRS. CICELY S. GUNNER,
Hillburn, N. Y.
MRS. JOSEPHINE ST. PIERRE RUFFIN,
Boston, Mass.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SUSIE I. AMOS,
New Haven, Conn.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MRS. MARY E. GARDINER,
Cambridge, Mass.
FINANCIAL SECRETARY,
MISS ALICE THOMPSON,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
TREASURER,
MRS. EVA BERNARD,
Cambridge, Mass.
ORGANIZER,
MRS. H. A. DURBIN,
Boston, Mass.
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD,
MISS ROBERTA DUNBAR,
Providence, R. I.
CHAPLAIN,
REV. ALICE WINSTON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

5/31/19

Boston June 17 1924

Editor of the Crisis

Dear Sir.

As the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. I am sending you a notice of their coming Convention which you would oblige us to print in your July issue.

Are you sending (or at least the Association) as many Branch Bulletins and Pamphlets as usal, - if so we have not received them.

The Crisis this year so far has been coming regular. Trusting you may get this in time for the July issue.

Respectfully

M. Cravath Simpson.

[NORTHEASTERN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS]

5/3/18

June 20,1924

Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson
5 Claremont Park
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Simpson:

I thank you for your notice of the Northeastern Federation but regret that it was too late for the July CRISIS which is already printed. I hope we may have some report of the meeting for August.

The Branch Bulletin is no longer published. Other pamphlets should reach you as sent out.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
2421-2437 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

July 11, 1924.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:-

During the past year we have had in the Medical School twelve negro students.

On June 16, 1924, the following were granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

Loniel Atticus Mahone, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Augustus Caesar Webb, Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

4/31/11 C

Very truly yours,

C. W. Patterson

Registrar

HOME PHONE 4924 LAW OFFICE OF OFFICE PHONE 2405

T. Gillis Nutter,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
604½ KANAWHA ST.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

-try to get signature

December 26, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th instant is acknowledged. We have elected only one colored man to the legislature of West Virginia in the person of E. H. Harper of Keystone. He was a member of the 1917 session. He graduated from the law department of Howard University in the class of 1899 and has been practicing law since that time. He is among the substantial colored men of the State, owning very valuable real estate in West Virginia and Virginia. He owns a valuable farm in Kanawha County, West Virginia, a beautiful home and several pieces of property in Keystone, and a farm in Pocahontas, Virginia. If you will address a letter to E. H. Harper, Keystone, W. Va., you can reach him.

4/34/25

Sincerely yours,

T. G. Nutter

TGN:B

September 16,1924

4/31/22 z.

Mr. Eugene O'Neill
Provincetown Theatre
133 MacDougal Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. O'Neill:

I wonder if I could ask of you a very unpleasant service. The CRISIS is offering some prizes for plays by amateurs Negro writers. The prizes will be $75, $50 and $10. If I took out three or four of the best, could you find time sometime after February 1, to glance through them and give me your judgment? It would be a very great service and I venture to ask it even though I know how irksome that sort of thing must be to you.

I trust I may hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KB

PEAKED HILL BAR
PROVINCETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

21-1-105

September 24th. '24.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I feel guilty at not having answered your letter before this - but I found it here on my return from Nantucket, where I have been visiting. I can't understand why it was not forwarded.

I would feel it an honor to help you out with the prize plays, and am hoping that my plans will make it possible to do so. We expect to go abroad immediately after the opening of "Desire Under The Elms" But I think it is likely that I will be back before February first, and in that case you can count on my reading them.

We were so sorry about missing you at Ridgefield - we had come upto Provincetown just a couple of weeks before. I had had an idea, from what Miss Fawcett said, that you would be out earlier. It was a great disappointment to me not to meet you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Eugene O'Neill.

[crisis - owens]

Owens

460 Bowen Ave,
Chicago, Ill.
Oct 2, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:-

I have just read your "where are we" editorial in the October Crisis. You fail to mention The Workers Party. Perchance you may not have heard of same, or is it that you failed to mention this political party because it is weak.

Foster is running for president on The Workers Party ticket. The ultimate goal of this party is to establish in the U. S. in place of the present capitalistic government, a Workers and Farmers government.

The platform of the Workers Party demands that all workers, black and white, be accorded the same rights and privileges.

The 2½ million Negro voters if cast for Coolidge, Davis or La Follette, as far as, materially benefitting Negro workers, amount to so much chaff for the wind to sport with.

Negro bureaus dont mean anything Where do the parties represented by Coolidge, Davis and La Follette stand on segregation, jim crow laws, disfranchisement and the

other insults heaped upon Negroes on account of color of their skins.

Spingarn prizes will not increase Negro stock yard workers pay, or shorten their hours, nor lower their house rents. But of course to a well fed well kept intellectual like yourself, these mere things don't mean anything.

Negro workers will awaken one of these days, and they will sweep you along with the other Negro agents of the capitalist class into oblivion and obscurity. You don't

9-2-28

mention the Workers
party because the
white capitalist
exploiters who
support you
and the fact
waning N.A.A.C.P.
direct you not to
mention same.

Respectfully
Gordon W. Owens.

RAY S. TOMLIN,
PRESIDENT

BISHOP U. V. W. DARLINGTON,
PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BISHOP R. S. WILLIAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PAINE COLLEGE
AUGUSTA, GA.

April 9, 1924.

APR 11 1924

Mr. Augustus G. Dill,
Bus. Mgr. of Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,

Dear Sir:

If class photos of graduating class are sent in to you the latter part of May will they arrive too late to come out in one of your issues? Kindly advise me by return mail and specify any other conditions which you think I should Know.

Thanking you in advance for consideration, I am

Respectfully yours,

H.T.Trigg.

P.S. The total number of photos will be four.

H.T.Trigg.

4/38/171

[PAINE COLLEGE]

April 23, 1924.

4/38/170

Mr. H. T. Trigg,
Paine College,
Augusta, Ga.

My dear Sir:

Pictures of graduates sent the latter part of May will be considered for insertion in our education number. We cannot, however, promise that all pictures received will appear. There are so many graduates that we have to choose only a few.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

George Foster Peabody
25 Broad Street
New York City

May 12, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Ave., City.

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

Mr. Dill

I write to express my opinion that the May issue of The Crisis is a very comprehensive and valuable number. I am particularly impressed with the article by Mr. Uphaus, because of its particular as well as general value. If it be not too late, I should be glad to secure 100 copies of this issue to send to special persons, who I think would be interested as well as advantaged. If you can spare them, please send to my office, as above, Room 1639, with bill. If not 100, perhaps 50 or 25 even.

4/30/55

I found myself interested in the World War History of the Negro, and I should be glad to have the details respecting same. I am particularly pleased to observe the emphasis upon the recognition and effective development of the Negroes through their rare and most worth while talents in varied arts - especially music and the drama, and their promise also in the matter of painting. I thought the exhibition of Mr. Tanner's painting in New Yorc city recently a very significant recognition, and I am glad that emphasis is laid upon it.

I am interested in the general conclusions respecting Liberia so emphasized, but I venture to say that it would seem of importance to have the record of that country's experience more particularly detailed in a chronological manner. There are, as your article states, many impressions floating around which are the reverse of the conclusions set forth by the Crisis. A careful outline of the experience and history of Liberia and the influence of the native government would be effective, I think, in dispelling what seemed to the Crisis false values or views.

I am

Very truly yours,

George Foster Peabody

Dictated by Mr. Peabody
and Signed in his absence.

May 15, 1924.

Mr. George Foster Peabody,
25 Broad Street,
New York City.

4/32/54

My dear Mr. Peabody:

Thank you for your letter of May twelfth which has come during Dr. DuBois absence from the city. On his return early in June, I shall be glad to bring your letter to his attention.

In the meantime Mr. Dill is sending the copies of The Crisis which you ask for.

Yours truly,

[1924?]

College of Physicians & Surgeons.
59th St., & 10th Ave.,
New York City.

31-13-110

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 8th and in reply am enclosing the only picture available and the other information desired.

On October 1st I was elected to a fellowship in medicine by the National Academy of Science on the basis of my past work. Every year as you probably know the National

Son of Seaman and Sarah A. Pelham
Born in Newburgh. N.Y.
Feb 28. 1892. Educated in public
schools of Newburgh.
Received the degree of A.B.
at Lincoln University 1915.
Post Graduate study in Biology
Howard University 1918.
Received M.D. degree with
highest honors. winning the
Delmas prize of $100.00 in
gold for highest ranking
student in the four years of
medical work. 1923.
Served as an interne in
Freedmen's Hospital from
October 1. 1923 to Oct 1. 1924

Academy selects a number of men for paid fellowships in Medicine. My appointment is for one year on salary of $2500.00 for the year.

To my knowledge I was the second appointment of this kind to be given to a colored man. The first was Dr. Lloyd Newman now taking his second years work at Harvard Medical School. Working in Biochemistry. I am working in Physiology under Dr. H. B. Williams Professor of Physiology at P. S.

Married Vivian E. Williams only child of Octavius and Missouri Williams of Washington. From this union there are two daughters. Maurine aged 9 years and Harriet aged 7 years.

Hoping that the above information is satisfactory I remain.

Respectfully
Harry L. Pelham

Guthrie Okla.

July 24 1924.

Dr. W E. D U Bois;-

Editor of The Crisis,

Dear Doctor;-

This will inform you that I renewed my subscription to the Crisis on Apr. 1924, and I have check showing that it was received by A.G. Dill, your Business Manager, The same person has discontinued sending me The Crisis for which I have paid. Will you kindly have my Crisis continued until April 1925 for which I have Paid already. I will send you the check which will show you I am not an impostor but a truthful gentleman. Knowing you also to be the same sort of man, I am sending you this letter and check. Please return this check to me after you shall have looked at the same and oblge

Yours sincerly G. F. Perry

321 East Perkins Ave.

4/32/63

Return to W.E.B.D.

July 28, 1924

Mr. G. F. Perry
321 E. Perkins Ave.
Guthrie, Okla.

4/32/62

My dear Sir:

Your subscription is duly entered in the CRISIS records and the CRISIS has been coming to you. The difficulty is probably in your post office. We find that people in Southern post offices like to read the CRISIS and often steal it. Please let us know if you do not receive it hereafter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

HOSPITAL No. 91

Nov. 8, 1924.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SMP/cmm.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor, "The Crisis,"
69 - Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

4/31/39 A

Both of your kind letters have been received and I have been waiting for the snaps of the Library that you requested.

This is the Disabled Veterans' Literary Society, which meets in the Library every Thursday afternoon. These young men have a keen reading interest and they have meant much towards building up the Educational Standard of this Hospital. I will enclose a copy of a letter from the Bureau, relative to this Society. A permanent public is indeed interesting.

I do hope that you will visit us soon. The patients have read your books and they are anxious to hear you speak. Many of the white people in the town of Tuskegee have read your "Souls of Black Folk," and "Darkwater." Miss Fauset's book is always on reserve. I have two copies. I am reviewing "Fire of the Flint" for my next book evening.

Please remember me to Mrs. Dubois and Yolande. I hope to see them when I am enroute home on my vacation the last of December.

Remember, I am always willing to respond to anything the Advisory Board or Crisis are doing. Thanks for this opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Sadie M. Peterson

S. M. Peterson.

[ENCLOSURE]

COPY.

September 10, 1924.

EP:IM:0.81

Medical Officer in Charge,
U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Attention: Librarian.

Sir:

The interest report of the Library activities at your Station for the month of August has been received.

No other hospital library has reported the forming of a literary society among the patients and your librarian is to be commended for stimulating interest in reading in this manner.

For the Director.

J. E. Sasser,
Chief, Supply Division.

4/31/40

November 19,1924

Mrs. S. M. Peterson
United States Veterans Bureau
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mrs. Peterson:

I am glad to get the article and photographs. I shall publish at least a part of the article in January or February.

Mr Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Sumner High School

J. WILSON PETTUS, PRINCIPAL

Cushing, Oklahoma

May 31, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor The Crisis
New York City.

Dear Sir:

It will be a favor to me if you will permit me to use certain illustrations in different numbers of the Crisis in a work which I am preparing on the Negro. I shall like also an unmounted photo of yourself so that a cut can be made to be included in the work.

I have secured the services of an energetic young man who agrees to sell the Crisis in this place.

Yours very truly,

J. Wilson Pettus.

10 June, 1924.

Professor J. Wilson Pettus,
Principal,
Sumner High School,
Cushing, Okla.

My dear Professor Pettus:-

Dr. DuBois has been out of the city for several weeks on a lecture tour, but I shall bring to his attention your request for a photograph to be used in your forthcoming book.

We shall be glad to have you use any illustrations which have appeared in THE CRISIS which may meet ~~with~~ your purposes. You will give us credit, of course, by noting "Reprint from THE CRISIS" where such pictures are used.

Thank you for securing the services of an agent to sell THE CRISIS in your community. If you will send his name and address to us we shall be glad to communicate with him. The July CRISIS, our Annual Education Number, will be ready for mailing to agents on June 23. It is an excellent issue and contains a record of the year's work in Negro education. This issue should be on sale in your community, and so we shall be glad if you can help us in this matter at an early date.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

AGD/HFB.

4/21/34
A

June 26,1924

Mr. J. Wilson Pettus
Sumner High School
Cushing, Okla.

My dear Sir:

A photograph of me can be obtained by addressing Mr. A. N. Scarlock, 900 You St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(AT FOURTEENTH STREET)

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 6548

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
SECRETARY
WALTER WHITE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
ROBERT W. BAGNALL,
DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES
WILLIAM PICKENS,
FIELD SECRETARY

June 24, 1924. Buffalo.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: —

Thanks for "Crisis Finance"; It's the exact word which I have tried to get over to complainers against the Crisis, in an office and out of it. I used practically those words to Miss Fauset, in calling her attention to some "compliments" & complaints.

As is true of so many of your editorials, when I read this one, I felt exactly as if I had written it myself.

Fraternally yours,

4/35/29

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

June 28, 1924.

41/357/78

Mr. William Pickens,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

I thank you so much for your kind words concerning The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/25/10 (Dickens)

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Editors of The Crisis,
69 - Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Aug. 10, 1924.

In view of La Follettes recent utterances on K.K.K. v Risalmuins & N.yes, would it be well for editors to put a footnote on my editorial, calling attention to fact that La Follette has spoken since the word was written? —

I received word over phone last night that in spite of my written rejection of the idea, the Progressives are planning to "draft" me for the vice-presidential campaign. —

Will tell.

Truly, [illegible]

4/35/91

NEW YORK N.Y. COLLEGE STA. AUG 23 1 30PM 1924

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis,
4th Floor —
69 — 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Aug. 22, 1924.

Your September editorial on Motor o Tuskegee is about the best of all the good things you have done in a long time. Do it again!

W. Pickens,

December 10,1924

Mr. David H. Pierce
5000 Woodland Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Pierce:

Your article on the Jew and the Negro is most interesting and I shall certainly publish it. Would you not kindly furnish us with a photograph and some few facts concerning your life.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

4/33/51

May 5th - 1924.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In the May Crisis p. 7 opinion Editorial you say: "Suppose the boy a Jew and the girl American — and so on — Do you mean to imply that the Jew couldn't be an American?"

Sincerely —
An interested friend —
Edna Porter.

41/33/58

May 6, 1924.

41/33/55

Miss Edna Porter,
741 West End Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Porter:

Dr. DuBois is at present out of the city, to be away until the middle of June. On his return I shall be glad to bring your letter of May fifth to his attention.

Yours truly,

June 20, 1924.

Miss Edna Porter,
741 West End Avenue,
New York City.

4/33/57

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of May fifth I meant to refer in my editorial to the intermarriage of persons of Jewish descent with "Americans". Perhaps the use of the word "American" was not happy but I was refering to Americans outside of certain prescribed races.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

211 West 139th Street,
New York City,
June 21, 1924.

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill,
Business Manager, The Crisis,
New York City.

4/32/33

Dear Sir:

It was my privilege to speak with you by telephone a few days ago, at which time you asked me to write you a letter setting forth certain facts relating to my recent graduation from New York University. This letter is the result of that request and of careful and due consideration given the matter.

I had been informed that it was customary for your paper to communicate with all the prospective graduates in the large Universities of the country with a view toward publishing their names in the Education Number. Not having heard from you, I determined to get information on the matter and that is why I

must possess, in order to secure recognition at the hands of The Crisis? I am a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University, and have just received the degree Doctor of Medicine, from New York University, but I see that this is not enough. Please tell me how I may qualify.

Your placing my name among the "records" will not satisfy me at all. Who, pray tell me, ever looks at such records? But why propose such a "sop to conscience". I recognize your right to publish whatever you see fit to publish in your paper. If you did not wish to publish my name among the others of those who are striving to uplift the standard of the race, why did you not say so frankly? In that case I should know what conclusions to draw.

Perhaps, Sir, you think that I have written with unwonted heat. Forgive me if I have — that is my honest feeling in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Oma H. Price, M.D.

called you on the phone.

You may remember that you told me the education number was completed, that you might not be able to use this matter next month, but that I should send you the facts so that you might preserve them as a matter of "record." Frankly, I was keenly disappointed at this state of affairs, for I had looked forward to this just recognition of my efforts with considerable anticipation, and to be thus neglected was unpleasant, to say the least.

I have always been an ardent supporter of the Crisis even in the face of severe criticism directed against the paper. I have frequently been told that the entire enterprise composed of the N.A.A.C.P. and The Crisis were intended solely for the aggrandizement of "certain" people. Having always met this statement with every argument at my command, it was with a feeling of utmost chagrin that I recognized evidence favorable to your critics in the treatment accorded me.

At this point, Sir, permit me to ask; what are the qualifications that one

24 June, 1924.

Dr. Oma H. Price,
211 West 139 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Price:-

I have your letter of recent date. I am so sorry that the report of your graduation from the Medical Department of New York University did not come to us in time for the July issue of THE CRISIS. We try to get as complete information and as complete a list of graduates as we possibly can, for we are anxious that the Educational Number of THE CRISIS shall be as near perfect as possible.

4/3/24 a

In our attempts to collect the data for our Educational Number, we write to the officials of all the colleges and universities and ask for a list of our men and women who are to receive degrees. From the official replies to this inquiry we compile our lists, and using the names which have thus been reported to us, we write to the individual graduates and ask for their pictures and a statement of their work. It always distresses us when any name fails to come to us, - as is the case with you. Your name was not reported to us from New York University and that is why you did not get a personal communication from this office; for that I am very sorry.

THE CRISIS is not working "for the aggrandizement of 'certain' people". Its aim is to include us all. I am so sorry that my conversation with you over the telephone a few days ago gave you the wrong impression. We certainly want to have THE CRISIS serve the interests of all our people in the very best way possible.

The July CRISIS was on the press when you and I talkt over the telephone a few days ago. You have probably seen a copy of that issue. We will be able to supplement in our August issue some educational data which we have received since making our July issue and we shall hope to make mention of your work.

Sincerely yours,

AGD/HFB.

August 25,1924

41/31/15
a

Mr. Willard Price
305 Lafayette St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am sending herewith photographs of types of American Negroes. They are all college graduates of last spring. If any of them are used I trust you will ask the Christian Herald to give credit to the CRISIS magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

--we are equipped to--

manage all advertising and publicity for clients who wish to utilize experience gained in advertising management of some of the country's largest national concerns — plan and write complete campaigns, broadsides, displays, handbooks, etc. (According to Butler Brothers: "As advertising writers, you have few equals.")

edit class or trade magazines, publicity journals, sales house organs. ("A magazine of character and importance." — HENRY P. DAVISON. "Admirable piece of editing."—ALBERT SHAW, Review of Reviews. "You certainly know how to make an interesting magazine." — C. E. WELCH, Welch Grape Juice Co. "A publication which compels one's interest." — J. N. GAMBLE, Procter & Gamble. "We are highly pleased with it." —THEODORE N. VAIL.)

illustrate anything from a booklet, broadside or poster to a fiction magazine or book in full color. ("Extremely good looking work." — MARY ROBERTS RINEHART. "Perfectly stunning make-up." — PAUL U. KELLOGG, The Survey. "Evidently have a sixth sense for illustration and layout."—B. L. AYER.)

print mixing the ink with brains—as the artist Opie said he mixed his colors. Our presses are equipped for big work as well as small. A magazine or seven-color book is as much at home here as a simple broadside or folder. All operations in the composition, presswork and binding of printed matter are handled under one roof and one direction. Always with the purpose to produce not merely "good printing"—but "printed salesmanship."

4/31/16 A

September 9th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Many thanks for the enclosed photos and for your courtesy in sending them. Although none of these happen quite to fit the case, we have secured something we think will make a very good cover design.

With appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

Willard Price

WILLARD PRICE WALTER S. CARROLL LEON WITT ALEXANDER A. MUNVES

WILLARD PRICE COMPANY

Editorial and Publicity Management

305 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK

CANAL 0276-0277

The RICHARDSON PRESS

Parsons, Kansas.
Oct. 17, 1924.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
OCT 23 1924

The Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Several months ago I wrote concerning an article and some pictures sent to you a long time ago. This article had to do with the negro community service work in Parsons Kansas. I enclosed return postage with the article and photographs. I heard nothing from you and,

since the lady who let me have the photographs was very anxious for their return, I wrote an inquiry to you. This received no answer although I had enclosed a stamped self-addressed envelope. Later I wrote again, and a few days ago I received one photograph. Thank you for sending it but I would like to know what has become of my article and the other picture. It is a photograph of a mixed chorus.

Please let me hear from you at once with regard to my article and the missing picture.

Respectfully,

Lucille Prince

1516 Grand Ave.

Parsons

Kansas.

4

November 13, 1924.

Miss Lucille Prince,
1515 Grand Avenue,
Parsons, Kansas.

4/3/17
A

My dear Madam:

Your pictures and article are in our office and we have already used one picture and we hope some time to use the other. You must remember that The Crisis is a very small magazine and it takes a long time to get round to all the matter which we have. If, however, you have need of this picture and article immediately I shall be gald to send it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Nashville, Tenn.
September 29, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor of Crisis
New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Kindly give the enclosed clippings from the Chattanooga (Tenn) Daily Times of September 19, 1924 your attention and for the sake of one who admires your splendid ability answer the author.

I am of the belief that you will agree with me when I say that Mr. (or otherwise) Wamboldt evidently knows nothing of the young Colored College Man's struggles and the steps he must take to better his conditions.

Sincerely yours,
W. C. Prince.

July 8,1924

The Dean
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly tell me if Princeton University has recently conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon the Rev. I. W. Williams, Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Sumter, S.C. Enclosed please find a stamped envelope.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/9
A

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

Office of the
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

July 10, 1924.

Gentlemen:

I have your inquiry of July eighth addressed to the Dean of Princeton University. In reply to it I would state that the Reverend I. W. Williams, Sumter, South Carolina, has no degree from Princeton University.

Yours very truly,

Howard McClenahan

Dean of the College.

B.

4/39/10

To-

The Crisis,

New York City.

[PRUDENTIAL BANK]

A. M. CURTIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
P. W. PRICE, VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT
C. W. BANTON, VICE-PRESIDENT

THOMAS WALKER, VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD A. BAKER, CASHIER

The Prudential Bank

SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $200,000
717 FLORIDA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D C.

Nov. 26, 1924.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We appreciate very much the opportunity of having the Prudential Bank mentioned through the columns of the Crisis. We are now assembling the matter giving the information desired and will have it in your hands within a few days.

With best regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. Hawkins.

President

H/J

4/3 4/19

November 13, 1924.

Miss Pauline S. Puryear,
Virginia Normal and
Industrial Institute,
Petersburg, Virginia.

4/33/16

My dear Madam:

Your letter addressed to Miss Fauset has come to me since Miss Fauset is absent in France for six months. I am sure she will appreciate your enjoyment of her story. I remember very well the excellent work of the sorority in offering the short story prize. I think this was a beginning of many things of the sort. You will find further information concerning the Crisis prizes in the December number and I am enclosing a slip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MAIN 7137

JULIAN D. RAINEY
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
54 Devonshire Street
Boston

April
Ninth,
1924.

To The Editor Of The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find clipping of the Boston American, which is almost self-explanatory. It is, however, a culmination of an attack on Dr. Lattimore by the Boston American on January 26th last in the course of an alleged crusade against questionable doctors. At the time of the attack upon Dr. Lattimore, the doctor through me as his attorney, secured a warrant for the arrest of the managing editor of the Boston American, who was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury. The statement enclosed herewith was dictated by me and is a part of the settlement of the case, the American having seen fit also to pay a sum of money satisfactory to the doctor and myself.

Trusting you may see fit to publish some part of this.

Very truly yours,

JDR/M.

Julian D. Rainey

Julian D. Rainey.

8/1918

April 14, 1924.

Mr. Julian D. Rainey,
54 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

4/4/24

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the clipping which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 15, 1924.

Mr. Thomas H. Randall,
613 Pinewood Avenue,
Toledo, Ohio.

4/33/71

My dear Sir:

The Crisis would be very glad to have a photograph of the late Mrs. Randall for use in its pages. We will have to have an original photograph, we cannot use a cut. I trust you can favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

July 24, 1924.

21/Chilh

Rev. Florence Randolph,
103 Astor Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Randolph:

I am very sorry to have kept this manuscript so long. Miss Fauset asked for it and was about to use it when I returned with a whole lot of material on the same subject so that this would repeat a good deal that we have already published. I am sorry and appreciate your kindness in letting us see it. I am keeping your own picture for use in The Crisis if you will permit me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 12,1924

Mrs. Florence Randolph
96 Astor Place
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Randolph:

I am very sorry that these pictures were not returned before. I trust they are all now in your hands.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 24, 1924.

Mr. C. W. Ransom,
Douglass High School,
Mounds, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ransom:

I want, at this late date, to thank you for the pleasant visit to Mounds. I wonder if you or Mrs. Ransom could not write us an account of Pulaski County, something short and full of facts with accompanying photographs. We would be very glad to publish it. I have already written Mr. C. L. Rice asking for his photograph.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Ransom.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

November 8, 1924.

Mr. J. S. Redding,
37 Hope Hall,
Brown University,
Providence, R. I.

1/33/77

My dear Sir:

I have read your poems. I think there is much in them that deserves praise, but the chief difficulty is with certain sudden and unpleasant changes in meter. For instance, you have one meter in the first line of "Thank God" another meter in the second line and still another in the third line and this change in meter keeps on through all the poems. This spoils their rhythm and song. I should think that what you needed to do would be to work these over very carefully so that the form would be perfect, the message forceful and little restrained and the meaning clear.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

(Mrs. Ruby Smith Perkins)

AUG 9 - 1924

Miami Fla, Aug 5-24.

II33 First Pl, N.W.

We are entering a 6mo. sub. in his name to cover this 75¢.

Crisis publishing CO.

#7o 5th Ave.

New York City.,

Gentlemen;- I beg your kind attention, as well as grnerous favor, Will yiu allow this articl to inter your valued publivcation for the convenince of the generap publice., as well as tc the honor of this graeat young lady., whom was an ideal woman in her profession Please send me 6 copies of this issue;

02/41h

I will asusure you I will Get a mumber of subscriber for your valed magzine ,and the Race graeatest monthly. Your Magzine are deserving of confirdence, respect and gatatitude. I do admire that learned Dr .DuBois , as well as that keen Hon. James Weeington Johnson.

Pleas find enclose p.O. Money Order for 75¢ For six copies with this article:

Yours Truly,

W/A/R/

Wm A. Reid

August 21,1924

Mr. William A. Reid
1132 First Place, N.W.
Miami, Florida

My dear Sir:

We are entering your subscription for six months for the 75¢ which you sent us.

With regard to Mrs. Ruby Smith Perkins we would be glad to make some comment on her if you will send us the following facts: when and where she was born; where she was educated; whom she married; and what family she leaves. Also please send us a good clear photograph, not a cut. We cannot use the article which you have sent because we prepare our own articles.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 24, 1924.

Attorney C. L. Rice,
Mound City, Illinois.

Mydear Sir:

I should like very much to have a photograph of you and your home and some account of your life and work for use in The Crisis. I hope you can let me have this at your earliest convenience. We must have an original photograph and not a cut.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ADVISORY BOARD
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RICE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

FOUNDED 1897

W. H. GREENE, PRINCIPAL
J. L. RICE, MATRON

August 25th 1924.

Mr W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed print is that of my six months old daughter Ella M. Rice whose picture we desire to contribute to the children's number of The Crisis. She is named after my mother who was the founder and principal of this school for twenty five years.

Whether her picture appears or not we are enclosing check for $1.50 for ten (10) extra copies of the annual children's number of The Crisis.

Very truly yours,

RICE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

W. H. Rice Sec.

August 26,1924

Mr. W. H. Rice
Rice Memorial School
New Brunswick, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that the enclosed picture is a negative and not a positive and no cut can be made of it.

I am noting your order for ten copies of the Children's Number of the CRISIS which is published September 20.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[December, 1924]

Dear Editor:

I have written this little article hoping to do something to please my mother. She does not know about it I would like to surprise her. If you feel this is worth publishing will you let me know I am 16 years old My address is 1111 Brush St. Oakland, Calif. My name is Jessie Lee Ridley. Hoping for success.

1/33/70

December 31,1924

Miss Jessie Lee Ridley
1111 Brahh Street
Oakland, Calif.

4/33/2

My dear Miss Ridley:

The difficulty with your essay is that you are talking about things that you only know at second hand. When you write essays you ought to write about things that you know personally. I thank you for letting me see this which I am returning to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

JOHN O. SPENCER, PH. D., PRESIDENT THOMAS H. KIAH, PED. D., PRINCIPAL ROBERT A. GRIGSBY, A. B., VICE PRINCIPAL

[PiPont]

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY
(EASTERN BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)
PRINCESS ANNE
MARYLAND

October 1, 1924

Miss Jessie Fauset,
The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Miss Fauset:

I am enclosing two poems, "Fall's Rite" and "Processional". The former appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Monday last, September 29th. I am having them send you a copy. It is on the editorial page--8.

Since fall will not be with us long, if this is found suitable for your use, I would be glad if "Fall's Rite" could appear in the December issue, so as to be in season.

4/47/P3

Very truly yours,

Daniel Lyman Richardt

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY
Princess Anne, Maryland

December 15,1924

Mr. Daniel Lyman Rideut
Princess Anne Academy
Princess Anne, Maryland

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting us see these poems. They have some merit but I do not think they are quite what we want. Perhaps when you have some others, you will let us see them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec.29th, 1924.

Miss Jessie Redmon Fauset,
Literary Editor, Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Miss;

I am enclosing you three poems which I trust you will review and if in keeping with the trend of your publications, will find convenient to publish.

I have written poetry for many years and have been fortunate in finding space for many of my poems in some of the leading periodicals of the country as well as race journals. I have many in process of compilation which I anticipate publishing soon. Any favor you might render me in this particular will be appreciated.

Yours most respectfully,

Edwin G. Tilley

3042 Penn Ave.

Keep one - Nelson

4/17/26

September 29, 1924.

Mr. Frederic Robb,
3953 Wabash Avenue,
Y. M. C. A.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Some of the things that you say concerning the Bison are interesting but one of the main facts you have left out and that is the cash account. You paid $3,250.25 for The Bison, just what did its sale net in cash, how was the deficit made up or how was the surplus expended? Ishould like to say something in The Crisis concerning this enterprise but I need these additional facts and of course we could hardly spare very much space.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/4/4

[Frederick H. Robb]
3763 Wabash Ave
Chicago, Ill.
10/3/24.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor "The Crisis"
70 5th Ave
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter today & glad to send the desired information. If any other data is required will send the same at once.

I might make a statement before giving the desired figures. The budget of the Ball was made up in the following items: receipts from advertisements, Lewis subscriptions, professional, underclass & alumni (all different rates), socials, taking advantage of large discounts, university donations of $400 in prizes off ours, & spoil from table section, organizations, fraternities, clubs, etc. The total amounted to date, with $49 due us to date will make the ~~receipts~~ the book amount to $3250.25. Up to the present time the expenses have amounted to $3230.25 which will leave a balance of $20 which will go to T.J. Anderson, our Business representative at Howard for the summer, for his services & sale of Brains. Instead of having a surplus profit in money, the staff decided to award prizes to several prominent donors of H.U., & outstanding organizations as U.A.A.C.B., U-N.I.A., etc., libraries, such as, Congressional, New York, Chicago, etc. also extra copy issued in National Yearbook Contest. The results haven't been announced to date. Our biggest expense was printing $475.00, engraving $350.00, Photography $46.50 & several items of $100.00. Our three biggest sources of income

were as follows:

Advertisements $446.20, Senior College subscriptions $742.50, $70 for professional debuts and various organizations paid for space amounting to $617.91, & several items as listed at the outset of the latter made up the total of $2250.55.

I have given this detailed account to give you a general idea of "The Bison" as an enterprise. You mentioned only a limited amount of space could be given otherwise, we could have submitted in a week or two an absolutely detailed account as it would be closed in "to to" by that time.

Did you receive the copy of the 1904 Bison which was forwarded some three or four weeks ago?

We wish & thank you again & consider inserting a small item in "The Crisis."

Very sincerely yours,

F. H. Kelly.

P.S. Over $3000 of the money had been collected before school closed. Murray Bros Printing Co. Wash. D.C. printed the book, A. Seurlich, most of the photography, art work by students, (all race entrants) engraving by Standard Engrav. Co. Wash. D.C. & Bureau Engrav. of Minn.

October 7, 1924.

Mr. F. H. Robb,
c/o Y.M.C.A.,
3763 Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

In the December number of The Crisis I shall make some mention of the Bison. If you have any further figures of income and expense available on or before November first kindly send them to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

64/474

3768 Wabash Ave
Chicago, Ill.
10/20/24

Dr. W. E. Dubois.
Editor Crisis
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

After closing our accounts, settling with all creditors, we are able to submit the following figures.

Sincerely yours.
F. H. Robb
6

P.S.

Receipts	
Senior College Subscriptions	742.50
Senior Professional "	703.00
Misc. & Organization Space in Busin. Extras.	617.91
Ads	446.20
Senior College & Prof. Photos	246.50
Underclass & Alumni Subscriptions	202.10
Senior Receptions	192.04
Howard University - Office Exp. Fees.	100.00
	$3250.25 Tot. Rec.

Expenditures	
Printing	1475.00
Engraving	850.00
Photos	246.50
Covers	246.92
Binding	75.00
Receptions	108.25
Office Equipment	77.27
Commission & Ad. agents & subscrip-tion agents.	87.00
Donations & Busin.	47.00
Colored Inserts	25.10
Misc.	6221
	$3250.25 Tot. Expend.

1/27/51

November 17,1924

4/33/69

Hon. Adelbert Roberts
c/o The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Roberts:

Will you not send us a recent photograph? I should like to use it in the January number of the Crisis and must have it immediately. I trust you can serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Lumberton N.C.

Sept 17, 1924

SEP 20 1924
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Dear Editor:-

I am enclosing an article for your consideration.

I've been a reader of the "Crisis" for years till recently, and 4 years ago my husband bot copies regularly While living in Pa. We always enjoyed reading it I am now a widow, my husband having been accidentally killed

about that time, leaving me with 6. children, the oldest 12 years and youngest 3. My health was greatly impaired after this terrible accident I am still not strong but much improved.

The enclosed Verses came to me one morning while resting, after finishing my morning work. — I wrote them down just as they occurred to me. After seeing your adv. I am venturing to send them for your

consideration, hoping they
may meet your approval.

I am yours Sincerely,

Mrs William Roberts.

R. 7. D. I. Box 21.

Lumberton N. C.

[illegible]

October 18,1924

Mrs. William Roberts
Rural Free Daliverty 1, Box 21
Lumberton,N.C.

My dear Madame:

I thank you for letting me see the enclosed manuscript but I regret to say it is not just what we need at present. We appreciate very much your consideration for us and your kind words concerning the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/31

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Edwin A. Robinson,
c/o Ledoux & Company,
99 John Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis magazine, through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn is offering a series of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negro writers. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to read, not more than a half dozen of the best poems submitted and give us your judgment as to their merit. I trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

28 Wall. 811 Sup. Ct.
October 31, 1924

Mary Jane Ry. v. U. S.

[illegible]

11/4/25

[October, 1924]

DIVISION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
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G. H. FERGUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
G. O. MUDGE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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Department of Public Instruction
State of North Carolina
Raleigh

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W. F. CREDLE, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD FUND
MISS PEARL FAULKNER, STENOGRAPHER
G. E. DAVIS, SUPERVISOR OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS
MRS. ANNIE W. HOLLAND, SUPERVISOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
F. R. HUFTY, SUPERVISOR OF CONSTRUCTION

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am enclosing Miss Nell Battle Lewis' column "Incidentally" from last Sunday's News and Observer. She has become very expressive on many matters that interest us and her expression is usually along rather broad lines. She is a "Smith College woman and that helps to account in part for her attitude.

Along with Jonathan Daniels, who wrote a very significant review of Walter White's book, and several other literary white people, she is offering a prize of $25.00 this year at Shaw for work in creative writing.

I have your new book but have not read it yet. Hope to get at it soon.

W. A. Robinson.

4/17/29

October 16,1924

Mr. W. A. Robinson
Division of Negro Education
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you very much for the clipping. I am going to use it. Any time you have material in which you think the CRISIS would be interested, I hope you will send it. We will be careful not to reveal the source if that is necessary. at any time.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Robinson.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

821.h/h

1501½ Taylor Street,
Columbia, S. C.,
October 5, 1924.
[5]

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am deeply interested in the field of literature, and for some years have been writing verses. Please send me details of the literary and art contest to be conducted thru the gift of Mrs. Amy Spingarn.

I am a young student in the junior class at Benedict College in this city, and I am planning to continue college work at Howard University after completing my course here.

I am sending you a copy of one of my short poems for your personal criticism. I realize that you are kept very busy; but I hope that you will find time to write me a personal letter.

Thanking you in advance,

I am Yours for the Race,

Wm D. Robinson

October 18,1924

Mr. William D. Robinson
1501½ Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C.

My dear Sir:

You will find details as to the Amy Spingarn prizes in the November CRISIS.

I am returning the poems which you have sent me. The only way to learn to write poetry is to keep continually at it and to form your taste by reading the best examples of good poetry. Get a copy of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" or some such collection as that and steep yourself in it. I think your poems have some merit but they are not yet good enough to publish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4147/33

December 13,1924

Messrs. Robinson & Mir, Proprietors
The French Model Laundrey
Sacramento, California

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Curtis while in your city was much impressed by your laundrey and kindly sent us a picture. But she did not enclose any address.

I am writing to ask if you will kindly send The Crisis a photograph of your establishment, if possible, both interior and exterior, with the employees and proprietors, and also an account of the inception and progress of the enterprise. We should be greatly obliged. We cannot use cuts but must have original photographs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

22/4/h

[RODDY]

WILL START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT $1 SOLVENT SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. W. SANFORD, PRESIDENT
BERT M. RODDY, CASHIER — E. W. IRVING, VICE PRESIDENT
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PAUL SNEED, ASST CASHIER

SOLVENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

RESOURCES OVER $900,000.00

390 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS

September
Fourth
1924

Editor of the Crisis,
79 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find photographs of Gwendolyn Roddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Roddy, 20 South Parkway, East Memphis, age fifteen months; and Harrietta Roddy, age four years, for your baby number of the Crisis, if same can be used.

With kindest regards to the staff,

Oblige,

BMR:B
INCLOSURES

P. S. Inclosed find my check for $5.00, renewal subscription to the Crisis and membership for this year.

4/27/23

September 6, 1924.

Mr. B. M. Roddy,
390 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Roddy:

These snapshots will not look like a thing when they are reduced and printed. Go to the photographer today and get two first class photographs taken and rush them to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

October 6,1924

4/33/75

Miss Laura J. Hollock
Community House
81 Pearl Street
Waterbury, Conn.

My dear Miss Hollock:

Miss Fauset sailed for Europe October 1st, to be gone six months. The picture of the baby which you sent in will appear in the December CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Personal

C. V. Roman, A. M., M. D.
Practice limited the Medicine and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
1303 Church St.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Aug 4/24

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

My attention has just been called to your use of my name on page 10 of August Crisis. What do you mean by linking my name with Mrs. Fisher's when I was on entirely different program? I was on a health program with Dr. Jackson and Dr. Gordon. Entirely unbeknown to me Mrs. Fisher appeared with Dr. Haynes on the general program. I appeared by request of Mrs. E. H. Jones and offered entirely at my own expense, the recital of anatomy. Then see an examination of the program or a talk with Dr. Haynes or Mrs. Jones will show you the error of this remark of yours. The voice testing as such was discussed in General Session by Mrs. Fisher and Haynes. All other discussions were divisional group programs on Special Phases of Health, Sociology etc.

Few things have surprised me more than this. I wish to know its meaning and thus address you personally for an explanation.

Very Sincerely yours
C. V. Roman

2H1/44/4

August 19,1924

141/44/4

Dr. C. V. Roman
1303 Church St.
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of August 1 I beg to say that there was nothing in the report in the CRISIS which implied that you and Mr. Fisher spoke on the same platform or said the same things.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

C. W. Roman

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug 21/24

My dear Dr. Du Bois

Replying to your letter of Aug 19/24 I wish to say that in my letter of Aug 9/24 I may not have made my point clear. I took exception to linking my name with Mr. Fisher's in the way that it was done. I am a physician and appeared on a health program with another colored physician, he representing Howard and I representing Meharry. Why was my name separated from Dr. Jackson's and linked without a title with a layman who was not there?

Since we first met as students back in the eighties we have been friends, respecting each other's sincerity and honor. My position on the Race Question is set forth in my Atlanta address (1913) before the So. Sc. Emp. and in my Evansville Ky address before

4/44/140

the Louisville N.A.A.C.P. since the war I have spoken in St. Paul and Duluth before the same societies that you did.

My school relationships are not administrative.

What I said in Toronto officers in Aug. Opportunity, I call your attention to the paragraph at the top of the second column page 238.

I think that by age and service I have earned the right of individual consideration. I object to being joined with anybody for criticism.

Now, Doctor, I put the cards on the table. Frankly, I desire the relationship of years to continue. Do you?

Very sincerely yours

C. V. Roman

[JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND]

JULIUS ROSENWALD
CHICAGO

June 30, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burgardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On page 121 of the July 1924 THE CRISIS under the general heading "The Horizon" I note the following paragraph:

> "Half of the $40,000 of The Rosenwald Fund annual allotment has been assigned to Mississippi. The construction of 125 new Negro schools is planned for this State before July 1st."

I am unable to account for this paragraph. Whoever wrote it must have taken some chance announcement which was incorrect. Just for your own information I am writing to say that for the budget year July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924, The Julius Rosenwald Fund appropriated for its work in aiding in the construction of Negro schools in fourteen Southern States a total of $552,030. Of this amount Mississippi was allotted $66,100. With this allotment Mississippi undertook the construction of 82 schoolhouses.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924, and ending June 30, 1925, The Julius Rosenwald Fund has set aside a total of $476,630. Of this amount Mississippi has been allotted $56,800 with which it proposes to construct 69 school buildings.

Yours very truly,

Francis O. Shepardson

Secretary & Acting Director,
THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND.

FWS-W

5/3/13

[JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND]

5/3/12

September 5, 1924.

Mr. Francis W. Shepardson,
Sears, Roebuck & Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Shepardson:

In accordance with your letter of June 30th I am making in the October CRISIS, which is the Children's number, a corrected statement of the work of the Rosenwald Fund. I am sorry for the mistake in the July Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Roslyn, L.I. N.Y.
Nov. 24, 1924.

National association for advancement of Colored People
Jessie Redmond Fauset, Lit. Editor
69 Fifth ave.
New York City.

Dear Sir: I but recently learned of your association and your magazine, "The Crises" And of Course I approve of your aims and your achievements. Enclosed Please find manuscripts submitted for you to decide if they are suitable for Publication in your magazine. I thanks you for any attention you may give them.

yours very truly,
Jeremiah W. Russell

4/4 7/5-8

December 13,1924

Mr. J. W. Russell
Roslyn, Long Island

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting us see these poems but I do not think they are quite good enough for us to publish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION]

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARY VAN KLEECK, DIRECTOR

November 7, 1924

Editor,
CRISIS,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The Russell Sage Foundation has for five years conducted a series of industrial studies, the reports of which are to be made public at intervals during the next six months. We are planning to send to you advance statements concerning these reports, and advance press prints of the more important sections of the various reports. Could you, during this six months period, carry the name of this department on your exchange list? We ask this because we are anxious to keep in touch with your editorial comment on these reports as they appear, and it seems impossible to find a clipping bureau which reads your journal regularly.

The directors of the several departments which conducted the studies mentioned in the foregoing, as well as I personally, will appreciate very much your courtesy in placing the Foundation on your exchange list.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Resnick

LR:K

Louis Resnick

P. S. I am enclosing copies of two statements which were released recently. All future material will be sent you in advance of publication.

4/33/45

November 12,1924

Mr. Louis Resnick
Russell Sage Foundation
130 East 22nd St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I am putting you down for a six months period upon our exchange list in order to receive your industrial studies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARY VAN KLEECK, DIRECTOR

November 17, 1924

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are glad to know that you have put us on your exchange list to receive The Crisis for the next six months, and wish to thank you for your cooperation. Our report on public employment offices and of our other industrial studies are not yet available for review, but as soon as they are received from the printer we will send you copies.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Resnick

K Louis Resnick

4133/76

5/3/35

June 24, 1925.

Mr. A. N. Scurlock,
900 You Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scurlock:

It seems to me about time that you appeared in The Crisis "Men of the Month". Could you not send me a good striking group picturesof yourself and family and perhaps a picture of your studio and the main facts concerning your life? We will be glad to use these some time in the next few months.

Very sincerely yours,

Cier-de-Riviere
Par Martres-de-Riviere
Haute-Garonne
France
November 24, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

5/31/36

Enclosed please find articles which I am sure will be of service to you. All the papers are giving considerable space to it on their front pages.

With best wishes I am,

Sincerely yours,

Benj. F. Selden

September 8, 1924.

5/3/3

Mr. George Bernard Shaw,
10 Adelphia Terrace,
London, England.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

I am enclosing two recent copies of The Crisis magazine of which I am editor. I am sure you know that the situation of the Negro in the United States furnishes as much dramatic material as one could easily imagine. This magazine is going to offer prizes for short plays written by young colored writers treating this situation.

I am writing to ask if you will let me choose three or four of the best of these plays and submit them to yourfor your judgment?

You cannot realize how great an encouragement it will be to these amateurs if they know that they will have your judgment. I promise you that not more than four short plays will be

submitted and I trust I may have your consent to read them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

6/3/14

[SHAW]

10 ADELPHI TERRACE.W.C.2.

29th September 1924.

Dear Sir,

Mr Bernard Shaw desires me to say that the first lesson a colored (or white) playwright has to learn is never under any circumstances to shew his play to another playwright, or to anyone but a manager, before it is produced or published.

The second lesson is never to read an unperformed or unpublished play, as the inevitable consequence is an accusation of plagiarism, which is quite likely to be well founded, as a born dramatist cannot help assimilating a dramatic idea, consciously or unconsciously.

Yours faithfully

Blanche Patch.

Secretary

W.E.B.Du Bois Esq
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

4/32/61

Bernard Shaw

(SHAWUNI)

Squirrel Island. Maine
August 7. 1924.

My dear Dr. DuBois.-

I received a note from Dean Turner asking me to give you the information you desired concerning the official colors of Shaw University. They are garnet and white.

Yours sincerely
Alice M. Emerson
Librarian. S. Univ.

4/41/20

St. Louis Mo.
1st [1924?]

4/42/92

To the Crisis—

In reference to the "sketch" of Mrs. Ruth Ada Gaines Shelton,— I failed to add— What I consider— important— also it might be encouraging to others to know that Mrs Shelton is 53 years old— the mother of three grown Children, two boys— one girl, Miss Gloria, who is a teacher & kindergarden in the St. Louis Schools— she is taking a Course in Dramatic art during summer Months at Emerson College— at Boston Mass.—

Mrs Shelton also has two grand sons—

Mrs. Ruth Ada Gaines Shelton
1523 Goode av.

[enclosure from SHELTON?]

SOUVENIR PROGRAM
OF
AUNT HAGAR'S CHILDREN

Presented MAY 28, 1924

At ST. JAMES A. M. E. CHURCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mrs. Ruth Ada Gaines Shelton
Authoress.

Mrs. Ruth Ada Gaines Shelton presents her drama—"Aunt Hagar's Children" Wednesday, May 28, 1924.

The drama was written by special request and is dedicated to the Grand Court Heroines of Jericho of Missouri and Jurisdiction.

"God grant, some lesson may be gleaned, some ray of light seen and that our hearts may be kindled with a greater love for each other through the presentation of this drama."

Authoress,
Ruth Shelton.

Kindly keep your program as a Souvenir.

4/42 21-33

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Aunt Hagar ..... Mrs. Anna Horn

Her Children
- Superstition ..... Mrs. Lizzie Booker
- Tribulation ..... Mrs. Alma Hammond
- Some Day ..... Mrs. Louise McKeever
- Happy Go Lucky ..... Mrs. Irene Williams

Mr. Slavery ..... Mr. Ernest Hutchinson

Mr. Religion ..... Mr. John M. Langston

Mr. Religion's Daughters
- Mercia ..... Mrs. Catherine White Williams
- Grace ..... Miss Zenobia H. Shoulders

Aunt Henny Poverty ..... Mrs. Susie Robinson

Aunt Betty Trouble ..... Mrs. Nell Rogers

Mrs. Laradale Negro Race ..... Mrs. Mary Edwards

Mr. Chas. Negro Race ..... Mr. W. P. Rose

Their Daughters
- Dorothy ..... Miss Bessie Coleman
- Vivian ..... Miss Ethel Hoard

Mr. Business Man ..... Mr. Wm. Macklin

Mr. Industry ..... Mr. Lorenzo Jackson

Mr. Lynching ..... Mr. Ernest Hutchinson

Mr. New Thought ..... Mr. John M. Langston

Lawyer Randal ..... Mr. E. Boyd

Dr. Professional ..... Mr. Robert Norman

Miss Wisdom ..... Mrs. Catherine White Williams

Miss N. A. A. C. P. ..... Miss Zenobia H. Shoulders

Miss Sensitive ..... Mrs. Lizzie Booker

Miss Prosperity ..... Mrs. Nellie S. Rodgers

Miss Joy ..... Mrs. Frederica Vaughn

Miss Agitator ..... Mrs. Sussie Robinson

Miss Contentment ..... Mrs. Louise McKeever

Miss Highbrow ..... Mrs. Eva G. Boiden

Miss Muck to Muck ..... Miss Anna B. Thomas

Miss Blue Veins ..... Mrs. Lottie Norman

Miss Dance ..... Miss Gladys Williams

Mr. Jazz ..... Mr. George Shelton

Miss Goodtimes ..... Miss Irene Williams

Maid ..... Miss Ethel Geter

Justice ..... Mrs. Josie Jasper

SYNOPSIS OF PLAY

The Drama opens with a scene of Slavery, showing Aunt Hagar surrounded by her children, Superstition, Some Day, Tribulation, Happy Go Lucky.

Her visitors, Aunt Henny Poverty and Aunt Betty Trouble, (think of such a household!). Later Mr. Religion calls. Notice:—He was the only "Star of Hope" in those days. His daughters, Grace and Mercia are "Sisters of Mercy." After all there were a few of them in those dark days. Observe how Mr. Slavery enters and see what our ancestors went through. Are you not proud you are living in the golden age of your Race?

ACT II.

50 years afterwards. See the change — the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Negro Race. Look how refined and cultured their daughters appear.

Watch Mr. Business Man, the lack of confidence the people have in him, yet how ambitious he, as well as Mr. Industry appear. Aunt Hagar is realizing her dream.

ACT III.

We meet Miss Wisdom, our people are seeking higher education and are growing wiser. A glance forward, with a retrospective view of the past causes Miss Wisdom to weigh all matters that are worth while.

Misses Highbrow, Muck to Muck, and Blue Veins, are also Aunt Hagar's children. Would you believe it?

Miss Prosperity came from the Family of Poverty, Miss Agitator from that of trouble, Mr. Lynching was a descendant of Mr. Slavery.

Mrs. New Thought having been a staunch friend of Miss Wisdom's comes forth with a new creed of Hope that makes life worth living. Miss N. A. A. C. P. is the new salvation of the age.

ACT IV.

Mr. Jazz enters. How "Happy Go Lucky" is he! He came from that family. Of course Miss Dance likes him. He is a favorite with every body.

This is the day of Miss Dorothy's Wedding. Mr. Business Man has at last made good. Mr. Negro Race gives his daughter to him in marriage.

God grant the day will come when we can have confidence in him. At the last hour Miss Wisdom and Miss N. A. A. C. P. bring Mr. Lynching in hand-cuffed, Justice Arrives. May we all live to see this glorious day when Justice will come to us.

Morriss Press, 3617 Easton, St. Louis, Mo.—Lindell 5394.

Cast make up supervised by

MISS GRACE L. NICHOLS.

Musical Selections between the acts will be rendered by:

Mrs. W. P. Allen, Mr. H. E. Dreer, Mrs. Annie Hurt Champion, Mrs. Irene Salter, Mr. Arthur Taylor, Pullman Peerless Quartet, Miss Esther M. McClenney, Miss Cornella H. Haskell.

SHRINERS BAND

USHERS—SHRINERS

Miss Zenobia H. Shoulders, G. M. A. M.

Mrs. Bertha E. Rhodes, Chairman of Publicity.

Mrs. Catherine White Williams, Sec'y of Publicity.

Mrs. Eva G. Bolden, Grand Supervisor.

International Conference, Knights Templar

[Sherwood]

Office of the President

JOSE HENRY SHERWOOD, President
971 St. Anthony Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

ALBERT R. LEE, Secretary
University of Illinois
Champaign, Ill.

August 4-24.

To the Editor of "THE CRISIS",
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The article on "COLORED TRAINING CAMPS" in the current issue conveyed information which caused me a shock. No publicity was given by the W.D. of entertaining the idea of such training for Negro youths. Why I would have gladly gotten together 50 or more such boys in St. Paul and Minneapolis. I presume we are blamed 'for lack of interest! Can you give me any information as to the future attitude of the W.D. in this matter?

The International Conference will convene at Pittsburgh during the week of the 17th of August and I would be pleased to bring this to their attention and urge that the Templars make it their personal duty to get sufficient boys to attend to make the Department come thru or lay down, new era.

In the event you are unable to get the information to me here before the 15th, you can address me care

John C. Morton, 764 Bryn Mawr Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courteously yours,

Jose H. Sherwood.

President International Conference
Knights Templar.

August 15, 1924.

Mr. J. H. Sherwood,
971 St. Anthony Ave.,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mr. Sherwood:

The case of the War Department and the military camps was the same kind of duplicity that we always suffer. Candidates applying from various parts of the United States were told that there was no provision for colored troops. One group of twenty two applied from Charleston and had this reply from the commandant. Then after the time has gone by the War Department sends out the information which I printed. We have got to go after these people and the Association is going to take steps. Of course the difficulty is that in a sense this involves asking for segregation, but I see no escape. If we do not ask for it we will not have a single Negro officer in the next war.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PP

5/13/15

Oct 2-1924

Utica Ky R 2 Box 45

The Crisis.

OCT 6 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr W. E. B. DuBois.

dear Sir. I desire information, about getting an article published in your magazine. We are going to write up our community. We want it published in a wide circulated magizine like the "Crisis." We have a progressive community here in Pleasant Ridge Ky. We dont want it advertised just a nice write up about it. With some pictures of important things. such as Homes and

I am Sincerely Yours—
Mrs Kate Shively.

people, Prehaps Cars and Stock.
Please give me information on the
price of such an article in your
magazine. If I havent asked all
information necessary, please
give it. As we would like to get it
written soon and published.
We are in a progressive Colored Com-
munity, 16 miles from a City, &
miles from a railroad in Western
Kentucky. I am telling you this so
you will have an idea of what I
want to write the article about—
The subject will be something
like this. "The progress of the Colored
people in Pleasant Ridge in the
last 35 yrs." Let me hear from
you soon.

5/3/14

October 18,1924

Mrs. Kate Shively
Route 2, Box 45
Utica, Kentucky

My dear Madam:

The best way for you to get an article on Pleasant Ridge would be to send us facts and pictures. We could then judge whether the matter was of sufficient importance to our general readers and we would ourselves write and arrange the article. We would like good clear pictures of homes, churches, buildings, etc. and of a few of the leading people. Pictures of stock and of firms would be good. Then we would like to know the facts concerning the history of the community; its leading men; about the schools; voters, people who have held office and gained wealth, the organizations, etc.

If you will send this to us we would be very glad to consider it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

119 W. 137 St.

New York City N .Y.

August 15, 1924

5/3/32

Dr. W. E. B. DU Bois

69- FIFTH Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DU Bois:

Some time ago,in the month of June, I brought into your office an article entitled,"EXPERIENCE THE GREAT TEACHEROF MAN",and asked if you would be kind enough to have it published in July's number of the Crisis. You were good enough to direct me to young lady at the desk in your office,who took the Article and promised to inform me for it's acceptance within a month.

Since then, I have not been able to hear from the lady up to now. I would be very much obliged if you will kindly ask her to return the article immediately, in the first part of the next week, Thanking you the same for the kindest consideration.

With the very best wishes. I am

Sincerely Yours,

Thorgues Sie

TS:LB.

Liberia student of the Teachers College

Columberia University, New York City.

August 21, 1924

5/3/31

Mr. Thorgues Sie
119 West 137th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I am very sorry that we have not been able to use your article which you kindly let us see but it is not quite as specific as we would like to have it. If you could give us an article with facts about Liberia and a minimum of comment or exhortation, we might be able to use it.

I thank you very much for your interest and your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

William H. Skaggs
607 West 191st St
New York City

August 27, 1924

Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

My late book entitled "The Southern Oligarchy" will be published during the first week in September and the publishers have forwarded a copy of this book to you for investigation and review. The purpose of this book is frankly stated in the Preface. I hope you will find it worth your while to give it a careful examination.

This book was not written for the purpose of political propaganda, nor will it be exploited for that purpose, but the timeliness of the book has impressed every critic who has examined it. The publishers concur in the opinion that the book is timely and they will continue to show their faith in this patriotic work by advertising the book in every section of the United States.

4/22/30

In order to determine the authoritative value of my work, the publishers submitted the manuscript to several high authorities, including Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson, formerly Literary Editor of The New York Tribune and long Contributing Editor of The North American Review, and Prof. William Starr Myers, Department of History and Politics, Princeton University. I may add that my work has been carried on independently, without the aid or knowledge of any association, faction or political party.

I beg to call your special attention to my treatment of the race situation in the South. I have not attempted a discussion of any theories concerning the so-called race problem. The whole purpose of my book is to present an authoritative record of the plain facts. It is true that I have written from the standpoint of ~~the~~ a Southern white man but there is only one point of view for those who are searching for the truth. For many years we have cultivated the bad habit in America of shutting our eyes to unpleasant facts. If my survey of actual conditions contributes in some measure to the essential work of promulgating the truth and teaching greater respect for law enforcement, I shall feel that I have done some good. My fervent prayer is that the patriotic purpose of my work will be understood and appreciated by all good citizens who really love their country, irrespective of race, creed or section.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Skaggs

2 Copies

William H. Skaggs
607 West 191st St
New York City

September 27, 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

When I called at the office of The Crisis, about two weeks ago, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Dill about an advertisement which my publishers had promised to insert, I had the pleasure of meeting you again and you were kind enough to give me a copy of your late book entitled The Gift of Black Folk.

I have read this book very carefully and I can pay it no higher compliment than to say it is the most comprehensive and forcible volume you have written, and I may add that, I believe, it is the most valuable work you have produced. It is an important contribution to our political history and a timely discussion of the most vital econmic and social questions before the American people.

I would not undertake to single out the most interesting chapter of your remarkable book, but I believe I may safely say that your Chapter V, The Reconstruction of Freedom, is the most valuable. It shows careful research and presents a statesmanlike discussion of the most vital and portentous pases of the race question in America. This chapter ought to be reprinted in every newspaper and periodical in the United States, and it should be published in pamphlet form and copies sent to every school, college and University in this country. The Asspciation with which you are connected could not engage in a more patriotic work, nor one that would be more effective in lifting the Negro question above the baneful influence of partisan, provincial and acrimonious discussion, than an extensive circulation of Chapter V of you book.

Thank you very much for your kind opinion of my new book which my publishers have quoted in their advertisements.

With assurance of best wishes and sincere regards,

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Skaggs

21/32/312

October 7, 1924.

Mr. William H. Skaggs,
607 West 91st Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Skaggs:

I appreciate deeply the kind words which you have said concerning my book.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/32/33

William H. Skaggs
607 West 191st St
New York City

November 4, 1924

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing to thank you for your pertinent and kind review of my book in The Crisis. I am especially pleased with your comment on my treatment of the record of the Negro in the South and my defense of the poor white.

The Boston Evening Transcript published a fine review of my book and one of the most favorable and forcible ~~letters~~ opinions that has come to me in the form of a personal letter is from Mr. Moorfield Storey. I hope these sympathetic comments on my work will help promulgate the whole truth about the Southern situation.

Yours faithfully,

William H. Skaggs

4/32/31

5/3/29

August 15, 1924.

Dr. Elliott Small,
3559 Vincennes Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Small:

I am certain that you cannot think that I would pick out a friend of The Crisis and one who believes in my own work for discrimination. We had hundreds of photographs that came to us and we simply had to draw the line somewhere and stop. As it was we published over two hundred at a very large expense. I am sorry that your picture did not appear.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Albert A. Smith
ARTIST

Paris, 10 January, 1924

Dr. Burghardt Du Bois.
Editor of the Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue. N. Y. C.

Sir:-

Under separate cover I am sending you two designs. One, as a cover, - the other as a cartoon. I believe that both will appeal to you, not alone from the standpoint of artistic expression; but principally their appeal will be in their moral message.

With the sincere hope that they will please you, as ever

Very sincerely yours
Albert Alex Smith

American Express Co.
11, rue Scribe, 11
Paris (IX) France

4/35-/29

LA FRANCE
LIBERTÉ
EGALITÉ
FRATERNITÉ

CARTOON: -

TITLE.

"SPEAKING OF FLAGS_____;"

(OR ANY OTHER TITLE MORE FITTING IN YOUR ESTIMATION)

IDEA:

DEPICTING FRANCE AND THE TRI-COLOR IN THEIR NEVER CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NEGRO.

3/APh 176

AUG 21 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 84 Jerome Street
West Medford, Mass.,
August 20 1924.

The Crisis,
Business Manager
New York City
Dear Sir:-

I am sending you under separate cover design for covers or frontispiece. These designs can be printed from wood blocks and with the use of colored paper, preferably cream or light brown shades of paper, a very interesting and appropriate effect may be obtained at a very small cost of printing: of course they can be printed from a line cut too. I can make these wood cuts to any scale you may desire. Two wood blocks on colored paper is a very successful combination at the usual cost of printing. The designs I am sending you are my working sketches and may be enlarged to suit your wishes.

I am a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, Mass., specializing in design, color and illustration and received Honorable mention in these subjects.

If you should know of any people who are in need of a designer or illustrator I should be grateful to you if you would let me know. I can furnish you with any necessary detail concerning my work. Hoping that these designs may meet with your approval and please make such notations and changes you should like on the sketches.

Very truly yours, Helen H. Smith

August 28,1924

Miss Helen N. Smith
84 Jerome Street
West Medford, Mass.

My dear Miss Smith:

I thank you for letting me see these designs which I am herewith returning. In the first place we do not use colored stock for our covers or at least we never have. It makes a small magazine look too much like a pamphlet.

Secondly, we try, in all designs or pictures used on the cover to have a motif from the darker races; faces of Negroes or designs indicating Asia or Africa. We very seldom print any colors as that is now too costly.

If you have anything fulfilling these conditions, we should be glad to see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/35/45

MRS. C. F. SMITH
LADY ATTENDANT
LICENSED EMBALMER

"The Riddle Car"

J. DALTON SMITH
DIRECTOR AND MANAGER
LICENSED EMBALMER

Smith's Funeral Home
23RD AVENUE AND WASHINGTON ST.
TELEPHONE 4790

GARY, INDIANA, Vovember II,24

The Crisis.
69 Fidth Ave.,
New York City.

I nclosed pleasse find photo of Clide Dalton Smith nephew of Mr & Mrs J. Dalton Smith for your publication in the December Number.

Please return photo when you'vé finished with it.

The baby is four Months old.

4/35/31

Very Trully,

J Dalton Smith

November 19,1924

Mr. J. Dalton Smith
23rd Ave. & Washington St.
Gary, Indiana

My dear Sir:

I have the photograph of your nephew. We cannot promise to publish photographs at any particular time and if they are published they cannot be returned. We may be able to use this sometime and thankkyou for sending it to us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/35-/30

Under the Auspices of the Board of Missions
for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in
the U. S. A. Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. S. J. FISHER, D.D.
President and Publicity Secretary

Rev. JOHN M. GASTON, D.D.
General Secretary and Treasurer

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

(FORMERLY BIDDLE)

College High School
Theological Seminary
and
A Summer School for Teachers

Charlotte, N. C.

REV. H. L. McCROREY, D. D., PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

July 26, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Sir:

The official college colors of Johnson C. Smith University are blue and gold.

Very truly yours,

Registrar

4/41/14

Moving Baggage
General Transfer
Storage
Telephone 1604

AMERICAN DRAY & EXPRESS
Nolle R. Smith
182 Halekauila Street
Contractor for All Kinds of Hauling & Filling.

Fine Garden Soil
Grading & Filling Material
Black & White Sand
Building Stone
Fine Moss Rock
P. O. Box 2348

Honolulu, T. H. December 14, 1924. *192*

Editor, The Crisis.
New York, N. Y.

Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith, newspaper clippings relative to the death and funeral of my late brother, Earl B. Smith; and also the only available photograph of him, which I would sincefely appreciate having you publish in an issue of the Crisis.

He was for five years head track coach and assistant football coach at Punahou, the oldest and most exclusive Missionary preparatory school in the islands, and I think that you will agree with me that the tributes paid him, in passing out, by Ka Punahou, the school publication, and the Honolulu Advertiser, one of our leading daily papers, proves that he acquitted himself with credit.

I am a subscriber to the Crisis and am an ardent admirer of the work that you and those associted with you are doing. If at any time I can be of any assistance here in Hawaii, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With best wishes for continued success, I am, with respects,

Yours Truly,
Nolle R. Smith
Nolle R. Smith.

4/38/65

2449 Woodland Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Mar. 11-24

5/3/27

Rev. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave - N. Y. City.
New York

Kind Sir:

Allow me to introduce myself by stating that as yourself, I am to be one of the benefactors of posterity along literary lines. To your acquisitions I intend to add my toil, ability and preparation.

To you that assertion may appear even amusing, but I know we can get anything in the world we want if we are willing to pay the price.

I read with interest your monthly publication, the editorials, comments, opinions, poetry, prose and illustrations inspire me

be cognizant of the opinions of the youth concerning present day vital affairs. This knowledge I tend to furnish. Being a college student, a contributor to several locals, and having opportunity to come in direct contact with the "thinking" youth, I am efficiently prepared to forward this information.

Will you afford me an outlet for my ability as a writer?

Any preliminary requisites will be cheerfully given upon request.

Any manuscript will be sent God for your inspection if you desire same.

Do you believe the youth

and encourage me as does no other publication of the race. They are so full of light to the dark race that clearly we can discern through the over hanging cloud of prejudice and discrimination, a luminous glow of universal brotherly love and equalization.

I am a weekly contributor to a local paper here, using the at title of "Thru Youthful Eyes". I desire to increase my capacity and broaden my scope.

I am very anxious to contribute to the "Crisis". My manuscripts tend to give a review of current events along economic, social religious and educational lines.

The adult public, particularly the negro adult public, should

of today are the leaders of tomorrow? If so, please lend us a helping hand.

Thanking you in advance for a favorable consideration,

I am,

yours for racial uplift,

Ida Wells Smith

5/3/26

April 10, 1924

Miss Edna May Smyth
2449 Woodland Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Madam:

The CRISIS does not use reviews of current events. This work is done by the editors and our contributors write on definite subjects as you will see by reading the magazine from month to month. However, I wish you all success in your endeavor to learn to write.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

7111
OCT 23 1924

312 West Fifteenth Ave.
Emporia, Kansas.
Oct. 12, 1924.

National Association For Advancement
of Colored People.
69 Fifth Ave., New York,
New York.

513/24

Dear Sirs:

Will you please inform me where colored baby pictures in print or other pictures may be had and at what cost? I desire these for school use in the study of Child Psychology. I can get the pictures of White babies in print but prefer Colored since these are to be used in schools for Colored people.

Thanking you in advance for this information,

I am,

Cordially Yours,
(Miss) Ida B. Sneed.

5/3/23

November 7,1924

Miss Ida B. Snead
312 W. 15th Ave.
Emporia, Kansas

My dear Madam:

I am sending you a copy of the Children's Number of the Crisis which contains a large number of baby pictures. I trust this will satisfy your need.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

October 29, 1924.

Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn,
Amenia, New York.

My dear Mrs. Spingarn:

I am so sorry that you have begun to be bothered with letters concerning the prizes. I will do all I can to keep this from happening and I shall also see that the correct initial is used in your name. I ought to have consulted you as to whether you wanted your name used in connection with the prizes or not, but it slipped my mind. I am afraid I was too excited.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

October 22, 1924.

Mr. Arthur Spingarn,
19 West 44th Stfeet,
New York City.

4/35/19

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Could you not write us a short statement for The Crisis on the effect meaning of the Supreme Court decision as to primary elections? You have probably noticed the report in the morning Times of Tuesday, October 21st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 23rd, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of October 22nd has just reached me.

I did not see the report in the morning Times of Tuesday, October 21st to which you refer and if you will send me a copy of it, I shall be pleased to see what I can do about the statement you ask for.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

4/35/25

October 29, 1924.

4/35/24

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Here is the clipping that I referred to concerning the Supreme Court decision.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/Pf
Enc. 1.

ARTHUR B SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 31st, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Referring to your letters of Oct. 22nd and 29th with reference to the decision in the case of Love, et al. against Griffith in the Supreme Court of the United States, I have just succeeded in getting a full copy of the opinion of the Court from Washington. As is so often the case, the clipping from the newspaper (which is returned herewith) is misleading. The following is a summary of the facts and the decision in the case:-

4/35/11

On Jan. 27th, 1921, the City Democratic Executive Committee of Houston, Texas made and published a rule that Negroes would not be allowed to vote in the Democratic City Primary Elections to be held on Feb. 9th, 1921, whereupon the plaintiffs, on Feb. 3rd, 1921, filed a Bill in Equity in the State Court, alleging that they were qualified electors and that the Committee and the Judges of Election threatened to enforce a rule contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and praying for an injunction to restrain them from so doing. The facts were admitted, but two days later the Court dismissed the Bill with costs, whereupon the plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals. That Court held, that at the date of its decision, which was months after the election, the cause of action had ceased to exist and therefore, they could not listen to an appeal in which the only practical question at issue was one of costs. The Court of Appeals, accordingly, dismissed the Bill with costs and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that the fifteenth amendment prohibited the discrimination which was made the basis of their complaint and that the decision of the Texas Courts denied to the plaintiffs their constitutional rights.

Cm

The Supreme Court of the United States held that the rule promulgated by the Democratic Committee was for a single election only and as that had taken place long before the decision of the Appellate Court, no constitutional right of the plaintiffs had been infringed by holding that the cause of action had ceased to exist. The Court said that what the plaintiffs were asking for was an injunction, but that it was impossible in October, 1924 to enjoin the Democratic Committee of Houston from doing something that it had already done in February, 1921, and that therefore, the Bill for an injunction could not be granted at this time and there was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed for, to wit:- an injunction

to restrain them from doing a specific act. The Supreme Court thus evaded deciding the vital question as to whether or not Negroes can legally be excluded from voting at Primary Elections, but it did use this significant language:

> "If the case stood here as it stood before the Court of first instance, it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it. But that is not the situation."

This case will be known as Love, et al. vs. James S. Griffith, et al. and was decided in the October Term, 1924 on October 20th.

If there is any further information about this decision which you wish, do not hesitate to ask.

Believe me to be, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Enclosure.

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

18 April 1924

Dear W. Du Bois:

It was very good of you to send me a copy of the beautiful programme. I have heard from half a dozen sources that the dinner was a great success except for the speeches, which I regret to learn were very disappointing.

I trust you would consider a fundamental overhauling of the Crisis. I read it with my old interest but with a growing sense that something should be done.

41/35/64

I am rapidly recovering my health in this incomparable corner of earth. But I had a "narrow squeak" of it this time, and for several months must live like a vegetable!

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

April 24, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Armenia,
New York.

II/35/60

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

It was very nice to see your hand writing again and to learn that you are progressing. I take it that even "living like a vegetable" has its points.

Thank you for your words concerning The Crisis. I have the same feeling continually with me but I am not at all certain as to what improvements I can make. And I am continually diverted from attempts by going back and reading the former issues of one and two years ago. I am always thrilled by my interest in them.

You see we have curiously narrow limits for experiment. We are catering to people on the one hand almost illiterate and on the other hand terribly sophisticated. It is impossible to please both groups all the time.

I am certain that we must have pictures, a good many more pictures than our small size altogether warrants. We must have a

certain amount of distinctly"racial" news. We must continually harp upon our wrongs. We must reflect public opinion on the Negro problem and we must continually state and restate our own opinion. Now when we have done all that in the limits of thirty pages there is wretchedly little space left. And on the other hand if we do not do all that I am afraid we would lose the bulk of our support. All of which leads me to this question: have you any specific suggestions of improvement that you could give me?

Please remember that this letter does not have to be answered, or even read until you feel that you have nothing better to do.

4/35/61

My best regards to you and Mrs. Spingarn.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 16,1924

Mr. Joel E. Spingarn
9 West 73rd Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I wonder if you would be able and willing to read three or four, certainly not more than half a dozen, of the essays offered in the CRISIS contest for the Amy Spingarn prizes. If you can possibly see your way to serving us, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1/33/49

September 16,1924

Mr. & Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn
9 West 73rd Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Spingarn:

I want to tell you how surprised and gratified I am over Mrs. Spingarn's splendid gift for prizes in the CRISIS. I have long wanted to offer something like this but we have never had a chance to do anything on any scale before. I shall let you know the plans as we decide upon them.

I am sorry, of course, that our offer is simultaneous with that of OPPORTUNITY but of course neither I nor you had any idea that they were offering prizes until after your offer was made. I have

4/35/69

been very careful to keep from anything that looked like undue competition and by generously giving the Urban League publicity in the CRISIS I had hoped that they would not publish a magazine. As it is we shall do our best.

I trust that this will find Mr. Spingarn steadily improving. My best regards to you both.

Very sincerely yours,

4/357/70

WEBD/KF

Return

Eminence, Ky.
Dec. 17 - 1924

The Crisis
New York City.
Dear Sir: -

You will find enclosed a story manuscript entitled, "Why We should Attend and Support the Church."

I am submitting it at the usual rates and if accepted keep $1.50 for one years subscription to the crisis magazine and forward me the balance if you please. If not accepted return the manuscript.

5/24/23

Sincerely

Louis L. Spradling.

Eminence, Ky.

JAN 17 1925

Atlanta Georgia
Dec 19-1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

The Prices
5th ave New York City

Dear Sir - I am Writing for some Information - What will it cost me to Have my babys Photo in the Prices With the Following; Beulah Stafford The Daughter of Mr & Mrs Eugene - Stafford; Little Beulah spends most of her time Playing With her Big Pet Collie Dog. Prince; Beulah age is 7 months old weight 18 lbs

5/33/156

If this Waite up Can be Fixed it Better Please Receipy Same at my request

Yours Truly
Eugene Stafford | Formely of N.Y.
99 Davis St Atlanta Ga.

Knox College,
Galesburg, Ill.,
Jan. 2-3, 1924.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am one of the two colored students in this college. Since we have been here the "colored question" has been much discussed, as it is at all schools all over the country. But they discuss it from their own point of view, substantiated by their periodicals.

5/1/141

3.

Galesburg, Ill.

Finding no Negro publication on their periodical shelf I secured permission to have your magazine "The Crisis" placed there. For in the January issue you had started a series of articles which will be of educational value both to them and me. Enclosed is a money-order covering the cost of one year subscription. I should like to have it sent to Knox College Library

4/31/32

October 7, 1924.

Mr. Laurence Stallings,
222 West 11th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Stallings:

Through the generosity of Mrs. Amy Spingarn The Crisis is offering a number of prizes for stories, poems, plays, essays and illustrations by Negroes. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to look over a few of the best stories or plays, not more than a half dozen, and give us your judgment as to their merits? I trust you will be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

St. Louis
222 Dr. Eliot
New Orleans
Nov 13, 1908

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:—

Mr. Stevens regrets very much to be prevented by his work from being present at the meeting of the Board of Directors tomorrow, but he has given me a proxy to vote for him, which I shall do.

I find myself over head and ears in work and so cannot go.

Very sincerely yours,

John Shillady

5/13/47

THE LIBRARY - 3.40 A.M.
1326 No. 18th Street

WILLIAM R. KNIGHT JR.
CORONER

Office of the Coroner
PHILADELPHIA

Nov. 15. 1924.

dear doctor Du Bois.

You deserve live in a modern Philadelphia Apartment - with the accent very emphatically - on the "p-a-r-t" and in the Kitchenette - I am permitted by my wife and daughter - and the cat - to hold forth - when they are otherwise engaged. Here at this - agreeable hour I am undisturbed - only the cat every now and then butts in to get a little attention (some petting) & a bit of milk, etc.

On the table I find The Crisis, May number, 1921 - and the current November issue. On Page 9 - concluding paragraph of "Opinion" (May 1921) under caption, "Anti-Lynching Legislation", I note. ++++++ "We did not rescue Haiti in order to annex the $10.000 Salary of the Haitian Minister; We are not fighting Lynching in order to become Recorder of Deeds; and our promotion of business enterprise has no string on the Registry of the Treasury. This does not mean that we are unmindful of the right of Competent

3) essay to represent our particular group - (damn it! how I despise the appelation) shall really be representative fibre. I know that you are on the look-out!

The current issue of The Crisis is really inspiring - saving the grim news from Sierra Leone. The Swanns having lost a little, can send only a little. But that little assures me went forth to good Mrs. Hayford, today. It was our good fortune to be residing temporarily at the Hotel Dale, while these splendid missionaries were here on their holy mission, and they were mightily helpful to us all.

Your Opinion - this month deserves more than a pleasant Comment but with twenty letters to scribble - and the days work that looms ahead I must press on.

Can you permit the reproduction of "Education" at page 8 - and Map of South Carolina at page 9 - Nov. 1924? Proper credit will be given. Of course, I expect to pay for

4) Matrix or cut if you supply same.

A word more and I am thru for the nonce.

When do your friends plan to give another dinner in your honor? My idea is to get my closest to Manager = artist = pianist - Caterer Dill - so as to be sure of a meal - the next time. As I have heard three of my friends, who ate at my expense, talk of nothing so much, as "the really = good = Eats = at the Du Bois Dinner".

Thank you!

Good morning!

The late Mr Minister to the King -

Sincerely

Thomas Wallace Jr.

To W. E. B. Du Bois. 70 Fifth Avenue New York City

2)
men to hold office, - xxxx but we insist
that this is subordinate and unimportant
beside our fight for freedom, and we
refuse to have our most sacred right
played with as pawns to official pre-
ferment." It is a crime against humanity
that one like yourself with so much to
do - and so little time to do it in, must
perforce feel compelled to waste so much
strength in stating and re-stating
the fundamentals of your program. As
Mr. Douglas used to say when [illegible] perplexed, "my people!"

But to the point I hope you are keen to the very probable ef-fort that may be promoted under the Coolidge extended regime. It is in the offing that a very sallacious group of our energetic statesmen are out to accomplish the very things You point out so minutely in the quoted excerpt written in 1921. You know that I quar-rel with no one's ambition to serve as he may - but in this critical requisi-tance it is of vital moment that those who

November 17,1924

Mr. Thomas W. Swann
1326-18th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Swann:

Thank you for your encouraging letter. I suppose one aught not to complain at having to say the same thing over and over again, year in year out before people begin to understand it. I see very clearly what the Negroes who supported the Republican party are going to try and do. That is, they are going to try and get a lot of appointments. Unfortunately and fortunately, they are going to fail and at the next election it is going to be very difficult for them to tell what the Republican party has done for them.

I should be very glad to reproduce "Education". We cannot supply a matrix but we can loan you a copy of the map if you will be sure to return it. Let me know when you want it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Telegram "SWARAJYA." Telephone No. 664.

SWARAJYA

INDIA'S NATIONAL DAILY.

Editor; T. PRAKASAM

2-27, BROADWAY,
MADRAS, India,

Miss S. Enter, Please

R.A.S.
8/6/24

July 3rd 1924.

R.356/24

The Editor,
The "Crisis",
69,5th Avenue,
New York.N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you will please place "Swarajya" on your free Mail list. I have to-day instructed the office to send you our overseas edition from to-day.

Yours faithfully,
for Editor.

PM

Please Mail
W.E.B.D.

4/41/68

4/38/93

November 1,1924

Mr. L.A. Talbert
Corner 7th & Commonwealth Aves., N.E.
Roanoke, Virginia

My dear Mr. Talbert:

I thank you for letting me see the enclosed poem but I regret to say that it does not seem to be suited to our present needs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/31/28

September 18,1924

Mr. Henry O. Tanner
51 Boulevard St. Jacques
Paris, France

My dear Mr. Tanner:

Through the generosity of a friend, the CRISIS is offering some prizes for illustrations. The prizes will be $75, $50 and $10. If I sent you three or four of the best sometime after February 1, would you be willing to return them with your judgment? I should thank you so much if you could do this for us. Possibly you are planning to be in America somewhere about that time.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Tanner,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 18,1924

Mr. Brice Taylor
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

We would like very much to have your photograph and some account of your life for reproduction in The Crisis. I trust you can help us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/108

Mr Agustus G.Dill,
Buisness Manager,
The Crisis

Worcester Mass.
June 9th.1924.

My Dear Mr.Dill,

You will nodoubt remember the writer if not personally,perhaps by former reputation at least.The enclosed pamplet will tell in a brief way that I am at present engaged in writing a narrative of my racing career,and my manuscript will be completed in the near future.I believe this will be the most attractive book of its kind yet published.

Perhaps you remember that I was one of the very few athletes black or white to reach Worlds Championship hights,that retired from the sport honorably,in other words I was not prematurely forced out of the game a dissipated physical wreck.The key-note to success in all athletic games and competitions is of course,physical condition.

I attributed my great success in bicycle racing to my always perfect physical fitness,which can only be attained and maintained by clean living. and faithful hard traing,and the help of God. Therefore I have taken this as a basis of my story,the development and cultivation of ethics and morals as pertaining to athletic games and sports,which is both instructive and inspiring as well to all red blooded young boys who wish to develop their muscles and skill for an athletic career.

This book should especially appeal to every colored man of my own race and particularly those who have boys of their own,as it clearly shows the bitter opposition that I encountered and the sportsmanlike manner in which I met and successfully overcame it.It also shows where it is possible for one of the race to succeed,that it is also possible for others to succeed,and even exceed in many instances,if they will only make the very best of every opportunity.

Before putting my story into book form I am writing several of the leading Colored publishers of weekly and monthly papers and magazines to see if they might be interested to use this story as a serial number.or syndicate it and on what basis they might like to handle it.I suppose however that it would be quite impossible to give me any very deffinate information until you have gone over the manuscript,which I will be pleased to furnish you with if you think you might be further interested.My manuscript contains about six hundred pages type written only,on the same size paper as this letter is written on. Awaiting your reply, I am

Yours truly, Major Taylor

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

4/38/120

July 29,1924

Mr. Major Taylor
4 Hobson Avenue
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Your letter sent Mr. Dill has been passed to me. The CRISIS could not use any serial stories of the sort of which you speak. We might use a single article if it was succinct and interesting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

August 23,1924

5/3/2

Mr. Thomas E. Taylor
Y. M. C. A.
181 W. 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I should be glad to have a photograph of yourself and some late figures concerning your work for use in the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[MARGARET THOMAS]

MRS. EDWARD THOMAS
841 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Dec 23. 1924

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Enclosed is a copy of the Lenore which I read at Lec. at Mrs Villard's lunch. I am wondering if you would like to use it in the Crisis?

Yours sincerely,
Margaret Loring Thomas

4/18/96

[MARGARET THOMAS]

December 30,1924

4/38/95

Mrs. Edward Thomas
841 West End Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

We shall be very glad indeed to publish your ode to Mrs. Villard in the Crisis. Thank you for letting us see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

245 W 131st Street,
New York City,
December 26, 1924

Editor, Crisis,
Dear Sir:

I am a constant reader of The Crisis and have been for some years; but never before has its cover won my admiration as the one for January, Nineteen-Hundred-Twenty-Five.

The small drawings seem to beautify the already beautiful Moorean maidens, which makes the cover very attractive and worth keeping in one's scrapbook.

Wishing you, the magizine and its staff a prosperous new year,

I am yours truly,

Prentice Thomas

4/38/109

4/46/76

June 6, 1924.

Mr. Frank Leslie Thompson,

301 Bryant Avenue,

Ithaca, New York.

Kindly rush us list of colored graduates from all departments of Cornell this year.

W. E. B. DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Charge to Crisis.

December 4,1924

4/4/95

Mr. George W. Thompson
328 Arch Street
Akron, Ohio

My dear Mr. Thompson:

Will you kindly not forget to send me that article with statistics on the intelligence tests in the local schools.

I want to thank you for the pleasant visit which I had in Akron.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 17,1924

4/46/96

Mr. George W. Thompson
Y. M. C. A.
Akron, Ohio

My dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you very much for the figures and the information which you sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

OLDEST DAILY IN LOS ANGELES

[Thompson]

FOUNDED MARCH, 1871

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles
Evening Express

F. W. KELLOGG AND E. A. DICKSON
OWNERS AND PUBLISHERS

September 13,1924.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,Editor,
The Crisis, 69 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY,NEW YORK.

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Since writing the enclosed sketch of Paul Williams for The Los Angeles Evening Express, I have learned confidentially from Mrs' Williams that it is the secret ambition of the young man to win the Spingarn medal before he reaches the age of 45. I hope he'll do it as I see no one else here that has a chance to bring the prize to the Pacific coast.

Without theknowledge of permission of Mr.or Mrs Williams, I am sending the enclosed sketch to you for The Crisis. I have borrowed the photograph from our "morgue" and will appreciate it if you will have it returned to me when you are through with it.

4/46134

It has just occured to me that it may be a good idea for The Crisis to suggest that all of our Negro architects be given an opportunity,along with others ,to submit plans for some of the big buildings that are to be built by our churches,fraternal organizations,business men and others.The Catholic Cathedral here was recently remodeled at a cost exceeding $100.000 . John Austin is the accredited architect for the work but Paul Williams,his office manager at the time,did the work to the credit of his employer who acknowledges Paul's ability.

Yours truly,

Editorial Department.
Noah D.Thompson.

NDT:M.
2 encls.

To The Crisis,
By Nosh D.Thompson,
Editorial Staff,
L.A.Evening Express,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

File Struggle Mulatto

Paul R.Williams, a young Negro architect and former pupil at the local schools has been appointed by th Los Angeles Board of Education as architect for one of the new city schools to cost $84.000.00 (Eighty-four thousand dollars). The public schools here are mixed and have 22 Negro teachers including a lady principal.

Mr.Williams is a prominent member of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission and is the only Negro member of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of a committee of 5 recently appointed to represent the Southern California Chapter at the American Institute of Architects at the National City Planning Convention held in the Ambassador Hotel.

Three national and four western architectusl competetions have been won by Williams against competitors of other states and of national reputations. His most recent achievement was the submitting a design for a civiw centre for a western city of 30.000 inhabitants which was accepted and upon which Mr.Williams and his office force are now at work on the "working drawings". All of the municipal buildings of the centre are to be erected in strict conformity with his scheme.

In one competition won by Williams, more than 100 designs were submitted by architects in all sections of the United States.

Several scientific magazines, among them, Harper's and Scribners Architecture, have printed designs by Williams who is receiving nation-wide recognition as an architect of exceptional ability, with million dollar clients.

A recent visitor to the young architect's unique suite of offices in the New Los Angeles Stock Exchange building, found him studiously preparing plans for buildings valued at nearly a half million dollars. These buildings are to be erected entirely under Mr.William's supervision.

The young man is not yet forty years of age. He attended the University of Southern California and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and won the coveted Beaux Arts medal eight years ago. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and an inspiration to many young men and women of all races on the Pacific coast.

4/46/32

##########

"The Last of the Beaches"

3 Miles of Actual Ocean Frontage

Dickinson & Gillespie Co.

Planners and Developers

525-27-29 W. 8TH STREET.

TELEPHONE VANDIKE 2426

LOS ANGELES CALIF.

Express Your Wants

And if he is trying to get home. Before his pants shrink to fit. He must live in Mars or some place.

Pantingly,

BILL.

Architect's Advance Rapid After Winning Design Competitions

Paul R. Williams, a member of the city planning commission, who is drawing plans for buildings valued at $300,000, is the only Negro member of the American Institute of Architects and has risen rapidly in his profession since he won the beaux art medal in 1912.

PAUL R. WILLIAMS

Williams, who has a unique suite of offices in the Stock Exchange building, with a garden arranged on the roof, has won three national architectural competitions and four western competitions. Recently his design for a civic center was accepted by a western city of 30,000 inhabitants over all other designs submitted. In one competition won by Williams more than 100 designs were submitted. He is a member of the committee appointed recently to represent Southern California chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Williams attended University of California and Beaux Arts Institute of Design, where he won the Beaux arts medal for 1912. He belongs to the Omega Psi Pch fraternity.

WOMAN SENT TO JAIL

Admission Day today was observed by Mrs. Jennie Malvern by her admission to the county jail. Pleading to a charge of picking the pockets of Axel Forceberg, 955 Baker boulevard, on May 3, last, the woman was sentenced by Superior Judge Charles S. Crail to spend three months in jail.

They look ve
The little d
dotted swiss
for the other
All three we

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
JUL 31 1924

GEORGE B. THORNTON

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC, BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS. SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING.

A. M. & N. SCHOOL
Pine Bluff
Ark.

July 28, 1924

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Would you be interested in an article on the two bath-houses at Hot Springs, Ark., the Pythian and the Woodmen of Union Bath-Houses, the two colored bath-houses over there? It seems to me that the colored people should know more about the possibility of the great service that can be rendered by those bath-houses, and with suitable illustrations the article ought to be very effective.

Kindly let me know if you desire such an article, about the length it ought to be, the kind of illustrations to be used, etc. I have in mind of course that the bathing should be stressed more. If you are interested in such an article and will write me I will secure suitable illustrations for it and write it.

Yours very truly,

Geo. B. Thornton

Address me as follows:

% Woodmen of Union Bath-House, Hot Springs, Ark.

4/38/26

4/38/117

August 23,1924

Mr. George B. Thornton
c/o Woodmen of Union Bath-House
Hot Springs, Ark.

My dear Sir:

I should be very glad indeed to see an article on the bath-houses at Hot Springs. It should be short, occupying from two to four pages of the CRISIS. The illustrations should be good clear photographs of the buildings and the interiors and perhaps of the officers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/114

Cincinnati, Ohio. May 26th 1924.

Hon Dr W. E. Burkhardt Dubois.

Editor, The Crisis.

My Dear Sir.

Referring to your article (A Lunatic or a traitor) in your May issue of your valuable Magazine, in reference to Garvey, I might say that in what you say there might be more truth than poetry, I will say that some of late, he has not seemed to place very much emphasis upon the Declaration of Independence which was made by the Negro People of the World in General convention assembled in New York City, in 1920, although held under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of

which he claims to be President-General. He having refused to give me a copy of this, although I happen to be the man to make the suggestion in 1920. And as to his business propositions and statements I will say that when he made the statement that some one had robbed the Black Star Line, and that the corporation was insolvent, I took this as a common loss to the people who had invested money in this corporation, and by the failure of the corporation, naturally the stockholders would lose their investment according to corporation Law, but when he came out in his paper issue of March 9th 1924, and stating that these stockholders would be paid back dollar for dollar for every penny they had put in there, and yet up until this time they have never been

paid, although he has started another corporation, and refusing to answer some letters which I wrote to him, I naturally became somewhat suspicious. I do say that if this man should ever be found out to be robbing the people out of their hard earned cash, I would be just as much in favor of his committing as any other man, although I am a member of the criminal division of his A.N.L.A. I thank you very much for the photograph of President, King of Liberia, and the Executive Mansion at Monrovia.

Yours very truly,

Harriet T. Wouter.

118 Ingraham St.

Cincinnati.

Ohio.

[Harrison T. Thornton]

July 22, 1924.

4/38/1.3

Mr. H. T. Thornton,
118 Sycamore Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I have just seen your letter of May 26th and beg to acknowledge it. The more I see of Mr. Garvey the more I am convinced of his insincerity if not actual dishonesty.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 28,1924

Mr. H. Wallace Thurman
1345 East 49th Street
Los Angeles, California

My dear Sir:

I have been unable to use the enclosed manuscript as it is in the nature of an advertisement and prophecy rather than a statement of facts. When THE OUTLET is published I should be glad to see a copy and comment upon it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/112

[1924]

Vaughan Miss. Mar. 15-24

Education

Mr. J. R. Vaucet
New York N.Y.,

Dear Sir:-

4/41/84

A few days ago I sent you a little statement of the School situation in the South, giving you a little idea as to why I thought the Sterling Bill should be defeated. I am here-with enclosing a late statement of my Supt. for your consideration. If you will notice therefrom, you can get an idea that all

them now. There have been
3 around me that I know have
not been published. I suspect
I had better ask you not to use
my name in publishing anything
yet all I say to you is truthfull

Oblige J. M. Tibbs

the Counties of the South are in debt, and the cause is simply buying Auto Trucks for the White children to ride to and from School and paying big Salaries to the Teachers and drivers of said Trucks. All I see that the Sterling Bill would do is to pay off the old indebtness and help buy more Trucks for the White children to ride, It will not be any help to the Negro at all. Lynching is yet going on as much as ever, but the outside world dont get it. They dont publish

August 15, 1924.

Miss Kathryn Adella Tompkins,
P. O. Box 293,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

4/38/42

My dear Madam:

I have read your story and I thank you for letting me see it. I do not think, however, that it is just what we would like to publish either in form or subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Crisis-Toomer]

21-1-106

September 12,1924

Mr. Jean Toomer
c/o Boni & Liveright
61 West 48th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Toomer:

I wish very much that you would send something to us for publication in the CRISIS. I think that with the splendid beginning you have made, the CRISIS readers ought to be kept in touch with you. We cannot pay much but we can pay a little.

I had been hoping that I might see you sometime. I trust you will let me hear from you very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

21-1-107

c/o American Express,
Paris,
15 Oct 24.

Dear D. DuBois,

Your kind letter of the 12th reached me in Paris, delayed somewhat owing to the uncertainty of my movements.

I too feel that I should like to touch Crisis readers, and have them keep in touch in me. And I thank you for this opportunity. Though I have written practically nothing for almost a year, that is, nothing available for immediate publication, yet I feel that the time may

soon come when I will. It will surely be sent you. And I hope to see you personally when I return to America, which I expect to do within a month.

~~Sincerely~~

Jean Toomer.

4/31/22

September 16,1924

Mr. Ridgeley Torrence
c/o The New Republic
421 West 21st Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Torrence:

Through the generosity of a friend, the CRISIS is able to offer a series of prizes for stories, essays, poems, plays and illustrations. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to act as one of the judges of plays to be submitted. I would see that you have less than a half dozen to read.

I trust you may be willing to serve us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

July 24, 1924.

Mr. Arthur N. Townsend,
412 Fourth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

I should like very much, for use in The Crisis, a photograph of yourself and of the new building which your convention is erecting in Nashville and some account of this work. Ittrust you can let us have this at your earliest convenience. We cannot use a cut or a print, but must have an original photograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4138/97

4/30/1924

316 Superior St.
Port Huron Mich.
September 29 1924.

OCT 1 1924

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

To the Crisis. Dear Sir.
I am writing to see if I can have my Baby Picture and (mine) so ~~my~~ sent in the Crisis.
If I am not too late writing please tell me all about how to send it and what it will cost me I am not able to pay much. I have been told that it would cost me any thing but I am writing to see. I like the Crisis very much I enjoy reading them.

Very Truly Yours Mrs L. Tucker.

Please let me here from you at once.

October 3,1924

1/38/133

Mrs. L. Tucker
315 Superior St.
Port Huron, Mich.

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that the Childrens number of the CHILD was published September 20 and the next one will not be published until September 20, 1925.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/46/93

October 30,1924

Messrs. Underwood & Underwood
6 East 39th Street
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

We want to reproduce in the Crisis photographs of the following persons: H. G. Wells, Edward Bok, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill and Glenn Frank. Can you furnish us with any or all of these photographs suitable for reproduction and at what price?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/46/92

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA
SIX THOUSAND

Mr Dill

Underwoods' News Photo Service

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
(INCORPORATED)
417 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cable Address: "VIEWS," New York
A B C Code 5th Edition

Order No. _____

Invoice No. 5768

11/1/ 1924

Sold to Crisis

Address 69 - 5th Ave City -

QUAN.	PHOTO NUMBER	TITLES	PRICE	TOTAL
1 -	310665	H. G. Wells -		
1 -	354536	Eugene O'Neill		
1 -	5.38628-2	Glenn Frank		
1 -	5-2421-3	Ed. Bok *		
		4 PLATES	2.00	
			*	8.00

OK
M.C. Dill

Purchased by _____ Sold by M. G. Bulkeley

SALESMAN MUST NOT SIGN HERE

1130

NOTE: THIS IS AN INVOICE—PLEASE O. K. AND PASS TO CASHIER FOR PAYMENT.

4/4/24

December 11, 1924

Messrs. Underwood & Underwood
417 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Have you in stock a picture of the Cosmopolitan Club House opposite Grant's Tomb, New York City? If so we should like to have a copy if it could be furnished at your regular rates.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

[UNION OF COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS]

4/46/105

April 3, 1924

Mr. Luke Wyche
2209 Seventh Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

The CRISIS would like to have some information concerning the Union of Compressed Air and Foundation Workers. We should like to know its history, the jobs upon which it has been engaged and if possible may we have a photograph of its officers and members?

I hope you can favor us because we would like to give you some good publicity.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[NOTES FOR LETTER]

Compressed Air
Operators
(Union)

Sec.
Luke Wyche,
2209 – Seventh Ave.
Apt 14

(Good story)

Compressed Air & Foundation
Workers
Local Union No. 63
227 E 84th St.
John McParlan.
Sec. Treas.

4/4/1904

[U.S. Bureau of Ed.]

July 11,1924

Bureau of Education
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a leaf from a catalogue of a so-called Princeton University, Gibson County, Indiana. Can you give me any information as to this school?

Will you kindly return this sheet to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/KF
Encl.

4/39/5

October 31,1924

The Post-Master General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I notice at the head of ~~the paper~~ a periodical the following worlds: "Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3,1917. Authorized April 20,1923."

Will you kindly let me know what law it is to which this incription refers and what the provisions of this law are? I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/47/63

Copy

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

[To - office of the Postmaster General]

December 24, 1924

Mr. Maurice Maschke,
Reed, Meals, Orgill & Maschke,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Maschke:

I have your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting one from Hon. Harry E. Davis, Ohio House of Representatives, in regard to the extension of the special second-class rate of postage of 1-1/4 cents a pound to "The Crisis, published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at New York, N. Y.

4/40/93

Under the law, Act of October 3,1917, embodied in paragraph 4, section 412, Postal Laws and Regulations, the rate referred to applies only to publications "maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual."

It does not appear from the information before the Department that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People comes within any of the classes of organizations or associations to which the provisions of the law apply. If, however, the publishers will submit such additional evidence as they can to establish that the association is such a one as is contemplated by the law, the Department will be glad to give the matter further and most sympathetic consideration. The publishers should point out in submitting such evidence wherein the objects and purposes of the association are those of one or more of the classes mentioned, in what respect the activities of the association further such objects and purposes and how the matter in the publication itself promotes the same.

If its should be found upon receipt of the additional information indicated that "The Crisis" is entitled to be mailed at the special rate sought, it will be a pleasure promptly to grant the publishers' request.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harry S. New
Postmaster General.

[To: Office of the Postmaster General]

December 30,1924

Hon. Harry S. New, Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

4/45/91

I wish to apply for the extension of the special second-rate rate of postage to the Crisis Magazine published by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at New York. I understand that under the law of October 3,1917, Paragraph 4, section 412, Postal Laws and Regulations, this rate refers to publications "maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a philanthropic organization not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. The history and objects of the association are set forth in

the enclosed pamphlet and in its last annual report.

The Crisis Magazine is the organ of this association, published by the association. Its income pays the expenses of publication and the salaries of its editors and workers. If there is any surplus this is put back into the magazine in order to enlarge it or better its appeal. For the above reasons it has been incorporated as a philanthropic organization under the laws of the state of New York. The date of incorporation was 1911. For the same reasons neither the association nor The Crisis pays income tax. We can furnish any additional affidavits or any such information as you may require to show our objects and character.

4/46/98

I trust, Sir, that for these reasons we may be admitted to the special second-rate class of postage.

Very sincerely yours,

3401 Wyoming St.

St. Louis, Aug. 16, 1924

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

My dear Dr. Dubois,

The family of the late David E. Gordon have requested me to write a brief sketch of his career and send it to the Crisis. They just mentioned it to me recently and I told them I thought they had waited a little long as he died early in June. I promised to write you and inform you of their

8/9414

desire in this matter.
Is it too late or shall I
write it? If so, how long
etc.?

With best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Jas. R. Usher

1814/14

August 19,1924

Mr. James L. Usher
3401 Wyoming St.
St. Louis, Mo.

4/46/79

My dear Mr. Usher:

I should be very glad indeed to have facts concerning the late David H. Gordon and a photograph. Also could you furnish us a photograph of the late Mr. Vashon? We must have photographs and not cuts.

Thank you very much for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

~~Alfred Hurlos~~

3401 Wyoming St.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. , 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Upon receipt of your letter I immediately asked the Gordon and Vashon families for the photographs and facts. I received Gordon's last week and Vashon's to day.

As I do not know how much space you will be able to give to this matter I am not attempting a story - simply sending the facts from which you may be able to select what you wish.

Yours very truly,
Jas. L. Usher.

J. M.

28/94/4

[ENCLOSURE]

D. E. Gordon age 65
Born in Norwich, Conn.
Educated in Philadelphia public schools.
First colored graduate of Philadelphia High School.
Came to St. Louis in 1878 as a teacher in the elementary schools.
Was principal successively of the Aldridge, Wheatley, Illucks and L'Ouverture schools.
remaining at the L'Ouverture one of the largest in the city for 23 years until his death.
He was a member of the Supreme Lodge K. of P.
He was one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P. the Urban League the Anniversary Club and the Inter-racial Committee in this city and was a member of the Board of Directors in each of these organizations
He was active and prominent in all movements affecting the well being of our group here.

4/46/83

He is survived by a widow, three sons, two daughters and four grandchildren.

4/14/84

[Crisis-VanLoon]

21-1-98

July 8,1924

Mr. Hendrick Willem van Loon
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. van Loon:

Thank you so much for letting me see "The Ways of War". We shall be glad to use it and thank you so much for sending it. I shall be glad to return it to you for "polishing" as soon as we determine when it can be used.

My unconscionable delay in answering, arises from the fact that the manuscript caught me in Africa.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

10 July xxiv.

My dear Mr.Dubois,

did I send you a story ? and when ? and will you let me confess to you that I have forgotten all about it but that if I ever sent you anything I would be very happy to see it in the Crisis and that I will polish whatever is unpolished and that I was glad to see you come back but that,if you have spent the last two weeks at the Garden (as I have) I am sure you would like to return to the Congo for a whiff of fresh air and coolness.

very sincerely yours,

Hendrik Willem van Loon

4/38/153

July 16,1924

Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

4/38/51

My dear Mr. van Loon:

We want to use your article next month and I am therefore enclosing it for such revision as you may wish to make. May I suggest one thing. On page 11, the soldier whispers "Thank you, Master". No colored man born since 1863 would ever use the word 'Master'. He might say 'Sir' or 'Boss' or 'Captain' but not 'Master'. I hope you may be able to change this sentence.

Very sincerely yours,

JF/KP

July 17,1924

4/38/152

Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. van Loon:

I meant to say in my last letter, couldn't you furnish us also with one of your inimitable sketches as an illustration for your story?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

20July xxiv.

21-1-99

My dear Mr.Du Bois,

I have read the story which I wrote five years ago and which you have kindly accepted but if you do n't mind my saying so it seems pretty poor work and suppose that we suppress it and I give you something else of a more philosophical nature ?

Truth to tell I am a rotten short-story writer and I know it but I could give you something along the line of historico-philosophico-sociologico-pedagogico endeavour and that would be better.

What do you think about it ?

sincerely,

Hendrik Willem van Loon

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.
The Crisis.
70 Fifth Ave
New York

Westport Conn. 1917 XXIV

Sure, I will make your
Xmas pictures.

Howard Mc Lean

4/38/154

21-1-100

July 24, 1924.

Mr. Hendric Willem vanLoon,
Westport, Connecticut.

My dear Mr. VanLoon:

I bow to your judgment. I shall be glad to have the essay which you suggest. I hope to have it very soon, say around the first of August or would we have to wait longer than that? I thank you very much for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

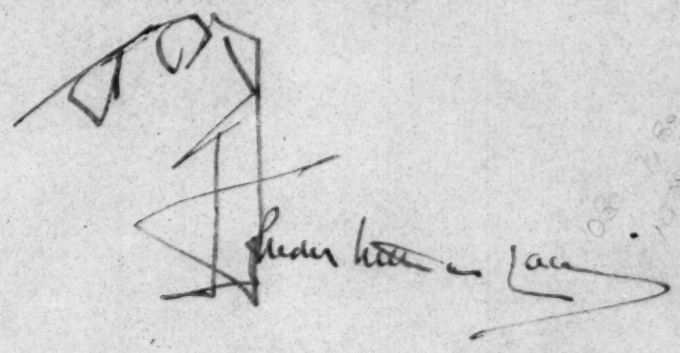
WEBD/PF

27July xxiv.

21-1-101

My dear Mr.Du Bois,

I read my story again and it did not strike me as quite so terrible.Neither is it very wonderful but it was written years and years and years ago.....and so I asked van Wyck Brooks to read it and tell me whether it was what I thought it was and he re ad it and said " well this wont set the literary ocean on fire but it is perfectly allright and as the date when you wrote it is on it they wont think that you have gone in for short-story writing as a sequel to the history business " and as Brooks knows more about that sort of thing than any one else I am sending you the revised copy with my pontifical blessing but please keep the date-line at the end and accept my polite bow



August 23,1924

4/38/155

Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon
Westport, Connecticut

My dear Mr. van Loon:

I hope you have not forgotten the sketches that were to accompany your story.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Reply enclosure.

St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 30, 1924.

Editor,
THE CRISIS,
#69 5th Av.,
New York,
N. Y.:--

Dear Sir:--

Kindly inform me if, since adjournment of the Nat. Democratic Convention at New York, THE CRISIS has printed news of any action, or expression, of colored citizens of W. Virginia in endorsment of the candidacy of Mr. Davis for the presidency and, if so, please mail me a copy of THE CRISIS that has such item of news and I will send pay therefor on receipt.

I recall reading accounts of such expressions of endorsment and I think at least one of them was in THE CRISIS.

A response in enclosed envelope will be gratefully appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Geo. B. Vashon,

4246 W. Finney Avenue.

4/38/106

4/38/165

September 6, 1924.

Mr. George B. Vashon,
4246 W. Finney Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Vashon:

I do not remember anything in The Crisis concerning the action of West Virginian Negroes. I think if you would write the president of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia, he would be able to give you any information on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dictum 2c.

To Editor of Cruses.

Dear Sir

Congratulations on the two Catholic pictures printed in September issue of Cruses, Page 215 and 216 - Such illustrations do much to remove the walls of separation - The wrong impression still exists in some quarters - that the Catholic Church is not friendly to Catholics - If this were the case, then it would wrongly be styled Catholic or Universal - When possible encourage Catholic mission to Negroes - Did "the Cruses" ever mention St Peter Congregation and Negro School in Dallas Tex - If not Negro school is prospering -

God bless us

Raymond Vermeersch

4/38/164

September 13,1924

Father Raymond Vernimont
Denton, Texas

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter. I do not think we have mentioned the Negro school in Dallas but we would be glad to if we had information and photographs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/38/163

Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute

J. M. GANDY
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W. A. ROGERS
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L. H. FOSTER
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SECRETARY BOARD OF VISITORS

PETERSBURG, VA.

July 29, 1924

HAMMERM
BOND

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 - Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I write to advise that our school colors are Orange and Blue.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Gandy

John M. Gandy
President

JMG:J
Dictated but
not signed.

4/41/22

Virginia Union University
William John Clark, President
Richmond, Va.

July 28, 1926.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois;-

Replying to your recently enquiry will say that the official school colors are red and steel.

Very truly yours.

Wm J. Clark

4/21/13

242 HANCHETT AVENUE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

May 25 - 24

4/39/35

My dear Dr. Du Bois

The enclosed paper was written and read by Mrs. Chas. Overton, of San Jose Branch N. A. A. C. P. at a recent meeting of the "Women's Legislative Committee". The program was "N. A. A. C. P." and "Parent Teacher" work.

This committee is formed from representatives of many local organizations. And is a sort of clearing house for questions and movements of interest - also of State and National bills to come up.

Mrs. Denton gave this paper an additional remarks my word indeed — And I wonder if you will not give a little paragraphic notice of it in the Crisis? This branch will be helped by the notice, and she will become more ready to speak up and act for the cause —

Yours sincerely
Anne Whitney Wakefield.

June 27, 1924.

4/39/34

Mrs. C. W. Wakefield,
242 Hanchett Avenue,
San Jose, California.

My dear Madam:

I am afraid we will not be able to use Mrs. Overton's address because it covers matters which we are constantly speaking of. I should, however, be glad at any time to publish anything of general interest effecting San Jose and the branch.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Editor of "The Crisis",

Will you allow me a little space in your valuable Magazine to make a plea to the negroes of America that they safe-guard their wonderful heritage of folk-music, the slave songs, and spirituals, from forgetfulness?

Out here where I live, San Jose, California, we seldom hear them sung. In the churches of colored people one hears Gospel Hymns, which musically, and often in strength of words and spiritual meaning cannot come anywhere near being as beautiful or as appealing as the old negro songs of long ago.

Doubtless the rising generation is apt in its pursuit of education and newness in art, to scorn these old songs. This is sad and much to be deplored when we consider that America owes to the Negro race her only true folk-music, unique and wonderful, musically and spiritually, we should, in every way possible try to keep this music from oblivion- to reverence and cherish it as a most precious heritage of a remarkable race.

Sincerely Yours
Anne Whitney Wakefield.
member executive board San Jose branch N. A. A. C. P.

San Jose, California,
August 10, 1923.
242 Hanchett Ave

4/43/23

October 7, 1924.

Mrs. Anne Whitney Wakefield,
242 Hanchett Avenue,
San Jose, California.

My dear Madam:

We agree entirely with everything you have said in the enclosed article, but regret to say all of it has been said very often in the columns of the Crisis and elsewhere and we think, therefore, it would not be best to repeat it just now. We appreciate your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/43/22

June 28, 1924.

4/31/43
P

Mrs. Mrytle Waller,
762 Herkimer Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. Waller:

It does not seem to me that there is sufficient work in our office at present to keep you wholly busy. I am therefore, with regret, asking you to give up your work and am enclosing the wages due June 30th, plus two weeks extra wages in lieu of notice.

If on Mr. Dill's return he decides it is necessary to re-engage you he will write you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

LESTER A. WALTON
140 WEST 142ND STREET
NEW YORK

Sept. 11, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just read your complimentary reference to Dr. Moton in the current issue of the Crisis. Please accept my congratulations on your fair and broad minded exposition of the hospital controversy.

The high personal regard I hold for you and Dr. Moton, you well know; and my desire to see each work along his particular line in the interest of racial advancement, yet cooperate whenever necessary, was expressed by me at the memorable conference in which the three of us participated some years ago in Paris.

As I bought the last "eats" I had expected you to extend an invitation to go to lunch since your return from abroad. However, same has not been forthcoming. When?

Sincerely yours,

LAW:PW.

Lester A. Walton

4/39/58

September 12,1924

Mr. Lester A. Walton
140 West 142nd St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Walton:

I do not remember that purchase of "eats" to which you refer in your kind letter of September 11 but nevertheless and notwithstanding, suppose we lunch together Wednesday, September 17 at one o'clock, the rendezvous to be at this office. If this is not suitable kindly suggest another date.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/39/57

CLEMENT L. SHAVER, CHAIRMAN
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THOMAS J. SPELLACY,
EASTERN DIRECTOR

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

EASTERN HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL BELMONT
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 6201

September 19, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you under separate cover, copy of The Outlook containing my article on "the Negro In Politics." I am sorry that you did not see it before.

I enjoyed immensely our lunch of yesterday--- both the lamb stew and our talk. It is difficult for me to say which pleased me the more; but that lamb stew was good, wasn't it?

Hoping to see you again soon at my expense, I am

Very truly yours,

Lester A. Walton

LAW:PW.

4/39/55

September 23, 1924.

4|39|59

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
140 West 142nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Walton:

The forms for the November Crisis close October 7th. The Crisis will appear between the 15th and 20th of October. We would be glad to have prospective advertisers get their copy in on time and if you find that the Democratic Committee thinks of advertising in The Crisis please bring these dates to their attention.

I enjoyed the luncheon very much and am looking forward to the next one.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CLEMENT L. SHAVER, Chairman
CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, Secretary
JAMES W. GERARD, Treasurer

MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR, Vice-Chairman
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THOMAS J. SPELLACY,
Eastern Director

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

EASTERN HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL BELMONT
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 6210

September 25, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Mr dear Dr. DuBois:-

I note what you say in your letter of the 23rd inst., with reference to the forms in the November Crisis closing October 7th. We hope to have copy of proposed advertisement in your office during the first week of October.

I want to thank you for thoughtfulness in sending me an autographed copy of your latest book,"Gift of Black Folk," which I shall read with much interest. I hope to make some reference to same in the columns of The World in the near future.

With reference to the question: "When do we eat?" I can only say that is up to you. I am inviting you as my guest to luncheon any day next week, excepting Wednesday.

Sincerely yours

Arthur Walton

LAW:CQD.

4/36/56

CLEMENT L. SHAVER, CHAIRMAN
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EASTERN HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL BELMONT
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 6201

October 10, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please find enclosed, copy of page "ad" to appear in the Crisis. I find that it will be impossible for me to get down to the office this afternoon by 5 o'clock, so I am getting something up and sending it. Please look over same carefully, and if it can be strengthened, you are at liberty to do so; but remember, you are a La Follette sympathizer - so don't kill us.

Shall see you next week around the festive board.

Sincerely yours,

Lester A. Walton.

LAW:PW.
Enc. (1)

4/39/60

Oct. 18. 1924.

To The Editor Of the Crisis.

Dear Sir-,

I am enclosing a few of my poems and would be very glad if you could find any use for themiin your magazine. They were published in the school paper while at Howard. I am enclosing a stamped envelope in order that you may return them in case you fail to find them good .

thanking you in advance for any consideration you might give them. I am.

Respectfully,

Alice Wanamaker.

4/434/7

9/434/6

December 13,1924

Miss Olive Wanamaker
126A West 127th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

I have read your poems. The first one is pretty good but as they have all been published I do not think we would care to publish them again. I thank you for letting us see them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

P. S. Excuse bad writing. If you publish this reply in your paper please send me the people, as I am not a subscriber.

Yrs

4/43/29

Y. M. C. A.,
Charleston, W. Va.,
May 28, 1924.

The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.,
Dear Editor: —

In the issue of "The Crisis" for november, 1923, P. 19, occurs an article entitled, "Sanctified Prejudice," by Edmund J. Bristow. I have this issue of your paper before me and I feel that as a member of the denomination ~~the~~ which this article basely misrepresents, I should write you setting forth the matter of racial prejudice, in the right light, or rather as to what we stand on this question.

Mr. Bristow says in this article that he was excluded from the Seventh Day Adventist church because of his position on this question. He then goes on to give garbled extracts from a S. D. A. work, "Testimonies for the Church," Volume 9, written by mrs. E. G. White.

I wish to say that the S. D. A. church does not foster or encourage, nor does it in this book of which I have reference, ~~or~~ but teach or sanction prejudice against the negro. The S. D. A. denomination has always worked for the moral and spiritual uplift of the colored people in this country, ~~in this country~~ and throughout all the world. So Mr. Bristow could not have been excluded from our church on this account. But he being a race fanatic evidently our people would not want him in our church as he would unduly agitate the race question, and thus cause us trouble.

What the book which I have referred to means to teaches is simply this: That the prejudice against the colored people is very wrong and ~~to be~~ greatly deplored, but that in the Southern states it exists, and simply cannot be ignored, that our church is to work in the most judicious way in order not to stir up prejudice unnecessarily. That we are to work for the Southern white people as well as the colored people. Therefore we are compelled to have separate

churches, schools and sanitariums, just as the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal do. In the North we have mixed congregations, and colored students are admitted with the white students in our schools. But in the South this is impossible, as you will realize. I was a missionary to Cuba some years ago, and we have mixed congregations there, as the color line is not drawn there.

I will now give several ungarbled quotations from the "Testimonies" Vol. 9, to prove my assertions. From p. 214 I quote. "The cities of the South are to be worked, and for this work the best talent is to be secured, and that without delay. Let white workers labor for the white people, proclaiming the message of present truth in its simplicity. They will find openings through which they may reach the higher class. Every opportunity for reaching this class is to be improved. Let colored laborers do what they can to keep abreast, working earnestly for their own people. I thank God that among the colored people there are men of talent who can work efficiently for their own people, presenting the truth in clear lines. ..... The colored people should not urge that they be placed on an equality with white people. The relation of the two races has been a matter hard to deal with, and I fear that it will ever remain a most perplexing problem. As far as possible, everything that would stir up the race prejudice of the white people should be avoided. There is danger of closing the door so that our white laborers will not be able to work in some places in the South." From p. 204 I quote: "I am burdened, heavily burdened for the work among the colored people. The gospel is to be presented to the down trodden negro race. But great caution will have to be shown in the efforts put forth for the uplifting of this people. Among the white people, there exists a strong prejudice against the negro race. We may desire to ignore this prejudice, but we cannot do it. If we were to act as if this prejudice did not exist, we could not get the light before the white people." From pp. 206 and I quote: "Let the colored believers be provided with neat, tasteful houses of worship. Let this be shown that this is done not to exclude them from worshipping with white people because they are black, but in order that the progress of the work may be advanced." From p. 223 I quote: "The religion of the Bible recognizes no caste or color. It ignores rank, wealth, worldly honor. God estimates men as men with Him, character decides their worth. And

we are to recognize the Spirit of Christ in whomsoever it is revealed. No one need be ashamed to speak with an honest Black man in any place, or to shake him by the hand."

This is sufficient. Then how wicked this statement appears to be in Mr. Bristow's article, "And this is which we have referred is the one and only place in all the statements of Christian belief, where race is sanctified and lifted into the realm of divine truth; and where it is made equal with the plainest teachings of the Word of God," when it teaches no such thing.

The author of this book, Mrs. E. G. White, I knew personally, and know that she was not racially prejudiced. She agitated the question of working among the colored people in the South, contributed liberally to its support, and what is more, in our way down Edson & White worked for years among the colored people, often in the face of bitter opposition from prejudiced white people. Many of our ministers worked among the colored people years ago in danger of their lives, until some of the more talented colored people could be trained to work for their own people. You will agree that the colored people can work for their own people much better than the white people can. The white people in our Church have contributed thousands and thousands of dollars for work among your people. Every year we have to take up collections for this special work. We have a great missionary work in Africa, and our missionary graves in that dark continent are mute witnesses of our endeavors to help your race.

As far as the colored people not urging that they be placed on an equality with white people, will say that years ago I heard Booker T. Washington, one of the most talented members of your race say practically the same thing. That this race question was already settled, that the colored people should stay on the social plane as they are. Surely the opinion of such a man should have some weight.

We are not near as strict in segregating the races as are the Methodists and Baptists, and why should we be held up to condemnation in this regard?

I trust I have made this matter clear, and that you will see how the Seventh Day Adventists stand on this question, if you are influential and unbiased. I think in justice to us, you should publish this reply in your paper. If not, I would be glad to hear from you personally. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Forrest Washburn.

June 27, 1924.

Mr. Forrest Washburn,
Y. M. C. A.,
Charleston, W. Va.

4/43/28

My dear Sir:

It seems to me that your letter simply confirms what Mr. Bristol said. The testimony as you see has this sentence "the colored people should not urge that they be placed on equality with white peopel". It seems to me that this is an impossible statement to subscribe to. You may and must say that at present it is impossible in the south to teach religion to black and white people in the same place, but you are not compelled to say that this is right or that no one should protest against it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/43/33

Y. M. C. A.,
Charleston, W. Va.,

June 29, '24.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 27th inst received.

Will say that this statement concerning the colored people being placed on the social equality with white people, does not say that it is right, or that we should protest against race prejudice. The testimony simply says the thing that has to reckon with in the South, not a state of affairs that will exist as long as the world stands. It protests against race prejudice.

However, I hope you have or will publish in full my statement of June 27, & am entitled to an hearing since I am a Republican.

Sincerely yours,

Forest Washburn.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Crisis Publishing Co.,
~~70~~ 69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.,

C/o Editor in Chief (Mr. DuBois.)

Dear Dr. Du Bois --

On page 63 of the last UNITY(March 27, at least) is a splendid article about the services of George William Curtis to the freedom and well-bing of this country. There are several references to his efforts in behalf of the Negroes. I am sure you will find something here to "lift" for the CRISIS. It is meet that this man be classed where he belongs-- as Dr. Sunderland points out-- with the truly great men of this country. I do not thik he is usually so recognized-- do you?

Some of us Community Church folks signed a letter of congratulation to Dean Hawkes of Columbia , last Sunday evening. Mr. Holmes was one. We also sent a letter to Dr. Boas suggesting that it might clarify things if he would say now publicly-- so it would read the reading public of this city, what he said at the Inter-racial Conference, that, scientifically, there was no such thing as a "superior race. "

A letter went to Mr. Wells, also, and one to Professor Porter, who also spoke at the conference in question.

I don't like the way things are moving in this country. A friend of mine says, "They are moving wrong, and they are going too damn fast!" I think he has the truth and puts it very well, indeed-- albeit somewhat more picturesquely than most of us speak.

You'll think that my "terminal facilities" are not good-- if I do not stop!

Very sincerely yours,

Blanche Watson

38 Gramercy Park, N.Y.City.
Tuesday Apr. 8, 1924.

4/39/51

April 14, 1924.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

4/39/53

My dear Miss Watson:

Thank you for the reference to Unity. I will look it up.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dear Dr DuBois

You have an article of mine "Let my People Go". Perchance you do not want to use it! If that be the case, let me have it back I can use it — will save me writing another.

Prefer the Crisis would have it, though

Sincerely
Blanche Watson

38 Gramercy Park
New York City

Sept 30/24.

4/39/49

October 7, 1924.

Miss Blanche Watson,
38 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

4/39/48

My dear Miss Watson:

Some time ago you wrote me concerning a manuscript "Let My People Go". We have looked for it carefully but do not find it. I will continue to search but meantime are you sure that you sent it to us?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

November 7, 1924.

Mr. Robert D. Watts,
Sumner High School,
St. Louis, Missouri.

4/43/24

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting me see the poem "Thanks". It is in some respects strong and interesting but I cannot help but think that in a poem of this sort the word "Thanks" is too laconic and colloquial. One may say "thanks" to a chum or a brother but hardly to God. I should think this might be worked over into a real poem.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

AN ANSWER IS EXPECTED

by the sender of this message. Please give it to the messenger or telephone it to

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NIGHT LETTER	N L

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EDITOR

THE CRISIS 70 5 AVE NEWYORK NY

WILL A STORY REACHING YOU FRIDAY BE TOO LATE FOR JANUARY ISSUE PLEASE WIRE DEAD LINE TWELVE NINETY SEVEN UNION TRUST BLDG

MILDRED OCKERT WAUGH.

4/43/5

September 8,1924

Mr. Isaac Webb
405 Carlton Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

We regret to say that, owing to the ~~great~~ number of pictures which we received this year for our Education Number, we were unable to publish the picture which you so kindly sent us. We thank you very much, however, for your interest.

Sincerely,

4/39/21

September 8, 1924.

Mr. H. G. Wells,
Reform Club,
London, England.

4/39/25

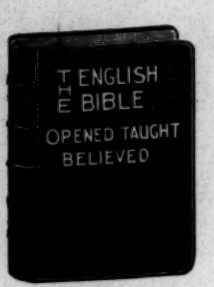
My dear Mr. Wells:

Enclosed are two recent copies of The Crisis magazine of which, as perhaps you know, I am editor. We are going to encourage young colored writers to depict the extraordinarily interesting conditions of Negro life in the United States by offering a series of prizes. Some of the prizes are going to be for fiction and I write to ask if you would be willing to read not more than six short manuscripts and pass judgment upon them. It would be a tremendous incentive to young Negro writers to know that you are going to sit in judgment. I promise faithfully to submit to you not more than six and if possible not more than three manuscripts so that it will not take much of your time.

I remember with great interest our meeting in London and Lisbon and trust I may have a word from you in reply to this.

Very sincerely yours,

"The word of our God shall stand forever."—Isa. 40:8



"He hath established the world by His wisdom."—Jer. 10:12, 51:15

"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."—Matt. 24:35

A. E. Wendt

~~Kansas City, Kansas~~ XXXX Mo.

July 28, 1924.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, City, N.Y

My dear Sir:-

A copy of "The Crisis" has just come to hand - Providentially. And I write to express my sincere appreciation of your Association. I was especially interested in the schools you have listed in your ad. columns. This furnishes us with good material for the promotion of our student Aid Bureau as planned . A movement is on foot here which proposed to help worthy students in their Educational Career . We aim to make this Interdenominational, Interracial and strictly Biblical. We planned first of all to help Ministerial and Missionary Students. If however the funds warrant we shall gladly help any needy student - thoroughly Christians - who is training as a layman.

If you have on file a list of other schools or institutions that do not appear in your August issue I should be pleased to have you submitt such. The colored race doubtless will benefit very largly thru our Bureau when once the machinery is in good running order. Any suggestions or assistance you may offer us will be highly appreciated. The enclosed quotations will illustrate in part the range of interest in this move.

Very Cordially Yours,

A. E. Wendt

2322 Park, ave.

4/39/28

[ENCLOSURE]

A Few Quotations.

" Yes, you may include our school in the fellowship list to appear on your stationary."
Dr. Mark A. Matthew., Seattle.

"I shall be glad to serve you in any way that I can in connection with your Student Aid Ministery."
Dr. F.W. Farr. Los Angeles.

" You may use Our Hope and my name as in fellowship with your good work - I think it a good and needy work."
Dr. A.C. Gabelein, New York.

" I wish you every success and trust the blessings of God will rest upon the work that you are doing ."
Sidney T. Smith, Winnipeg.

" I will be glad to have you place 'The Federation Bible College , Sulpher Springs, Arkansas ,' on your stationary as a school which stands for the Fundamentals."
Dr. T. Marshall Morsey,

" We will --- be glad to be added to your fellowship list as you suggest."
The Business Manager of the Baptist
(Portland Oregon) Spokesman.

" I assure you every good will and wish in this worthy cause and shall daily pray for the work. --- I am always vitally interested in the defence of the Old Book and its great Fundamental Principles ---."
O.L. Wier, Dawson Springs, Ky.,
Chaplain of Hospitals no. 79.
Office Chaplain for State Board o
of Missions of Kentucky.

24-20

4/39

August 4, 1924.

Mr. A. E. Wendt,
2322 Park Avenue,
Kansas City, Kan.

My dear Sir:

You will find a list of schools devoted to the education of the colored race in the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/31/27

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

THE COLLEGE OFFICE

DAVID A. LANE, JR., DEAN

30 July 1924

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
THE CRISES,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Let me say in reply to your letter of July 25 that the official college colors of this school are Old Gold and Black.

Very truly yours,

David A. Lane, Jr.

Dean.

W

4/41/21

CABLE ADDRESS JUDOWET

TELEPHONE 8457-8 BEEKMAN

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

August 26th, 1924.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Du Bois,

The "Crisis" was exquisite this month. I enjoyed every bit of it. The only criticism I have to make, is that you write such a little part of it.

I was very much pleased to see what you said about Dr. Moton, and am glad he succeeded in doing what he did in reference to the hospital. I have known Moton for a number of years, and believe him at heart to be very sincere, in his desire to do the right thing by the "Race". You will probably remember, that I told you more than once, that he was alright, and naturally I enjoyed seeing you reach the place where you agreed with me to some extent at least.

4/39/45

I am afraid all of us, especially the radical men, are too inclined to criticise other men whose methods and manners are not like ours, but time and age teach all of us, that we are often mistaken in estimates of men.

I will telephone you some day in the near future, and try and arrange to have lunch with you, as I have two or three matters of mutual interest I wish to lay before you.

Wishing you continued success in all your undertakings, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Wetmore
Per P. Berger, Sec'y.

JDW.PB.

P. S. I know if Mrs. Wetmore was present, she would join me in sending kindest regards.

August 27,1924

4/39/44

Mr. J. D. Wetmore
63 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

My dear Wetmore:

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I shall be glad to see you at any time.

My best regards to Mrs. Wetmore.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

April 24, 1924.

Miss Laura Wheeler,
Cheyney, Pa.

My dear Laura:

Your last cover for The Crisis was very fine indeed. Will you make us another? We will pay seven dollars and fifty cents, which is, of course, far less than it is worth. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/39/86

[Laura Wheeler]

4/39/87

$10

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The sign of the Zodiac for July is a lion, ne c'est pas (I will find this out exactly, the idea has just come to me on the street) the picture of Leo, his home being Africa, with an African damsel would be good - The lion showing the potential strength of Africa and her children. The decoration about it could be Leo + July in decoration lettering All this means that I would do the July cover by May 30th?

per wait work for ea

I am not pleased at the price - I cannot do these for less than $10 per - I have not received a check for the April cover yet.

Right on the eve of my spending a year in

Europe with no increase.
I would appreciate an additional
payment rather than a
de-cres-sional —

I want to feel assured
of my café o' morning —

I am glad you are
back and that you
are well —

Yours very sincerely,

Laura.

West Chester Pa.
April 26, 1924

May I have another brief note
of yours concerning the above your approval
or dis. X

Another idea I have
the sea ∫ + figures.

May 27, 1924.

Miss Laura Wheeler,

Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

By all means do July cover. Please rush.

Jessie Fauset.

4/39/15

Charge to Crisis.

September 18,1924

Miss Laura Wheeler
38 Rue Vaneau
c/o Mme. Basseuil
Paris, France

4/39/88

My dear Laura:

It is very delicious simply to write the word 'Paris' and to think of having friends there.

I want to tell you how much I and the readers of the CRISIS have appreciated your two last covers. I wonder how much we owe you. I think we have paid you for one but not for the other. Send me a memorandum of the amount due and we will remit in time. If you can send us some covers from Paris we should appreciate it so much.

I am sorry not to have seen you when you passed through. It was all my fault but I have been so rushed and worried with work since returning from that five months in Africa that I have had almost no time for the amenities.

Jessie leaves on the first. I hope you will have a pleasant winter together.

When you cannot keep from writing
I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/KF

4/39/89

9ter 13e de Montparnasse
Paris

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It isn't a question of keeping from writing with me. When I get a letter from a homme de distinction and one whom I so much admire I am very proud. Naturally I answer at the first opportunity.

I should have called to see you before I left but

29/63/74

you can imagine how many things I wanted to do that I left undone at that very busy period.

We are having such a good time here. Jessie lives very near us and we all call each other every day. We are going to do some more together.

Paris is chilly and

raining but still has
charms and the few
pleasant days are
perfect.

I don't expect to
accomplish a lot of
things that will show
this year or even next
but I know that
I am having experiences
that will help much
use later. I am
also encouraged
with the painting
venture

the head lots of good music and for very small sums. This is something I have missed for a long while —

I certainly mean to do at least two concerts while I am here. May I do the Easter one?

Yes the "Crisis" has paid me for one concert but not the other —

With very cordial good wishes to you. I am

very sincerely yours,

Nov. 9, 24 Rainald Werrenrath.

November 24,1924

Miss Laura Wheeler
9ter Pd au Montparnasse
Paris, France

4/39/61

My dear Laura:

I was glad to hear from you and to know that you are having a lovely winter. All that is necessary to enjoy a winter in Europe is to rise superior to the weather. Outside of that it is delicious and I know you are taking advantage of it.

Please do those covers for us and particularly the Easter cover. The Easter number would be our April number, published March 20. We would go to press March 1. That would mean that the cover should go to the engraver February 15 and it should leave your hands February 1. I am sending a memorandum to Mr. Dill about our indebtedness to you for that other cover.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/KF

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

DIRECTORS
CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE
ELIZABETH M. MITCHELL

Sept. 29th 1924

My dear Friend –

Many months ago, I sent you a short story – "The story that closed the night session" – at the time there was some talk of publishing it in the "Crisis". This was not done however, so I am writing to ask if you will look the MSS up & send it to me by Oct. 7th. Please'. I will greatly appreciate this kindness. I am now located at the above place & am greatly interested in my work here and hope to find time here for Composition again.

With kindest regards.

Believe me

Sincerely Yours

Clarence Cameron White

October 22, 1924.

Mr. Clarence C. White,
W. V. Collegiate Institute,
Institute, West Virginia.

My dear Mr. White:

I wonder if you are sure about sending that story to us. I never saw it and while Miss Fauset is out of the office on a six months trip to France she did not speak of it before she went as I am sure she would have had the story been received. There is no record of it in the office. Will you kindly look up the matter? I am afraid that if you sent it to us it has been lost in the mails. If you can find a copy of it I should be very glad to see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/31/41
A

August 21,1924

Mrs. Martha White
2739½ Hynas St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for letting me see this manuscript but regret that it does not seem to be suited to our present needs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/43/36

GILBERT H. JONES, PRESIDENT

J. D. M. RUSSELL, SECRETARY

Wilberforce University

Wilberforce, Ohio

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

July 29, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 5th Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The colors of the Institution are gold and green.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I am,

Yours truly,

Gilbert H. Jones per HAW.

President.

GHJ/BEW

4/41/18

M. W. DOGAN, PRESIDENT V. E. DANIEL, DEAN H. J. MASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WILEY COLLEGE

MARSHALL, TEXAS

July 28, 1 9 2 4.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The official college colors of Wiley College are purple and white.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Stevens, Dean,
Wiley College Summer School.

HLS-c

4/41/16

April 24, 1924.

Miss Hilda Rue Wilkinson,
251 N Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hilda:

Can you make us two or three covers for The Crisis? We will be glad to pay seven dollars and fifty cents each, which is, of course, much less than they would be worth. I trust your work is going well. Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/39/37

June 24, 1924.

4/39/36

Miss Hilda Wilkinson,
251 N Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hilda:

I think I wrote you some time ago about covers for The Crisis. Could you not do us two or three and what would you charge? I hope we are not in your debt, but if we are let me know how much.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1818 S st. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
June 28, 1924.

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Please pardon me for not answering your letter concerning covers for the "Crisis". I have been very busy with school and other work.

Of course I will do

Hope that your health keeps good and that the work is progressing.

Sincerely yours

Hilda P. Wilkinson

some for you this summer.
If you will let me know
just the months you want
them for it will be easier
to make appropriate
designs. Otherwise I will
just leave the date blank.
I would like to have
ten dollars for a cover, but
if the "Crisis" can't afford
it I will take what it
can afford. I think you
said that was seven.

July 29,1924

Miss Hilda Wilkinson
1818 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

4/31/58

My dear Hilda:

I should be very glad to have you make us two or three covers and we will pay you ten dollars a cover. Leave the date blank so that they can be used at any time and make them, of course, in black and white although perhaps you might try one in two colors.

I hope you are having a pleasant summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

October 14,1924

4/31/55-
A

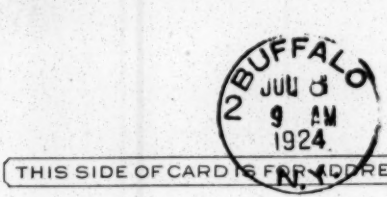
Miss Hilda Wilkinson
1818 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hilda:

How about those covers which you promised us? We are waiting anxiously.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth ave.,
New York,
N. Y.

224 Eagle St.,
Buffalo, N.Y.,
July 7, 1924.

The Crisis
New York.

Dear Sirs:-

I saw in this month's issue of the Crisis that you are going to complete the educational series in the August issue. I am a graduate of ~~N.~~ Union University. Please let me know by return mail whether or not it is possible to have my picture appear in your Magazine next month. If so, I will send the photo at once.

Respectfully yours, A. W. Williams

6/14/24

July 10, 1924.

4/34/58

Mr. A. W. Williams,
224 Eagle Street,
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it is too late to send photographs for the Education Number of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

224 Eagle St.
Buffalo, N.Y.
28 June, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am inclosing a small article that I would like to have appear in your next issue if possible. I am also inclosing a stamp, please let me know whether or not if it will enter as news or under your Charge system. Then if under your Charge system send me the bill and I will remit in time that this article may come out for August.

Respectfully yours,
(Rev.) F. C. Williams

4/39/8

D

[ENCLOSURE]

(4)

Princeton University has conferred one of the highest honors upon Rev. J. N. Williams, the pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church Sumter, S.C. that any University can give. He received this ~~honor~~ degree Summa Cum laude with the highest honors in Moral Science.

Princeton University has conferred the degree Ph. D. upon Rev. J. N. Williams. Rev. Williams is one of the greatest preachers in All America and well deserves this high honor. He did his Collegiate work At Benedict College Columbia, S.C. and of Course since that time he has not ceased to study. This is the second degree that Dr. Williams has received from this great University.

Not only is Dr. Williams a good preacher, but he has one of the best Churches in all America and his people are proud of him.

Mrs. J. N. Williams the wife of Dr. Williams is President of the Women's District Convention to the Pee Dee Baptist Convention and Association, one of the greatest Conventions among Women in South Carolina.

4/39/9

Dr. Williams has contributed to the world three sons all of whom Are full fledged ministers. Rev. H. P. Willia A.B. is Pastoring the First Baptist Church Kinnsboro, S.C. Rev. A. H. Williams Graduated with the honor B.D. Va Union University Class 1923, And took his post work at the same school and received his A. M. degree in June 1924. Rev. F.C. Williams, "the Baby preacher" is spending his vacation in the north, and he will return to Morris College in September where he will complete his full College work in the Spring of 1925, leading to the A.B. degree. D.V.

4/39/7

A.W. Williams

July 8,1924

Rev. F. C. Williams
224 Eagle Street
Buffalo, N.Y.

4/39/3

My dear Sir:

I have your communication of June 28. The case is so extraordinary that I am writing to Princeton University to confirm it.

As you know, Princeton University has never admitted a colored student except some years ago to the Theological Department and no modern university grants the honorary degree of Ph.D. or the degree of Ph.D. in course without resident study.

I fear there must be some mistake about the information which you sent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

224 Eagle St.,
Buffalo, N.Y.
July 10th, 1924.

Dr. W.E.B Du-Bois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois;-

Your letter of ~~the~~ July 8, has been received. And in reply to same will say that you are perfectly right to find out this information. Remember that this Princeton University is not in the State of New Jersey, but in Princeton Ind. Of which Dr. H.J. Smith is the President. I am sure that they will give you the same information that I have given you. Also you may write to the other Colleges for the other information just address the President of ~~the~~ Va. Union University, Richmond, Va. for the information given Relative to Rev. A.N. Williams, And the President of Morris College, Sumter. Relative to the information given you Concerning Rev. J.C. Williams, And I am quite sure that you will get this same information from all of these Schools. Should they fail to do this please forward the article back to me

C.

11/63/4

And I will arrange to have each school take the matter up separately.

Again I wish to say that you are right for I am Editor of a magazine and I don't publish any matter unless I have some inside concrete information.

Very sincerely yours,

F. C. Williams,

P. S.

I am herewith sending you a leaflet out of one of Calalogues which consist of the Officers of adminstration of this school.

4/39/6

OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

HANDFORD FRANKLIN SMITH, A. M., S. B.,
President of the University

C. F. CHECLZZLI, Ph. D., A. M., LL. D.,
Dean of Ethnology, Psychology
and all kindred sciences

GEORGE WASHINGTON MURRAY, A. M., Ph. B.,
Ex-Congressman
Dean of New Psychology and Social Science

THOMAS TUCKER JACKSON, Ph. D., LL. D.
Dean of the University Extension

JOHN R. JACKSON, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.
Dean of Theology and Public Speaking

OSBURNE AUDREY CRENSHAW, B. D., A. B.
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ROBERT R. RICHARDSON, Ph. D., A. B.
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JERY THOMAS BROWN, D. D.
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Extension Principal

DAVID DAVIS, D. D.
Dean of Ministers and Conferences

ODESSA ERNESTINE SMITH
Librarian of the University

IDA MAE SMITH, M. S.
Registrar of University

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITY

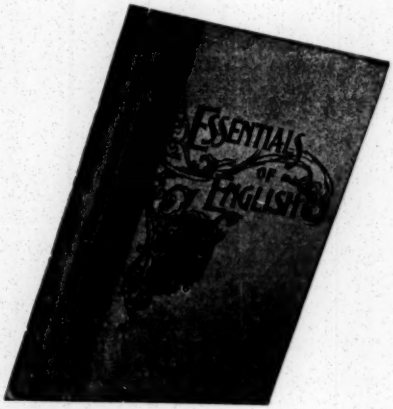
Aim. The aim is to create a greater Personal Efficiency in all Academic studies. Besides contributing to culture, many of the courses, may be turned to immediate practical account.

Location. Princeton N. I. University is situated in Gibson County, Indiana, touching the city limits of Princeton on the east, and adjacent to the Gibson County Fair Association's grounds on the west and on the Dixie Bee Line, State Road No. 10. The exact P. O. address is Princeton University, Princeton, Ind., Box 14. Branch offices are being established.

History. Princeton N. I. University was founded by Prof. R. L. Anthony, M. A., LL. D., Prof. H. F. Smith, M. A., B. Sc., and Rev. D. M. Hurner, D. D., and its first Charter was granted by the State of Indiana, under the title of The Princeton Normal and Industrial University, March the 16th, 1907, and the name was changed to Princeton University, in 1908.

Control.....The University formerly was under the control of a Board of Trustees, a self-perpetuating body consisting of twenty-one members. The Executive Board consists of a President, Secretary-Treasurer and Financial Agent.

Endowment. The University owns Equipments, Printing Plant, Broom Factory, Book Binding, Agricultural Appliances, College Appliances and the annual expenditures are paid thru donation and tuition. Present enrollment consists of 1,375 students with twenty-five states represented.



July 11, 1924

4/39/4

Mr. F. C. Williams
224 Eagle Street
Buffalo, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

When you wrote me you did not say Princeton University, Indiana. You simply stated Princeton University. There is no Princeton University, Indiana which was listed by the United State Bureau of Education. This means that the institution to which you refer is not a recognised college and you have no right to write me in a manner that seems to me purposely calculated to deceive.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Edward J. Monroe, Sgt. Rtd., Co. A., 24th Inf.
Samuel Copeland, Private Rtd, Co. A., 24th Inf.

December 30,1924

Mr. G. J. Williams, Sergeant Retired
Company A, 24th Infantry
c/o The War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I learn that you have just received from the United States government a Distinguished Service Cross. I should be very glad to have one of your late photographs and some account of your life together with the citation that went with the cross. I trust you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

4/31/56

October 6,1924

4/39/81

Mr. J. W. Williams
931 Broad Street
Camden, S. C.
Camden,
My dear Sir:

We shall be glad to use the picture of your house in some future number of the CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.KF

November 19,1924

-1/34/23

Mrs. Julia J. Williams
708 East Line Street
Tyler, Texas

My dear Madam:

Mrs. Adelaide Hayford is not dead and therefore your poem would be out of place. I am returning it with this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

June 13, 1924.

4/34/54

Rev. Noah H. Williams, D
Pastor Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Mr. Williams:

We are very anxious to secure a group picture of the recent A.M.E. General Conference held in Louisville. I am writing to ask if such a picture was made and if so where we could secure a copy of the same. We are anxious to use this picture in the pages of The Crisis and your help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/PF

[SARAH WILLIAMS]

October 23, 1924.

Mrs. William J. Williams,
c/o Rev. W. D. McClane,
38 Essex Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

4/3/64

My dear Mrs. Williams:

I want very much to have a photograph of the late Major Williams and some facts concerning his life for use in The Crisis magazine. I trust you can favor us.

I extend my sympathy in your loss.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Chelsea, Oct 31, 24.

Mr. H. E. B. Du Bois.—

Dear Sir:—

I appreciate the sympathy you extended me.

I am sending the few facts concerning Mr. Williams' life that you asked for.

I have a picture of Mr. Williams that I am anxious to keep for the children.

So I am sending a plate

11/3/24

of that picture instead,
for fear something might
happen to the picture.

This plate, reduced much
in size of course, is quite
old and as it has just
come into our possession I
do not know whether it is
in good condition or not.
However I hope you can
use it & return it to me.

Yours sincerely
Sarah L. Williams
44 Carmel St. Chelsea, Mass.

July 8,1924

H. W. Wilson Co.
958 University Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I should like to ask under what conditions the CRISIS magazine could be included in your periodical index. This magazine was founded in 1909 and is the chief magazine among Negroes. I should be very glad to send you sample copies.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/43/39

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
PUBLISHERS OF INDEXES AND REFERENCE WORKS
958-972 UNIVERSITY AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

DV.DuB. 7

JUL 11 1924

July 10 1924

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
New York City

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of July 8 and appreciate your desire to have your magazine included in the indexes published by us. We regret, however, that we do not choose the magazines to be included but put the matter up to a referendum of our subscribers. As soon as we receive some requests from this source we shall be glad to put your periodical on a questionnaire, and submit it to subscribers.

Very truly yours

THE H.W.WILSON COMPANY
F. Hennessy

FH.H

4/39/74

July 16,1924

4/39/75

The H. W. Wilson Company
958 University Avenue
New York, N.Y. Att: Mr. Hennessy

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 12 concerning the indexing of the CRISIS. As I said before, the CRISIS Magazine was founded in 1909. No magazine treating the race problem is more widely circulated.

You write that magazines are only indexed on the demand of your subscribers. I notice several magazines with much smaller circulation than ours, which treat the race problem, like the Southern Workman published by the Hampton Press, are so indexed.

Will you suggest what steps we should take? Should we try and approach your subscribers directly and if so would you furnish us a list? Any advice that you can give will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

W. D. WINDOM
1723 DE SALES STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27 - 1924

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir;

Do not search your memory for my name. It is entirely unknown to you while yours has been familiar to me for many years as it must of course be to any American who takes an intelligent interest in his country's welfare. I have just been rereading T. S. Stribling's 'Birthright' and would very much value your opinion of the book. I know the south rather well and its people of all colors and while I cannot recall any community where degradation of both whites and blacks is quite as universal as in "Hooker's Bend" I recognize the truth of the types Mr Stribling presents.

4/34/43

W. D. WINDOM
1723 DE SALES STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Undoubtedly you have reviewed the book in The Crisis and if you will refer me to the number in which your opinion of it is expressed, it will be a highly appreciated favor.

I can then find it in the files of the Library of Congress.

Thanking you for much stimulating mental food and many pages of most admirable English, I am

Very respectfully yours
William D. Windom.

April 12, 1924

Mr. William D. Windom
1723 De Sales Street
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

We reviewed Stribling's "Birthright" in the June 1922 CRISIS. The review was written by the literary editor, Miss Fauset.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

41/34/43

[Crisis Handset]

March 2nd 1924

BOX 148
HAVERFORD
PENNSYLVANIA

The Editor
The Crisis

Sir:

It was a shock to read in THE CRISIS for March the article entitled " The Negro and Non-Resistance " by Mr.E.Franklin Frazier. Not that I am one of those who desire to keep the Negro happy and contanted in his present lot to which it hath pleased the white over-lord to call him, but because the evidence is so strong that a spirit of rebellion fostered on personal hatred will lead black and white alike into a pit as wide and deep as gaping hell.

In Mr.Frazier's article there is a subtle touch suggesting to his race the use of force and violence, welded together with hate. Has not the Negro learnt to his sorrow that violent methods never win the desired goal ? The Civil War but transferred the Negro from one form of slavery to another. The world has had enough of death, hatred and destruction since 1914. Where has Mr.Frazier hidden himself that he has not breathed the poison of disease, poverty, famine and bitterness sown broadcast over the nations of the earth by the makers of war ? Is he willing to offer the same cup again to his people ? In this direction does his teaching lead them.

Economic justice can be brought about only through education. When it comes, it will not recognize sex, creed, nor color. Happiness and freedom will ~~wi~~ be shared alike by all.

Let me recommend to your readers a little book by a great man who has not one drop of white blood in his veins. It is " The Sermon on the Sea " by Mahatma Gandhi, published by the Universal Publishing Company of Chicago. Gandhi says: " One who is free from hatred requires no sword. " and " only fair means can produce fair results."

Who knows but that a Gandhi will arise in this country to lead the people out of their misery and ignorance, not by the old way of brute force which breeds sorrow and wrong, but by the new methods of education based on economic justice leading straight to Freedom.

Ellen Wilson

The Editor:
Sir: If the above is published in The Crisis please do not omit or change any part of it.
E.W.

21-1-87

April 12, 1924

Miss Ellen Winsor
Box 148
Haverford, Pa.

My dear Madam:

I have your letter concerning Mr. Frazier's article. On the whole I like his conclusions. I hate war but there are certain circumstances under which I should fight and I am, I must say, compelled to smile at the unanimity with which the great leader, Mr. Gandhi is received by those peoples and races who have spilled the most blood.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

April 20th 1924

BOX 148
HAVERFORD
PENNSYLVANIA

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Thank you for your feply to my letter.

Of course you hate war, because of its stupidity, cruelty, injustice, tyranny and all the other thousand and one ills which it brings in its train. If war is all this - and no one can deny that this is true - then why lead your people - or anyone - into supposing that such methods can bring about any desired change ? It stands to reason that such methods are futile. If there were no other objection to war, its stupidity alone condemns it.

I must confess that I do not understand at all your reference to Gandhi. What races and peoples, except his own, are receiving him ? Until a very short time ago it was impossible to find a printed word of his in this country. The first lecture I heard on Gandhi, less than two years ago, was based on private letters, personal communications, and magazine articles published in India. The only group in this country as far as I know which has received Gandhi's message, is composed of the handful of people who , with the courage of their convictions, openly refused to support the war- to their honor be ir recorded! Their unanimity in accepting his ideas of non - resistance is quite justified.

If you have the time, though I do not wish to burden you in any way, knowing how valuable every minute of yours must be, I really should like to know what " races and peoples " are receiving Gandhi with " unanimity ".

Sincerely,

Ellen Gunder

4/24/51

ELLEN WINSOR
HAVERFORD, PA.

Dr.W.E.Burghardt DuBois
The Crisis
169 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

My dear Dr.DuBois:

4/34/48

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter sent in care of the Crisis today to Mr.E.Franklin Frazier. As I said in one of my previous letters to you, I know how very full every moment of the day is for you, so do not feel obliged to read it.

If you do give it a glance you will see that I do not agree with your editorial which states that Mr.Frazier's reply is " eminently clear and sound." It is harly fair to call Mr.Frazier's remarks in the June number," his answer ", as none of your readers have had an opportunity of hearing the

objections to his original article, except those who wrote them.

May I suggest that an article favorable to Non-Resistance written by one of your own race be published some time before September in The Crisis ?

I mention September advisedly as on September 12th the government is to stage from coast to coast a " dress rehearsal for war ", a nice kind of a performance for a democracy - which of course it is not.

With all good wishes to you, sir, for the coming of justice and freedom for your people,

Sincerely,

Ellen Gunson

[ENCLOSURE]

June 12th 1924

Mr. E.Franklin Frazier
Care The Crisis
New York City

copy

My dear Mr.Frazier:

As one who criticized your article in the March number of The Crisis, please give me five minutes " rebuttal " to your answer in the number for June.

Your opening sentence covers the whole ground:"---I could not, in the face of patent facts, believe that wholesale violence on the part of Negroes, would win for them the status they desire in this country." That being true, it logically follows that no violence whatsoever onthe part of the Negroes, or anyone else, can bring them one step nearer the goal they seek. Violence is wrong, its use will breed wrong, so let us cry an end to it.

Even if for a brief moment, violent defense on the part of the Negro has made the white man hesitate in his attacks, is this a reason for offering the theory of violence to the colored race as a way out of their difficulties ? Yet your whole article and your answer imply this very thing in spite of the truth of that opening sentence quoted above!

You fear that if a Gandhi should arise among the Negroes in this country that massacres would follow his campaign of Non-Resistance. Of this we are not sure - but we do know for a certainty that all the machine guns and poison gases are in the hands of the powers-that-be, and that a display of force on the part of the submerged group will set the signal for the bloody reply. We also know that, facing the power of an idea, governments which are founded and based on force, are helpless. There is no force which can overcome the power of an idea,

I do not mean to imply that Non-Resistance can bring freedom and justice. To my mind it is the moral stand, and the only moral stand to take. The real crux of the question lies in the settling of the land question; land and all natural resources. Until the just principle is established that no one has a right to the private ownership of the land any more than to the air or sunshine, all of us, colored and white, will remain in bondage. Declare the land the common property of the people, collect the economic rent thereof and return it to the community for the benefit of all, and then, and not until then, will we be on the high road to Freedom.

Forgive me if I have overstepped the time-limt, but advantage of this kind of a debate is that there is no one to call me to order-unless I hear later from you, which I hope so to do.

Sincerely,

4/34/50

[WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE]

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Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Section for the United States
1403 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Amy Woods
National Secretary

Telephone Franklin 8218
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35

October 20, 1924.

Mr. Dubois, Editor,
C/o The American Mercury,
220 West 42nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

I am enclosing our pamphlet by Weldon Johnson which I feel sure will interest you, and shall be glad if you will review it in your columns and also if you would make it possible for us to have a second edition published. We have already sold 9,000 of the 10,000 of the first edition.

We plan a series of pamphlets on the race question. The second one by August Kirchoff deals with Anti-Semitism.

Yours truly,

Amy Woods

National Secretary.

AW/R
Enc:

4/30/19

[WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE]

October 23,1924

Miss Amy Woods
Women's International League
1403 "H" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

4/34/1 P

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for the copy of Mr. Johnson's pamphlet. I shall certainly review it in the next issue of the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 20, 1924.

Mr. Carter G. Woodson,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

4/3-4/13

My dear Sir:

The Crisis would be very glad to review A. J. Taylor's "The Negro In South Carolina During the Reconstruction" if you will send us a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

August 14, 1924.

Mr. George H. Woodson,
Federal Commission to
Investigate Virgin Islands,
c/o United States Dept. Labor,
Washington, D. C.

4/34/28

My dear Mr. Woodson:

I should be very glad to have a recent photograph of yourself and a statement of perhaps one or two hundred words of your experiences in the Virgin Islands. I am going to publish an article in The Crisis on the Commission. I trust I may have this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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DR W E B DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE CARE THE CRISIS NEWYORK NY

LABOR DEPARTMENT FORWARDED YOU LETTER PHOTO AND MAIL REPORT FORWARDED TOMORROW TWO HUNDRED WORDS FOLLOW SOON AFTER WISH YOU WOULD INDICATE WHAT YOU WANT ME TO SAY WILL SEND YOU IMPORTANT MATTER AND YOU CAN USE WHAT YOU THINK BEST

GEORGE H WOODSON.

GEORGE H. WOODSON

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC
PRACTICE IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS

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DES MOINES, IOWA September 5, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor The Crisis,
No. 68- Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am sending you the Government's Release which I think is much better than anything that I have been able to write. You see I have been indisposed for some time and I have not been able to prepare the proper piece of 200 words for publication. So I beg you to accept this which I am submitting, along with that which has gone before, as a sufficient basis to secure you in whatever you may wish to print under my cut and signature.

Very truly yours,

George H. Woodson

George H. WOOdson,
Chairman U. S. Commission to the
Virgin Islands 1924.

4/3-4/33

[enclosure]

VIRGIN ISLANDS COMMISSIONERS MAKE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, March 15. -- Returning from the offices of President Coolidge, to whom they had been escorted by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the Virgin Island Commissioners formally filed the report of their exhaustive investigation of the Virgin Islands. The honorable commissioners, George H. Woodson, Charles E. Mitchell, Cornelius R. Richardson, W. H. C. Brown, Jefferson S. Coage, and their expert assistant, Dr. William H. Davis, who had been duly commissioned by the Federal Government to make a thorough inquiry into conditions existing on the islands acquired from Denmark, have compiled in their report a remarkable array of figures and facts, comprehensive in scope and accurate in the story which they depict of the economic and industrial lives of the 26,000 inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, of whom 24,000 are colored.

The report of the commissioners shows that the sugar cane, cotton, and grass and fodder activities, which are conducted on approximately 44,000 acres of soil, together with the occupations incidental to fishing and transportation, comprise the principal pursuits of the islands, and that various conditions affecting the labor in connection with these enterprises have, during the past two years, resulted in an appallingly large per cent of unemployment. Wages, it is found, vary from 20 to 60 cents per day.

The commission commented upon the fact that during the fiscal year 1921-1922, exports from the Virgin Islands were valued at $754,729; while imports were worth $1,836,567, showing a loss of trade over the previous fiscal year, which, according to the commission's report, is due to a number of causes, including droughts and the fact that St. Thomas is no longer used as a port of call by steamship lines using the Panama Canal and sailing to and from Atlantic ports of South America.

Concerning the native population of the Virgin Islands, the Commission reported that it is "clean, bright, genial, peaceful, intelligent, honest, and very polite."

The installation of a water supply and irrigation system; the restoration of St. Thomas as a port of call; the study of the preparation of Bay Rum in a manner which will place it in full consonance with the U. S. prohibition laws; a better system of education; and suggestions for the special study of the manufacturing and commercial possibilities of the islands comprise the major recommendations of the Virgin Islands Commission, which now disbands only after making new history, both for the United States of America and the Virgin Islands, whose populace may justly feel encouraged that their needs have been commendably made known to executive principals of the Federal Government. Accordingly, it may well be expected that a lively interest in the welfare of the islands will be taken, in due course, and that American ideals will eventually find their way across the seas to the lowliest being on the Virgin Islands who may rightfully deserve a closer communion with the civilization and the democratic spirit of America.

At the White House, President Coolidge expressed, in sincere terms, his confidence in the report of the Virgin Islands Commission, and pledged himself to stand behind it with all the executive power he has at his command. Secretary Davis expressed his full approval of the report; and it is felt that the country at large is grateful to their representatives at Washington and to the citizens whom they furnished to the Government in its purpose to convey official assurances to the Virgin Islanders that distance, alone, is not sufficient to place them beyond the benefits of American principles and American justice.

[RECEIVED FROM George H Woodson, 1924]

84-35

41/34

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The first All-Negro Commission ever appointed by the Government of the United States was called the Federal Commission to the Virgin Islands and consisted of Mr. Cornelius R. Richardson of Richmond, Indiana, Vice-President; Mr. Chas. E. Mitchell, a Professor of Institute, West Virginia, Secretary; Mr. W. H. C. Brown of Newport News, Virginia, Banker and Disbursing Officer; Mr. Jefferson S. Coage of Wilmington, Delaware, Business Manager; and we have with us Mr. W. H. Davis of the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Stenographer and Clerk. George H. Woodson of Des Moines, Iowa, was Chairman of the Commission, but it is to these scholarly men that I wish to give full credit for the success of the Commission and the value of its report.

Throughout the trip, I was known by the name, style and title of "Pop" , "Daddy" or "Daddy Woodson," by the Commission and that friendly selection even follows in correspondence to this day.

The Commission was given every aid by the Government and was especially favored with information from the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, from Secretary James J. Davis and his officers of the Labor Department, and from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt after Mr. Denby resigned, and others of the Government at Washington, and by Governor Phillip Williams and the entire forces of the Government in the Virgin Islands.

Governor Williams especially arranged a trip for the Commissioners to the Virgin Islands of Great Britian called "Tortola," and sent his special written request to the Royal Commissioner,

Mr. Richardson, asking that every privilege be given the Commission to make an inspection and comparison of economic conditions on that Island. We were conveyed there by the U. S. Steamer Grebe, commanded by that splendid officer, Captain Guy.

Next we were invited by the Government of Porto Rico through Acting Governor Coates to visit that Island and make comparison of conditions there. His Excellency, Governor H. M. Towner was then absent in the United States, but the Labor Department and Lieutenant Governor Coates showed us every courtesy, and Mrs. H. M. Towner received us at the Porto Rican Capital and joined with Lieutenant Governor Coates and the Secretary in extending us every courtesy.

On the 13th day of February we set sail on the Steamer Ponce and dropped anchor in New York Harbor at night on Feb. 18th, 1924, and was duly inspected and came ashore the next day.

The findings of the Commission and the recommendations based thereon have been approved by all who knew the facts as they exist in the Islands at the present time. The need of more industrial employment, better wages, better regulations for laboring people, better housing conditions and better protection for the women and children in those islands who are compelled to toil for a living.

JOHN C. WRIGHT A B PRESIDENT

RT REV JOHN HURST, A. M., B. D., CHAIRMAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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REV. JAMES MURRAY, D. D., SECRETARY

Edward Waters College

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 20th
19 24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Bishop John Hurst, of the Eleventh Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, comprising Florida, has just completed a quadrennium, which in point of constructive achievement is almost marvelous. He is not only a great thinker and educator but is one of the few far-visioned men of his race. I think the readers of The Crisis would be intensely interested in a sketch of the work of this man, who has completed three quadrenniums in Florida and is wanted for a fourth.
If such an article is desired, I shall be glad to contribute it if you will notify me when it can be used and how much space you can give to it.

Very truly yours,

John C. Wright

John C. Wright, President

W:Red

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4/46/99

April 3, 1924

Mr. John C. Wright, Pres.
Edward Waters College
Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Sir:

I should be very glad indeed to have an account of the work of Bishop Hurst in Florida. My answer has been delayed because of my absence from the country.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4/4/198

Charles C. V. Wulff,
P. O. Box 87,
Accra, Gold Coast,
West Africa.

The Editor,
The "Crisis",
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

20th August, 1924.

Sir,

I have just had the opportunity of glacing through an old copy of the "Crisis" and am too pleased to say that I have been very much interest with the articles contained therein.

I am a fair coloured West African lad and have the progress of the African, rather the negro, very much at heart. There is nothing in the world that gives me more pleasure than reading of lives of coloured men, women and children who have achieved something that tends toward the progress and the ultimate emancipation of the negro race, more especially educational.

I have looked throughout the whole journalistic world to find something that might help tp satisfy my ambition but could find none until I came across your paper, which to my mind is most encouraging to the young African aspirant.

I am therefore sending you herewith the sum of 2/6 in * Money Order as my subscription for the "Crisis" for the next 6 months. On the receipt of a reply from you I shall waste no time in extending my subscription to the end of a full year.

I shall be glad to have the following information from you i.e. whether the "Crisis" is open to comments, communications or pictures from abroad or limited to the States only.

An early reply will very much oblige.

Thanks very much,

I am, Sir,

C. C. V. Wulff

4/34/21

* M.O. No. Accra 203 for 2/6

September 22, 1924.

Mr. Charles C. V. Wulff,
P. O. Box 87,
Accra, Gold Coast,
West Africa.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis is always glad to have photographs and contributions from colored people in any part of the world. We can, of course, make no promise to use material until we have seen it.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MSS 4134

Q. K. and C. School,
Pine Bluff, Arkansas,
November 24, 1924

Miss Jessie K. Fawcett,
New York City,
Dear Miss Fawcett:

I am sending a brief sketch which I have written. Do you think it is worthy to appear in the Crisis?

It has been my ambition to be an author ever since I was old enough to know the meaning of the word "author." So far, all my manuscripts have come back to me like the proverbial bad penny. If you see any possibility of success in this, kindly let me know. Any criticism you may offer will be cheerfully received.

Respectfully,
Octavia B. Wyckoff

December 15,1924

Miss Octavia B. Wynbush
A.M. & N. School
Pine Bluff, Ark.

4/34/31

My dear Miss Wynbush:

I am returning the story which you kindly sent us. It is not badly done but it does not strike the racial note that we like to strike in our fiction and the plot is one that has been used a great many times. You should not, however, be discouraged because manuscripts come back. Every author who has amounted to anything has had the same experience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Dakar, May 14, 1924.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In compliance with your request and my promise I am sending you here enclosed a photo, ~~of myself~~, the best likeness of myself I could get here. This certainly makes me appear much younger than I am. It is the first I have ever given any one for use; you are, however, at liberty to make any good use of it you may wish.

1/13/4

Dakar is about as you left it.
Monsieur Daigne was elected last Sunday, May 15th.
He has been here for some three weeks, but I have seen him only at a distance.

Hoping that you have no regrets of your visit to West Africa, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you when home next winter,

I am very sincerely

W. J. Gerby

October 7, 1924.

Mr. W. J. Yerby,
American Consular Service,
Dakar, French West Africa.

My dear Mr. Yerby:

I published a little sketch of your life in the September number of The Crisis, a copy of which I am sending you. I did not go into the matter of your promotion because I did not know just what effect the new law would have. Will you kindly write me and let me know? Tell me what publicity you would like or what action we could take.

I still remember with great joy my visit to Senegal.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/43/1

[W.J. Yerby]

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Saint Etienne, France,
November 12th 1924.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor "CRISIS,"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Du Bois:

I was very glad to read your lines of October 7, last, and to learn that you and yours are able to sit up and take notice. It is quite possible that we will come over to the United States early in 1925.

You ask what effect the new bill for reorganizing the Consular Service will have on me. It has had the effect of raising my salary $500, though I am about in the same grade to which I was promoted three years ago.

On advantage of the bill is that a Foreign Service Officer, as we are now called, can be promoted from the lowest to the highest rank without change of service. Formerly the Consular Service was quite separate from the Diplomatic Service, as you know.

I see by the last CRISIS that Miss Fauset is at the Sorbonne, let me know her Paris address, I may be able to see her sometime when in Paris.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Du Bois in which Mrs. Hunt asks to be included.

Most sincerely yours. W.E. Hunt.

Back to W. E. B. Du Bois

Application of Consul W. J. Yerby for Transfer from West Africa.

Yerby

Sir:

I had the honor to be appointed consul, with post at Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, in June, 1906, by the late President Roosevelt. I was promoted to class 7 and transferred to Dakar, in 1915. I was promoted to class 6 in 1920. I have now been in West Africa, in one of the most trying and deadly climates, more than seventeen years.

4/34/2

During the eight and a half years I was at Freetown there were at least two almost complete changes made in the list of that colony's officials. Similar changes were made in each of the other British and French colonies during that period. Since I have been at Dakar, nearly nine years, there have been no less than three almost complete changes made in the list of the French government officials. These changes have been made mostly in making promotions or changes to give the officers an opportunity to recuperate in health in a better climate. I think I am quite safe in stating that 75 per cent. of the British and French officials now in West Africa have been stationed here less than ten years, the greater number having been in a better climate for a period of one or more years during this time. Transfers are being constantly made from West Africa on account of the ill effects of the climate. All government officials, both French and English, and the employees of the commercial houses are granted regular leaves at home, traveling expenses being paid by their respective

governments

X Ours paid one except when under instruction

governments and companies, with from four to six clear months at home; generally after eighteen months or two years at Dakar.

All French and British officials are pensioned after a certain period of service, West African service counting far more than in most other climates, and usually for one and a half or two years for each year spent in West Africa to one spent in Europe, depending upon the class of service.

During my nearly eighteen years of service I have had nine leaves, three being spent in France and six in the States. One will readily see that these leaves have cost considerable money, especially those in the States, on account of the long distance necessary to travel; yet the leaves have been absolutely necessary to gain renewed strength to be enabled to perform the duties entrusted to me. I fear that the Department does not quite realize that where there is a drain upon the physical strength there is as a rule a like drain upon the mental strength. One can not possibly accomplish as much in a severe tropical climate as may be expected of him in a temperate climate. It is very fatiguing at times here in West Africa to do light mental work. One may begin the day with a strong determination, but after a few hours work he is "finished".

Except one year at Freetown and less than two years at Dakar I have been unable to have my family with me on account of the ill effects of the climate. One or the other was always ill.

Out

4/37/3

Out of a population of about 25,000 during the bubonic plague here at Dakar in 1921, from June to November, there were quite 900 deaths reported officially as resulting from the plague. One is in constant dread of the plague, pernicious malarial fever, black water fever or acute dysentery.

Leaving aside the interest of the consul, it would not appear to be in the interest of the service to keep one so long in so trying a climate, until he grows mentally sluggish. Even during the cooler months I now find it difficult to accomplish much work in the afternoons that requires much thought, especially if the morning's work is the least hard. Unfortunately the greater part of the reporting done by this consulate must be done during the "bad season", as material for making annual commercial reports is not available before the middle of the year and later.

4/37/4

Aside from making commercial and other informative reports there is little or nothing a consul can do to show his efficiency. The records as kept by the Department will show if that which has been possible has been done. I am inclined to believe that my record will show that I have done about all that is possible for a consul to do in West Africa, and that I merit the Department's favorable consideration. I would therefore be very happy, would feel that my nearly eighteen years of earnest effort have not been in vain, if I should be given a transfer with promotion to some such post as Bordeaux, France, or Geneva, Switzerland, or to some other post where I might at least have my wife and enjoy for a while the benefits of a stimulating climate, and a real oppor-

tunity

tunity to prove my fitness. I therefore respectfully and earnestly request that the Department take under consideration at once the question of my promotion and transfer, and if it is found that my claims are valid, give a transfer with promotion commensurate with eighteen years of earnest service. I fear that if kept in West Africa I shall not much longer be of the little service I now possibly render. I know that I appear quite well and fit when I come to the States on leave, after three or four weeks of a sea voyage. But my appearance is deceptive. I have tried several times to get a new or increased life insurance, and have been refused each time. I doubt if the Department's records will show that any other consul has remained in West Africa as long as I have, or in any other climate as bad.

4/37/5

It would be very depressing, Mr. Secretary, if I am led to believe that this my most earnest request is not fully considered by not being immediately informed that I shall be transferred to a better climate with a substantial promotion. I have tried very hard to be patient, but it is rather hard to be so in a place like West Africa, where there is no real life, where I have no family life--nothing except a faint hope, and that nearly gone.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul.

Second Baptist Sunday School
441 Monroe Avenue

REV. R. L. BRADBY, PASTOR

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SUNDAY SCHOOL 12:30 P. M.

J. W. COOPER, CHR. ADV. BOARD 1315 ORLEANS ST.
MRS. J. P. Y UNG, CHORISTER . 6007 SCOTTEN AVE.

UR WELCOME TO OUR SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY OF THE GREATEST BOOK THE BIBLE, NEEDED IN OUR SERVICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREATEST CAUSE - THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

Detroit, Michigan

Aug 20th 24

54/134/4

My Dear Mr. Dubois;

You will never imagine just how much humiliation that my branch have suffered with its leader. I told them that you took the picture of the branch to put in the Crisis over three months ago. They have asked me and talked of it to me so much until I am weary under the strain.

I did not tell them that I gave you one of my own pictures, nor did I tell any one else. I feel by doing this I have held up the progress of a good cause. Because I feel thier would have been in before now as promised had it not been for a personal reason.

Now Mr. Dubois please do not put that picture in the Crisis. There is no need. There are so many great big people in the world and that do what the Crisis is for.

I can sympathize with you in news paper work I have the same difficulty my self. I had an idea that I would like to have it in. But the loss that I have suffered through the anxiety of my branch con-

Second Baptist Sunday School
441 Monroe Avenue

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SUNDAY SCHOOL 12:30 P. M.

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UR WELCOME TO OUR SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY OF THE GREATEST BOOK THE BIBLE, NEEDED IN OUR SERVICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GREATEST CAUSE - THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

4/13/46

- 2 -

Detroit, Michigan

coming there has killed all pleasure that could have been gotten out of it. and I have not done anything any way. I suppose you wonder why I am taking so much interest. Simply because I hated to see the name of such good organization die out in detroit

Doctor wants me to come out of all public offices. I am a member of the Board of the News Paper therefore I will continue in that. I am not sure yet about the others.

Please pardon me for burdening you with all that material. (Simply youth bubbling over with enthusiasm) will you kindly return that with the picture. I mean of the Jr. N.A.A.C.P. work sent lately.

I shall be very glad to have you remember the Junior branch of your organization as you promised with out ever mentioning my name. And I will vow to you that we shall still be as good a friend.

Because you wrote me and said the work would appear last month. Detroit people looked for it. and for it to be postponed until October there's a reason. why not be frank and tell me what it is. with Best wishes for your success, and looking for my picture and the Jr. N.A.A.C.P. work. By return mail. I remain

very truly Beulah Young.

August 22,1924

Mrs. Buelah Young
6007 Scotten Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mrs. Young:

I am greatly distressed at your letter of August 20. I had just written you two letters before I received this.

My postponement of the article on the Junior N. A. A. C. P. was simply in order to have it in the Children's Number where it seemed to be more appropriate. You must remember that the CRISIS is not a newspaper and that we put no particular stress upon rushing into print. We try to preserve the worth-while articles in proper form and often keep manuscripts six months or more before we use them. I was planning to use the group picture for this particular article and then later in the year I shall put your picture on the cover.

I hope you will receive this explanation and my apologies for any misapprehension under which I had left you. May I hear from you at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

44/434/4

4131/35

Mrs B. Yancey
741-17 1st
Huntington W. Va
Dec 17-'24

Miss Jessie Fauset
Literary Editor, Crisis,
New York city
N.Y.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed you will find a sample of some of efforts along literary lines. Would you kindly give me your opinion of its worth? Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours
(Mrs) Bessie Yancey

N.B.— These verses are complimentary to "Sunshine Sammy" now starring in Hal Roach's comedy "Our Gang"

Lincoln University

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRY, ORGANIZED AS THE
FIRST MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Jefferson City, Mo.
Sept. 27, 1924.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just read with interest that remarkable "interview" in this month's Crisis. Whoever gave that interview made a good job of it both from a literary point of view and from a common sense point of view. It is a nice piece of work for which I wish to present my congratulations to the author.

4/44/33

Now as to the Fisk editorial. McKinzie was at our meeting in Dallas last July at which he made somewhat of a defense of himself and policy, which unfortunately, I heard only by echo. I happened to be loafing in the corridor and did not know what it was about until it was all over. There seems to be something wrong both at Fisk and Talladega. I happen to be an alumnus and member of the board of Trustees of Talledega College and possibly should be more advised as to just what may be the matter there.

Whenever I allow my thoughts to run on the so-called "race problem", I find myself more and more bawled up. I am of the impression that at present we are passing through a very critical period in our life in this country, possibly more critical than many of our leaders imagine. I wonder whether we aren't allowing the white man to beat us in the thinking game on matters touching upon and appertaining to our own interests. I wonder after all, whether our leadership is more blatant than sane; whether it is not too subsidized by gold and false light. I wish such men as you and Miller, Moton and the rest who are devoting so much time to such matters, might get down to cases before it is too late. We who are looking to you, I fear, are getting a little apprehensive as to the wisdom, if not the sincerity of the leadership we are offered. Think it over, my friend.

Please say to Walter White that I am now dipping my "divine rod" into his FIRE IN THE FLINT and will report as soon as I have waded through it.

Yours truly,

N. B. Young.

NBY/HLH

September 13,1924

Dr. W. W. Young
1348 You Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the article and photograph but regret to say that it is much too technical for a popular magazine like the CRISIS. I am returning both herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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Crisis Exchange List 1920s [1924?]

Name	Address
Baltimore Herald	Baltimore, Md.
The Guardian	Boston, Mass.
American Missionary	289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Our Dumb Animals	180 Longwood Ave., Boston 70, Mass.
The Appeal	24 E. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
The Church Herald	Charleston, S. C.
Africo-American Presbyterian	Charlotte, N. C.
The Chicago Whip	3420 State St., Chicago, Ill.
National Notes	2436 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Odd Fellows Journal	1344 You Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
The Monitor	111 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
Illinois Conservator	1201 E. Washington St., Springfield, Ill.
Amdstrdam News	2293 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
The Collector	1476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
World Tomorrow	396 Broadway, N. Y. C.
East Tennessee News	202 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Gary Dispatch	1985 Broadway, Gary, Indiana
The Echo	1243 9th St., Augusta, Ga.
The Uplift	1835 W. 18th St., Wilmington, Del.
Servant of India	Poona City.
The Plumbline	4251 W. Belle Pl. St. Louis, Mo.
The Washington Tribune	920 You St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
The Bystander	7th & Mulberry St., Des Moines, Iowa.
The West Indian	Grenada
The Twin City Messenger	Clarksburg, W. Va.

H 41 4

Name	Address
The Black Dispatch	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
The Dayton Forum	428 West Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio.
The Freeman	219 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
The Savannah Tribune,	Savannah, Ga.
School Life	Washington, D. C.
American Federation of Labor	Washington, D. C.
The Call	4908 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ration Living	61 Hamilton Place, New York City.
Texas American	416 S. Ervay St., Dallas, Texas.
Minnesota Messenger½	1317 Sixth Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Standard	Box 453 Columbia, S. C.
Nashville, Globe	447 Fourth Ave., North, Nasvhille, Tenn.
La Voz del Oberero	San Juan, P. R.
St. Luke Herald	900 St. James St., Richmond, Va.
Southwestern Christian Advocate	New Orleans, La.
Manchester Guardian	Guardian Building, Manchester
Labor Age	41 Union Square, New York City,
Pittsburgh Courier,	518 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Houston Informer	410 Milam St., Houston, Texas.
Supreme Circle News	Albany, Georgia.
The Monitor	Box 1204, Omaha, Nebraska
Christian Recorder,	Union Building, Nashville, Tenn.
The Bystander	Des Moines, Iowa
Christian Index	Jacksonm Tennessee.
Richmond Planet	311 N. Fourth St., Richmond, Va.
Atlanta Independent	Odd Fellows Building, Atlanta, G.
St. Thomas Times	Naval Station, V.I., U.S.A.
Northwestern Bulletin	602 Lyndale Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

4/41 H

Name	Address
The National Herald	Norfolk, Va.
The Emancipator	St. Thomas, V.I., U.S.A.
Commercial Gazette	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Rochester Weekly News	Rochester, New York.
The Freeman	116 West 13th St., N. Y. C.
The Congregationalist	14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
McClure's Magazine	76 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.
The Nation	20 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Rational Living	61 Hamilton Pl. N. Y. C.
Scientific Monthly	New York City.
The Business Journal	294 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
The Advocate	311 Macleay Building, Portland, Ore.
New York Age	230 West 135 St., N. Y. C.
La Follette's Magazine	Madison, Wisconsin
The Wichta Protest	Wichita, Kansas
National Baptist Voice	412 4th Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.
New Age Dispatch	1201½ Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Science	100 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y.
Atlantic Monthly	8 Arlington St., Boston, 17, Mass.
The New Republic	421 West 21st St., N. Y. C.
Southern Workman	Hampton, Va.
Baptist Record	Kansas City, Mo.
West Africa	
Servant of India	Poona City
Unity	700 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
African World	
The West Indian	Grenada
Memphis Times	343 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

4/41 H

NEWSPAPERS

Name	Address
Talk	143 E. 37th St., New York City
Literary Digest	354 Fourth Ave., New York City.
The Independent	140 Nassau Street, New York City.
The Outlook	381 Fourth Ave., New York City.
New York Age	230 W. 135th St., New York City.
The Bookman	244 Madison Ave., New York City.
Nashville Clarion	409 Cay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Imvo Zabantsundu	South Africa
New York News	135 W. 135 Street, New York City.
The Billboard	27 Opera PL. Cincinnati, Ohio.
National Baptist Union Review,	523 Second Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.
Chicago Defender	3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
Afro American	Baltimore, Maryland.
Muskogee Cimeter	Muskogee, Oklahoma
The Christian Recorder	631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh American	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Philadelphia, Tribune	526 S. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Negro World	56 West 135th St., New York City.
Boston Chronicle	794 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
The Union	420 McAllister Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Kansas City Call	1715 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Louisville Leader	422 S. Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky.
The Church Bulletin	Louisville, Kentucky.
Louisville News	1003 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
Star of Zion	Box 117 Charlotte, N. C.
American Economist	New York City.
Texas Freeman	409½ Milam St., Houston, Texas.

4/4/ H

[1924]

The Gift of Black Folk

(THE NEGROES IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA)

BY

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

EDITOR OF "THE CRISIS" AND WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR IN HIS LATEST BOOK

AN AFRICAN OF CULTURE

THIS book gives, not from the standpoint of an outside historian but from the standpoint of the race itself, a complete and up-to-date history of Negro accomplishment in the founding and building of the United States, from earliest times to the present. Through wide research the author has gathered many facts of history either overlooked or ignored by standard historians, and from widely scattered sources has brought them together between the covers of a single book. It is essential at this time that every Negro should have knowledge of the achievement of his race in the United States and should know exactly how important the black folk have been in preserving the very existence and helping the growth of America.

The work contains both interesting facts on the "Black Labor," "Black Soldiers," and the "Emancipation of Democracy." The chapter on "The Reconstruction of Freedom" is the most valuable part of the book. It is a fair discussion of the meaning of the emancipation of the Negro, the Attitude of the Southern whites toward the freedman, the policy of the Federal Government as developed through the Freedmen's Bureau, the "black codes," and the drama of reconstruction. Negro suffrage, Negro office holders, Negro education and Negro legislation in coöperation with the whites and the Northern adventurers, are all mentioned in this chapter. The remaining portion of the book deals with the "Freedom of Womanhood," "The American Folk Song," "Negro Art and Literature," and "The Gift of the Spirit."

These facts and conclusions are presented in the essay form in keeping with the tone and purpose of what the author has written during the last generation. It is therefore a popular work summarizing in simple language the facts of Negro history and the thought of the best thinkers who have expressed themselves on the questions concerning the race.

Cloth, 349 pages $2.00 net $2.15 by mail

The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction

BY

A. A. TAYLOR, A. B., A. M.

ASSOCIATE INVESTIGATOR OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

HIS book comes unexpectedly in response to an urgent need. Teachers of history questioning the unsupported assertions of historians writing on the Reconstruction have longed for a scientific treatment of the period by some liberal-minded person far removed from either side of the conflict. This is just the sort of work which Mr. Taylor has fortunately produced. Although a Negro himself, he had no connection and only limited acquaintance with a few of the participants in this drama. Being a young man under thirty, moreover, he could have no such memories as those who have hitherto written in this field. A man of liberal education, too, he has maintained throughout the position of a disinterested observer. While he may not have met the expectations of those who desire history as they like it, he has scientifically set forth the facts in the case.

These facts, moreover, were neither obtained from hearsay sources, nor from the participants still living. This work is purely a result of painstaking research into the original sources. Furthermore, it is not restricted to the political struggle. During this period the Negro was interested in other things also, and there were set going certain forces which are still working for the benefit of the Negroes in that State.

Briefly told, the book gives this picture: The suspense immediately following the close of the Civil War, the chaos of the transition from slavery to freedom, the curbing of slavery revitalized, the economic adjustment, industrial progress, educational forces at work, religious influences, the Negro in the Convention of 1868, constructive legislation, corrupt government, the protest of the conservatives, the overthrow of the reconstructed government, and the elimination of the Negro from politics by the Convention of 1895.

275 pages $2.00 net $2.15 by mail

Toussaint L'Ouverture

A BIOGRAPHY IN FRENCH

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

G. R. SIMPSON, PH.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN MODERN LANGUAGES IN THE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

33-7-13

THE purpose of this work is to present this interesting story as stimulating reading matter for French classes. While thus planned for teaching a language, the work is intended at the same time to increase the student's knowledge of history. The work will, therefore, prove to be useful not only to the teachers and students but will make a useful volume for anyone interested in studying Western civilization as it affected the Negro rising in the French colonies more than a century ago.

This work, then, is a stepping stone to the radical change in the purpose and aim in our educational publications. The education of any group should be liberal. The student in the United States suffers from the lack of such opportunity in that from his youth up he is taught from books proclaiming the achievements and virtues of heroes and heroines of one race only. If such students had the opportunity to learn something of men and women of distinction of other races, there would be more toleration and more appreciation of the achievements of persons of all groups.

In this story, however, one will not find propaganda. It is merely the narrative of the unusual deeds of an exceptional man. With little opportunity for development, the hero of the story made himself a leader of men. Against tremendous odds he hurled his ill equipped soldiers at the military force of France, representing the proudest blood of Europe. He humiliatingly defeated these Frenchmen, and laid the foundation of an independent republic. No story is more fascinating than this. Few writers have written a narrative as gripping as this of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the warrior, the hero, the savior of his country.

152 pages $1.00 net $1.10 by mail

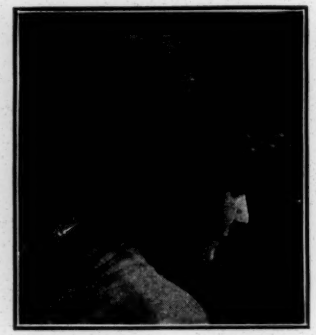
GREATEST NOVEL OF THE YEAR

Veiled Aristocrats

A PURPOSE NOVEL

BY

GERTRUDE SANBORN



AN absorbing story full of vivid characters written with a swing and showing admirable technique. It is the most powerful and the most significant of any of the novels inspired by the social crisis.

In this work Miss Sanborn's treatment of an important theme is decidedly original, and her story holds the reader because of its unusual analysis of characters and situations with which the author thoroughly acquainted herself before beginning this task. She has, therefore, made this story an irresistible romance, giving a new philosophy of life and appealing for justice for all.

Differing widely from most novelists of to-day, the author has written, not to please, but to dramatize the truth. She presents a neglected aspect of our present-day life and invites attention to the glaring injustice of caste. While the story centers in a corner of the West, it takes the reader through South and North and even abroad, depicting the various agencies which have been instrumental in making our social order so undesirable.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author of this novel has written four other stories, *I, Citizen of Eternity, Blithesome Jottings, A Date with Fate* and *Toy*. Her ability as writer has already been established by these works.—*A. A. Taylor.*

Miss Sanborn's style is superb. Her humor and philosophy are both captivating.—*Rod La Roque.*

Miss Sanborn has a finer touch than her egotistic predecessor and some real humor. She skips nimbly over the surface of things and gives her cheering impression of the universe and herself in it, nonchalantly and with a keenness approaching satire.—*New York Evening Post.*

Miss Sanborn has assiduously cultivated a knack for translating commonplaces into epigrams striking in their staccato finality.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Whoever creates a hearty, wholesome laugh is a benefactor to the human race, and among those who can do it this writer will undoubtedly find a place.—*Evening Transcript,* Boston.

A good title goes a long way toward winning a welcome. Miss Sanborn writes in a light, cheery, breezy style and takes the reader with her.—*The Milwaukee Journal.*

240 pages $1.50 net $1.65 by mail

A Century of Negro Migration

BY

CARTER GODWIN WOODSON

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

THIS is the first effort to trace the causes which have during the last century set the Negro population moving from South to North, fleeing from bondage and oppression in quest of a land offering asylum to the oppressed and opportunities to the unfortunate. Why they have gone, where they have settled and what they are doing are all carefully explained.

The suggestive chapter headings are "Finding a Place of Refuge," "A Transplantation to the North," "Fighting It Out on Free Soil," "Colonization as a Remedy for Migration," "The Successful Migrant," "Confusing Movements During the Civil War," "The Exodus to the West," "The Migration of the Talented Tenth," and "The Exodus During the World War."

This book, then, is not written as a survey of the recent exodus of the Negroes but as a treatise to trace the underlying causes to acquaint the reader with the many forces in history which have culminated in this upheaval in the Negro population in the South. A grasp of the facts set forth easily prepares the student of social problems for dealing with the situation of the present in the light of the experience of the past. Since the publication of this work, reports of the Fourteenth Federal Census have been made available but the author's grasp of the situation prior to and during the World War enable him so to characterize the movement that his conclusions have not been upset by recent statistics. For all students seriously concerned with the record of the race and the uplift of the man far down, this book will prove to be a valuable asset.

220 pages $2.00 net $2.15 by mail

The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861

BY

CARTER GODWIN WOODSON

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

SECOND EDITION

SOME of the features which distinguish this book from many others on the Negro follow:

Based on documentary evidence, the work contains important facts which have never before been published. Heroes hitherto hidden in the sources are brought before the reader.

Much attention is given to the influence of the religious element on the education of the Negroes. The efforts of the Catholics, Anglicans, Puritans, Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Moravians are adequately treated.

The book aims to put the student of history in touch with the great movements, which effected the uplift of the Negroes, and to determine the causes which finally reduced many of them to heathenism.

The volume contains a critical bibliography and a helpful index for those desiring a guide for supplementary reading or research.

This work has been generally endorsed by the leading thinkers of the United States. Prof. Edward Channing, of Harvard University, calls it "an excellent piece of research." Prof. F. J. Turner, of the same institution, refers to it as "a substantial contribution." Prof. Paul Munro, of Columbia University, styles it "a thorough piece of research" which appealed to him with great interest. Jenkin Lloyd Jones said, "It is a new page in the history of the black man." Kelly Miller speaks of it as "a neglected chapter in the history of education," and *The Crisis* mentions it as the most significant book concerning the Negro race brought out the year of its publication.

460 pages $2.50 net $2.65 by mail

The History of the Negro Church

BY

CARTER GODWIN WOODSON

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

ILLUSTRATED

SECOND EDITION

HIS is a popular treatise in a neglected field compelling the attention of those interested in the Negro and of those pursuing the study of history in all of its phases. No effort has been made to document this work; but the narrative is told in such a straightforward manner and shows so much acquaintance of the author with the general history of the country that the story carries conviction. In one panorama the reader sees the coming of the early missionaries, the appearance of the Negro preacher as the result of liberalizing influences, the rise of the African church, its struggles with forces without and within, and finally its triumph as a socializing institution around which develops the new life of a rising race.

This book, moreover, is so well illustrated that every phase of this history may be read not only in the text but in the scenes taken from the life of the church and in the portraits of the apostles who extended the work among the Negroes. In this array are represented churchmen of all denominations from the earliest period of missionary enterprise to the present development of the church in our own time.

This book may be read with profit, therefore, by any seeker after the truth and must be read by all desiring to be informed as to the social forces at work in this country. This volume has had a wide circulation, finding its way not only into libraries but also into classes in Church History and Sociology in the accredited institutions of the United States.

430 pages $2.50 net $2.65 by mail

Paul Cuffee

BY

HENRY NOBLE SHERWOOD, PH.D.

DEAN OF FRANKLIN COLLEGE, FRANKLIN, INDIANA

THIS is doubtless the most scientific biography of a Negro ever written in the United States. It is fortunate that the achievements of Paul Cuffee attracted the attention of this scholar of high standing as an historian and an educator. During his residence as a graduate student at Harvard Dr. Sherwood became interested in the project to colonize the Negroes in Africa, and from this he was led to make a study of the pioneer in his effort, Paul Cuffee.

This study is not the mere eulogistic narrative of the average biographer. No effort is made to praise Cuffee for what he accomplished. The facts of his life are set forth in such a manner as to speak for themselves. The study, too, is presented in all of its national and international bearings. This biography, moreover, is based on the original journal, letters, and papers of Paul Cuffee, now preserved in the Public Library of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Paper, 80 pages $1.00 net $1.10 by mail

Benjamin Banneker

BY

HENRY E. BAKER

ASSISTANT EXAMINER IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

IN the position which Mr. Baker occupies, in the midst of the records of the creative genius of the nation, no one is better qualified than he to write of the distinguished American, Benjamin Banneker. Mr. Baker has not only given the record of his achievements in science and mathematics, but he has included so much about his early life, his associations, and his friends that the writer makes the reader feel that he is acquainted with the subject of the sketch. Everyone desiring to understand the development of the Negro mind should read this reprint.

20 pages 25 cts.

The Beginnings of the Miscegenation of the Whites and Blacks

BY

CARTER G. WOODSON

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

HERE is an effort to trace race admixture as it has developed in the United States. This is a sad but interesting chapter of our history. Beginning with the situation in the colonies, the author has endeavored to show how social distinctions have been determined by the varying attitude of the white man toward the Negro. The history of the matter is convincing evidence of the difficulty of fixing man's social status. It is one thing to-day and another to-morrow, according to the power of the so-called inferior class to assert itself in the struggle for social recognition. While the cases herein set forth are largely illegitimate, they establish the rule that the weaker elements blaze the way for the miscegenation of the stronger.

Paper, 20 pages 25 cts.

The Negro Migration

BY

HENDERSON H. DONALD, A. B., A. M.

THIS is a study of the migration of 1916-1918. In the introduction, and the last chapter, however, the author gives facts and figures published in the census reports of 1920, thus bringing the treatment up to date. Written by a scholarly gentleman, moreover, the treatise is decidedly scientific, in conformity with the requirements of modern historiography. In fact, it is the most scientific of any of the works on the migration hitherto published.

The work discusses previous Negro movements pointing out the source, volume, composition, and destination. It presents the causes of the recent migration, effects of the movement on the various sections, the dependents and delinquents thereby developed, and the statistics of 1920. It is just the sort of work which the teacher and student of recent history must have to understand the most important movement of our time.

Paper, 124 pages $1.00 net $1.10 by mail

Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830

A VALUABLE STATISTICAL REPORT

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AND EDITED BY

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY

THE aim of this report on the *Free Negro Heads of Families* is to facilitate the further study of this neglected group. Most of these people have been forgotten. Persons supposedly well informed in history are surprised to learn to-day that about a half million, almost one-seventh of the Negroes of this country, were free prior to the emancipation in 1865. It is hardly believed that a considerable number of Negroes were owners of slaves themselves, and in some cases controlled large plantations.

There were several reasons for selecting the census of 1830. In the first place, the earlier reports do not give as much information as the census of 1830. At that time, moreover, the free Negroes had about reached their highest mark as a distinct class. The reaction which set in earlier in the century restricted their freedom and in many cases expelled them from the South. This census, then, evidently reports the names of a larger number of representative free Negroes than any other census prior to their debasement to a lower status or their migration from the South. This trek reached its highest point between 1830 and 1835. Most of the free Negroes in the North in 1830, therefore, had been there for some years.

Having in some cases economic interests in common with the whites, the Negro heads of families when slaveholders often enjoyed the same social standing. It was not exceptional for them to attend the same church, to educate their children in the same private school, and to frequent the same places of amusement. Under such circumstances miscegenation easily followed.

By 1840 the trend toward degrading the free Negro to a lower status had become evident even in the apparently benevolent slaveholding states. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War the free Negro was receiving practically no consideration in the South and very little in the North. History here repeats itself, then, in showing the varying attitude of the whites toward the blacks in the cycles of national development.

Cloth, 300 pages $5.00 net $5.15 by mail

The Journal of Negro History

IN BOUND FORM

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Reprint from the "Süddeutsche Zeitung"
February 5th, 1924

PANIDEAL

A NEW GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

It is not without some show of justice that modern scientific psychology has been reproached for keeping anxiously within the limits of the elements of soul-life, for not going beyond the researches on sensations and perceptions—in short peripheric phenomena—and not reaching the essential psychological problems.

In fact there was always a new philosophic impulse wanted—we need but to mention Dilthey, Nietzsche, Weininger, recalling some well-known names—to shew psychology the way to the centre of the soul, to conceive the total of personality, to observe the variety and diversity of the ego. But psychology was reluctant to become philosophy, and thence arose further antipathy to all impulses proceeding from pure philosophy.

Yet wherever psychology is not cultivated for its own sake, where the desire is felt to see which are the spiritual powers and connections, what is real and possible in the domain of the soul, which are the building-stones and the origins of a character and a conception of the world—there we are in need of a psychology of greater depth and of a broader horizon. Thus we witness the curious spectacle, that it is not always the official psychologists but an "outsider" who gives the most powerful impulse and a new form to psychology. Usually it is one of those rare creative spirits whose work is not the product of dispassionnate and dry reflection, but who creates with prophetic intuition and also with prophetic ardour something perfectly new, giving to the world and the ego an entirely new meaning.

As a prophet of new paths of life in this sense the Austrian philosopher and psychologist Rudolph Maria *Holzapfel* must be considered, whose great work "Panideal" has made a deep impression on the public mind.

It is not easy to do justice in a few words to this great and intrinsically valuable book. The task can but be to trace in a few lines something of the new and essential that Holzapfel presents and to refer those interested in world-conception and psychological problems to the book itself, the highly artistic form of which already provides deep enjoyment by its wonderful subtlety of expression and its extraordinary richness in shades and graduation.

The centre of his researches is formed by the vast problem of conscience. Holzapfel endeavours to follow up to its last roots the origin of that extremely complicated soul-process which we popularly call conscience. The mysterious voice within us is not something innate, a sublimated instinct, something simply inexplicable. It represents an enormously intricate system of "valuations", "approvals" and "disapprovals" gradually developing phylogenetically and ontogenetically and depending on the respective forms of moral. Race, sex, age,

religion, class, rank, profession, education, surroundings, the reading, the social movements, the tendencies of the time, the conditions caused by historic and family tradition—all these work together, singularly interwoven and reciprocally penetrating and influencing each other, in the construction of the seismographically exact registering instrument of conscience.

The Panideal aspires to the transformation of a spiritually levelling social order, which is mainly differentiate by outward appearances, into one that discerns and selects more and more by the differences of dispositions, capacities and development. For the building up of a new philosophy of ethics an objectively orientating foundation is necessary, for which the author sets up empiric psychological principles.

In his most profound and extensive psychology of combat Holzapfel shews that the desire for combat in the widest sense of the word is a physiological necessity with human nature, at least with the one capable of development. An absolute desistance from all combat is the ideal of the degenerate. Moreover, it generally leads to inactivity and obtuseness. Combat is a postulate of life and development. As long as a great part of human society is governed by low and savage instincts, a wild passion for combat will from time to time flare up in the masses, causing powerful outbreaks directed against the highest achievements of spiritual life. Here the spiritual life must be defended. As long as the realm of love has not yet come, we are unhappily sometimes placed before the alternative, either to defend energetically or to sacrifice innocence, goodness, highly developed capabilities and a high level of spirituality to the brutality and passionate destructiveness of base and insane individuals. The task is to direct the powerful forces of expansion resting in the spiritual desire for combat into *new channels*. They must be sublimated into creative activity. With the discovery of psychological laws concerning these inward tendencies to combat—combat going on in imagination, in conscience, development—and with the setting up of their highest and last aims, Holzapfel has the merit of having brought the problem of combat within the scope of modern psychologic and philosophic observation, and thus raised it from the social and destructive sphere into the regions of highest values.

The feelings of solitude and longing are analyzed in a most subtle manner, and prayer is psychologically elucidated in its religious and artistic import. And in a particularly interesting chapter the spiritual processes of artistic creation are fathomed.

The foundation for new forms of conscience must be laid by psychological orientation and insight. Only a new conscience will bring us the blessing of a new and more spiritualized culture. For this culture Holzapfel creates the corner-pillars. In what he teaches he is powerful, and not as the scribes. He seeks to recognise the intrinsic powers of the soul, to render perceptible with the utmost possible clearness their mode of acting and cooperating, to bring about an extensive harmonisation of these spiritual functions and to give an impulse to their higher development. His efforts are directed against obtuseness and unsusceptibility for the infinite variety of spiritual stages and shades. The inertia of the masses, the dexterity of unscrupulous agitators and the envy of the mentally inferior brought about a levelling of valuations, which, influenced by the economical

combats of our epoch—led to a struggle for the predominance of physical over mental power, "a barbarous fight for the cacocratic power of the most obtuse, most inert, most incapable". The revolutionary movements of the last centuries have brought about a social and economic nivellation which has caused the most fearful outbreak of the mob that ever threatened human civilization. The panidealistic conscience desires no utopical abolishment of inevitable human inequalities. On the contrary, it wishes to promote all those qualities by which men differ from one another, inasmuch as they serve the development of mankind in the sense of an advance towards the greatest possible spiritual perfection. Then, in future no Socrates will be poisoned, no Christ crucified, no Dante hounded from his native country, no Giordano Bruno burnt, no Schubert exposed to want, no Sebastian Bach exposed to degradation and misery.

The work of Holzapfel abounds with keen observations, ingenious syntheses and far-reaching stimulus. May the Panideal become for many a beacon on the rocky way out of a declining epoch into the open sea of a new spiritual life, richer and distincter in its aims than it has hitherto been. *Dr. V.*

* * *

Reprint from the "Dresdener Neueste Nachrichten" (abridged)
December 16th, 1923

HOLZAPFEL'S PANIDEAL

by Dr. OTTO ERNST HESSE

If we find a book which fills us with deep emotion we should try to make it known. If we find a man who at last proclaims new truths, we should speak of him. Perhaps in this way we may induce one or the other to live in spiritual intercourse with this book and this man. The work is called "Panideal" and its author *Rudolph Maria Holzapfel.* The book consists of two large volumes of a thousand pages. The author is a thinker, belonging to the pioneers of human knowledge and is certainly one of the few philosophers that will outlive the present chaos.

It is not without importance to know that Holzapfel did not derive his knowledge from books, that he is not one of those who know the world only as it is reflected in their own thoughts. As the son of an Austrian physician he became aquainted with the realities of the world already at the age of sixteen. South Africa was his school of life. Through many towns and amidst many races he wandered, working hard in different professions, as tinsmith, book-

binder, musician, etc. Later on he supplemented his practical experience by extensive theoretical studies at Zurich, afterwards to undergo new struggles and meet with new experiences in London and Russia.

The spiritual result of this life was the work "Panideal" which is a magnificent philosophy of culture. But it is more than that. It is a psychological foundation of future development, so to speak a new Kritik of Reason, but without the metaphysical and theological barriers which narrow that of Kant. It is, on the contrary, an empiric, lifeborn psychology, grouped around the complicated problem of conscience. One can feel the gradual growth within the work, but this renders the reading even more interesting. The first volume presents infinite subtilities of psychological analysis concerning "Solitude", "Longing", "Hope", "Prayer" and "Combat", and culminates in the chapter on "Conscience". The conceptions presented in this chief part of the work are of decisive import for the entire second volume, which finally completes the descriptive and analytic phenomenology with a retrospective and anticipatory chapter on past and future forms of conscience.

It would be absurd to try and give in a press-article even a slight suggestion of a book which presents with truly Shakespearian abundance the riches of soul life.

Holzapfel shews the forms of conscience and how they develop individually and socially, and his analysis of the antagonism of egoistic and altruistic impulses certainly is one of the greatest ever drawn up by German psychologists.

Holzapfel's conscience is teleologically determined. Its deepest aspiration must be to preserve and promote to the highest degree the most valuable powers in the individual and in mankind. What he demands is the greatest possible insight and knowledge about what is going on in the human soul. Holzapfel vehemently turns against that pseudoromantism that would have the genius independent of the height of its culture and the level of its conscience. He demands keen observation, most subtle consciousness. He who is sufficiently orientated can alone rise to the heights of true consciousness of life and world, and can develop the new conscience in himself in the face of tradition. For only he who knows can act ethically in the highest sense of the word, because he alone can overlook the consequences of his conscience-decision, because he alone can form a truly ethical judgement.

It is a keen pleasure to perceive how with Holzapfel all other problems, those of science and art, grow out of that central problem; how historic and phenomenologic critique work in cooperation with the building up of the future; to see how the entire world finally becomes the material of a world-art which is most powerfully conducted by the greatest builders of mankind. It is wonderful to see how the most delicate shade becomes an organic part of the fundamental idea; and how, in spite of the scientific fathoming of the depths of consciousness, Holzapfel never looses the religious connection with life and nature. The book leads prophetically into the remotest possibilities of human perfection, on the other hand it gives to every reader the most immediate directions for self-observation and self-formation as well as the prototypes for new possibilities of work and creation.

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS, 1924

From 56th Annual Report of State Superintendent of Education

	White	Colored
Pupils enrolled	238,909	228,516
Teachers	7,889	3,677
Pupils per teacher	30	64
Expended for teachers' salaries	6,982,989	963,155
Expended " furniture and apparatus	319,948	20,146
Expended " fuel and incidentals	1,012,492	43,867
Expended " libraries	26,851	220
Expended " transportation	173,805	196
Expended " grounds and buildings	2,156,296	372,564
Total expended	$11,561,849	$1,400,150
Average per child enrolled	48.39	6.13
Total value of school property	45,953,307	$5,212,475
Average length of term:		
Town schools (days)	175	139
Country schools	142	80
County schools	159	97

4/43 34-47

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

From Report of J. B. Felton, State Agent

"The first of January 1920 the physical plants for the colored schools were very crude. Ninety-five per cent. of the children were being taught in unsanitary, uncomfortable and unsightly buildings. Some of these were lodge halls, some tenant houses and quite a few were roughly constructed buildings on church property. During the last four years a small per cent. of these have been replaced by modern school buildings, all of which have been constructed on property belonging to the constituted public school officials, in most cases the district board of trustees.

"These new buildings will take care of about ten per cent. of the colored school population so you will notice that a very large per cent. of these schools are still being accommodated and are attempted to be taught under very undesirable conditions."

PRICE
2D.

Alexandra Palace.

Official Programme of Amusements.

All Entertainments produced under the Direction of the London Entertainments Syndicate, Limited.

J. J. Kelliher and Co., Printers, London.—67523

A Word to the Visitor.

IT is the endeavour and wish of the management to make Alexandra Palace a popular and attractive place of entertainment to the vast population who live in the neighbourhood, and although the Palace will be under the present management but for a brief season, no effort will be spared to put on a succession of the finest entertainments that it is possible to procure, and, as far as possible, without any additional charge to the Visitor; and any suggestions that our Visitors can make will always receive careful consideration. The Illuminated Fêtes have begun, and it is hoped will prove an attraction to those who love good music and singing, and the fascinations of the surroundings will be added to by the many thousands of beautiful lamps, which have made MR. HEARN'S name so justly popular throughout the country. ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7th, was presented for the first time, the Great Military Open-air Spectacle, "The Siege and Relief of Mafeking," by Messrs. JAMES PAIN & SONS, whose well-known name is a guarantee of a Grand Performance. This interesting Spectacle should be witnessed by all classes, and is a striking example of what our brave and gallant Soldiers endured for their Queen and Country. The management further desire to state that private rooms may always be had free of charge for smoking and other concerts that visitors wish to have to themselves. EVERY SATURDAY until further notice, will be a series of EVENING FANCY DRESS DANCES. Six valuable prizes will be given away for the six most ingenious representations. There will be a splendid Orchestra under the direction of MR. BENJAMIN BROWN. The Ball Room is handsomely decorated, the arrangements are in the hands of competent M.C.'s, and there will be no charge whatever for admission to the Ball Room for those who come prepared for dancing. Visitors desiring to dance need not necessarily compete for the prizes, but no Visitor will be admitted to the Ball Room without first having obtained a ticket; and in all cases the management reserve the right to refuse a ticket. The dances will be conducted exactly as if a Guinea had been paid for admission, so that the few may not interfere with the enjoyment of the many, and the management hope that Visitors will in every way assist to make these dances a great success. During the season there will be a Children's Grand Fancy Dress Ball, and towards the close of the season there will be a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, to which all the Prize Winners of the Season will be invited. At this dance charge will be made, including Light Supper and Refreshments. Visitors competing for Prizes must register on obtaining their Ball Room Ticket, and will receive a number in return.

1.30 In Central Hall.—GRAND ORGAN RECITAL

By Mr. SYDNEY BAYNES.

2.30 On the South Terrace.

JULIEN'S GRAND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY BAND.

1 MARCH, "Austria" ... ... *Nowotny*
2 WALTZ, "Douce Souvenance" ... *Waldteufel*
3 OVERTURE, "Stradella" ... ... *Flotow*
4 PICCOLO SOLO, "L'Oiseau du Bois" *Le Thière*
5 MASQUE from "As you like it" ...*E. German*
6 INTERMEZZO, "Rêve du Bal" *R. Eilenberg*

3 p.m. In the Theatre—

Mr. HORACE BANKS' FAMOUS PICTORIAL TOURS.

Selections will be given from the following:—

ENGLAND TO AMERICA, and SCENES OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Lecturer and Guide - Mr. Horace G. Banks.

Illustrated Songs by Miss CARLOTTA LYNNE:—

"Killarney" .. .. *Balfe*
"Alone on the Raft" .. .. .. *Rodney*

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Graphically depicted by means of photographs and animated pictures taken at the Front. Dioramic Effects of Battle Scenes, etc., etc.

Mr. BANKS will recite "The Handy Man."

On the Lake—THE SIEGE AND RELIEF OF MAFEKING.—Every Evening.

3 p.m. Continued.

Illustrated Songs by Miss CARLOTTA LYNNE:—

"The Sailor and his Lass" .. .. .. *Barnard*
"Obedient to the Call" .. .. .. *Faning*

PICTURESQUE NEW ZEALAND.

Illustrated Songs by Miss CARLOTTA LYNNE:—

"Banks of Allan Water" .. .. .. *Horn*
"Death of Nelson" .. .. *Braham*

ANIMATED PICTURES AND DIORAMIC EFFECTS,

Mr. L. W. GREAVES.

3.30 **In Central Hall.—GRAND ORGAN RECITAL**

By Mr. SYDNEY BAYNES.

3.45 **In Central Hall.**

Miss TRESILIAN DAVY, Operatic Soprano.

4 p.m. **In the Italian Garden** (weather permitting, if not in the **Central Hall**)—

GRAND FÊTE & CAFÉ CHANTANT.

1. Mr. JOHN MACAULEY, Character Ballad Vocalist.
2. Mr. FRED LENORE, Comedian.
3. Miss TRESILIAN DAVY, Operatic Soprano.
4. Miss BLANCHE ST. MARIE, Comedienne.
5. PROF. FRED HARCOURT, The Famous Magician.

4.45 In Conservatory.

THE MUSICAL PIERROT BANJO ORCHESTRA.

10 SKIRT DANCE ... ... *C. Hudson*	13 LILIAN VALSE ... ... *T. L. Bramley*
11 BRAVASO SCHOTTISCHE ... *C. Hudson*	14 PIERRETTES DANCE ... ... *F. Hudson*
12 A FRANGESA ... ... *P. Mario Costa*	15 MODENA VALSE ... ... *H. J. Ellis*

Pianos by Brinsmead.

4.45 In the Central Hall.

The Marvellous CEE MEE AND FAMILY.

4.45 In Central Hall.

GRAND ORGAN RECITAL

By Mr. SYDNEY BAYNES.

---

5 p.m. In Conservatory.
And at frequent Intervals.

A Nineteenth Century Miracle,

THE MYSTERY OF "PROTEUS."

---

5 p.m. In the Theatre.

Mr. HORACE BANKS' PICTORIAL TOURS.

See 3 o'clock Programme.

5.45 In the Picture Gallery (Central Hall.)

The World's Latest Mystery,

THE FLYING LADY.

6 p.m. In the Italian Garden (weather permitting, if not in the Central Hall)—

GRAND FÊTE & CAFÉ CHANTANT.

1. Mr. JOHN MACAULEY, Character Ballad Vocalist.
2. Mr. FRED. LENORE, Comedian.
3. Miss TRESILIAN DAVY, Operatic Soprano.
4. Miss BLANCHE ST. MARIE, Comedienne.
5. PROF. FRED HARCOURT, The Famous Magician.

6.45 In Central Hall.

JULIEN'S GRAND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY BAND.

1 MARCH, "Uhlan Call" ... ... *Eilenberg* | 3 WALTZ, "Donau Wellen" ... *Ivanovici*

6.45 In Central Hall.

The Marvellous CEE MEE AND FAMILY.

6.45 In Central Hall.—GRAND ORGAN RECITAL

By Mr. SYDNEY BAYNES.

X11 1905

7.30. In Central Hall.—

Grand Performance of S. COLERIDGE TAYLOR'S

Hiawatha's Wedding Feast

And Death of Minnehaha

By the ALEXANDRA PALACE CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

ARTISTES:

Miss GERTRUDE DRINKWATER Mr. ARTHUR BARLOW

AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF

MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

Principal Violin, Mr. GEORGE WILBY. *Conductor*, **Mr. ALLEN GILL.**

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

CHORUS.

You shall hear how Pau-Puk-Keewis,
How the handsome Yenadizze.
Danced at Hiawatha's wedding;
How the gentle Chibiabos,
He the sweetest of musicians,
Sang his songs of love and longing;

How Iagoo, the great boaster,
He the marvellous storyteller,
Told his tales of strange adventure,
That the feast might be more joyous,
That the time might pass more gaily,
And the guests be more contented.
Sumptuous was the feast Nokomis

7.30
Continued.

Made at Hiawatha's wedding.
All the bowls were made of bass-wood,
White and polished very smoothly.
All the spoons of horn of bison,
Black and polished very smoothly.
She had sent through all the village
Messengers with wands of willow,
As a sign of invitation,
As a token of the feasting;
And the wedding guests assembled,
Clad in all their richest raiment,
Robes of fur and belts of wampum,
Splendid with their paint and plumage,
Beautiful with beads and tassels.
First they ate the sturgeon, Nahma,
And the pike, the Maskenozha,
Caught and cooked by old Nokomis,
Then on pemican they feasted,
Pemican and buffalo marrow,
Haunch of deer and hump of bison,
Yellow cakes of the Mondamin,
And the wild rice of the river.
But the gracious Hiawatha,
And the lovely Laughing Water,
And the careful old Nokomis,
Tasted not the food before them,
Only waited on the others,
Only served their guests in silence.
And when all the guests had finished,
Old Nokomis, brisk and busy,
From an ample pouch of otter,
Filled the red stone pipes for smoking
With tobacco from the South-land,
Mixed with bark of the red willow,
And with herbs and leaves of fragrance.
Then she said, "O Pau-Puk-Keewis,
Dance for us your merry dances,
Dance the Beggar's Dance to please us,
That the feast may be more joyous,
That the time may pass more gaily,
And our guests be more contented!"
Then the handsome Pau-Puk-Keewis,
He the idle Yenadizze,
He the merry mischief-maker,
Whom the people call the Storm Fool,
Rose among the guests assembled.
Skilled was he in sports and pastimes,
In the merry dance of snow shoes,
In the play of quoits and ball-play;
Skilled was he in games of hazard,
In all games of skill and hazard.
Pugasaing, the Bow and Counters,
Koomtassoo, the Game of Plum-stones.
Though the warriors called him Faint-Heart,
Called him coward, Shaugodaya,
Idler, gambler, Yenadizze,
Little heeded he their jesting,
Little cared he for their insults,
For the women and the maidens
Loved the handsome Pau-Puk-Keewis.
He was dressed in shirt of doe-skin,
White and soft, and fringed with ermine,
All inwrought with beads of wampum;
He was dressed in deer-skin leggings,
Fringed with hedgehog quills and ermine,
And in moccassins of buck-skin
Thick with quills and beads embroidered.
On his head were plumes of swan's down,

7.30
Continued

On his heels were tails of foxes,
In one hand a fan of feathers,
And a pipe was in the other.
Barred with streaks of red and yellow,
Streaks of blue and bright vermilion,
Shone the face of Pau-Puk-Keewis.
From his forehead fell his tresses,
Smooth and parted like a woman's,
Shining bright with oil, and plaited,
Hung with braids of scented grasses,
As among the guests assembled,
To the sound of flutes and singing,
To the sounds of drums and voices,
Rose the handsome Pau-Puk-Keewis,
And began his mystic dances.
First he danced a solemn measure,
Very slow in step and gesture.
In and out among the pine trees,
Through the shadows and the sunshine,
Treading softly like a panther,
Then more swiftly and still swifter,
Whirling, spinning round in circles,
Leaping o'er the guests assembled,
Eddying round and round the wigwam,
Till the leaves went whirling with him,
Till the dust and wind together,
Swept in eddies round about him.
Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures,
Stamped upon the sand and tossed it
Wildly in the air about him;
Till the wind became a whirlwind,
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shores with Sand Dunes.
Sand Hills of the Nagow Wudjoo!
Thus the merry Pau-Puk-Keewis
Danced his Beggar's Dance to please them,
And, returning, sat down laughing
There among the guests assembled,
Sat and fanned himself serenely
With his fan of turkey-feathers.
Then they said to Chibiabos,
To the friend of Hiawatha,
To the sweetest of all singers,
To the best of all musicians,
"Sing to us, O Chibiabos!
Songs of love and songs of longing,
That the feast may be more joyous,
That the time may pass more gaily,
And our guests be more contented!"
And the gentle Chibiabos
Sang in accents sweet and tender,
Sang in tones of deep emotion,
Songs of love and songs of longing,
Looking still at Hiawatha,
Looking at fair Laughing Water,
Sang he softly, sang in this wise:

TENOR SOLO.
MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

"Onaway! Awake, beloved!
Thou the wild-flower of the forest!
Thou the widl-bird of the prairie!
Thou with eyes so soft and fawn-like!
"If thou only lookest at me,
I am happy, I am happy,

7.30
Continued

As the lilies of the prairie,
When they feel the dew upon them!
"Sweet thy breath is as the fragrance
Of the wild-flowers in the morning,
As their fragrance is at evening,
In the Moon when leaves are falling.
"Does not all the blood within me
Leap to meet thee, leap to meet thee,
As the springs to meet the sunshine,
In the Moon when nights are brightest?
"Onaway! my heart sings to thee,
Sings with joy when thou art near me,
As the sighing, singing branches
In the pleasant Moon of Strawberries!
"When thou art not pleased, beloved,
Then my heart is sad and darkened,
the shining river darkens
When the clouds drop shadows on it!
"When thou smilest, my beloved,
Then my troubled heart is brightened,
As in sunshine gleam the ripples
That the cold wind makes in rivers.
"Smiles the earth, and smile the waters,
Smile the cloudless skies above us,
But I lose the way of smiling
When thou art no longer near me!
"I myself, myself! behold me!
Blood of my beating heart, behold me!
O awake, awake, beloved!
Onaway, awake, beloved!"

CHORUS.

Thus the gentle Chibiabos
Sang his song of love and longing;
And Iagoo, the great boaster,
He the marvellous storyteller,
He the friend of old Nokomis,
Jealous of the sweet musician,
Jealous of the applause they gave him,
Saw in all the eyes around him,
Saw in all their looks and gestures,
That the wedding-guests assembled
Longed to hear his pleasant stories,
His immeasurable falsehoods.
Very boastful was Iagoo:
Never heard he an adventure
But himself had made a greater:
Never any deed of daring
But himself had done a bolder:
Never any marvellous story
But himself could tell a stranger.
Would you listen to his boasting,
Would you only give him credence,
No one ever shot an arrow
Half so far and high as he had;
Ever caught so many fishes,
Ever killed so many reindeer,
Ever trapped so many beaver!
None could run so fast as he could,
None could dive so deep as he could,
None could swim so far as he could;
None had made so many journeys,
None had seen so many wonders,
As this wonderful Iagoo,
As this marvellous storyteller!
Thus his name became a by-word
And a jest among the people!
And whene'er a boastful hunter

7.30 Continued.

Praised his own address too highly,
Or a warrior, home returning,
Talked too much of his achievements,
All his hearers cried "Iagoo!
Here's Iagoo come among us!"
He it was who carved the cradle
Of the little Hiawatha,
Carved its framework out of linden,
Bound it strong with reindeer's sinews;
He it was who taught him later
How to make his bows and arrows,
How to make the bows of ash-tree,
And the arrows of the oak-tree.
So among the guests assembled
At my Hiawatha's wedding
Sat Iagoo, old and ugly,
Sat the marvellous storyteller.
And they said, "O good Iagoo,
Tell us now a tale of wonder,
Tell us of some strange adventure.
That the feast may be more joyous,
That the time may pass more gaily,
And our guests be more contented!"
And Iagoo answered straightway,
"You shall hear a tale of wonder,
You shall hear of strange adventures"
So he told the strange adventures
Of Osseo, the Magician,
From the Evening Star descended.

Such was Hiawatha's Wedding,
Thus the wedeing-banquet ended,
And the wedding-guests departed,
Leaving Hiawatha happy
With the night and Minnehaha.

INTERVAL.

DURING THE INTERVAL,

Mr. EDWARD LLOYD *will sing by special request,*

"LEND ME YOUR AID" - - - - - *Gounod.*

7.30
Continued.

PART II.

CHORUS.

O the long and dreary Winter!
O the cold and cruel Winter!
Ever thicker, thicker, thicker,
Froze the ice on lake and river,
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper,
Fell the snow o'er all the landscape,
Fell the covering snow, and drifted
Through the forest, round the village.
Hardly from his buried wigwam
Could the hunter force a passage;
With his mittens and his snow-shoes
Vainly walked he through the forest,
Sought for bird or beast and found none.
Saw no track of deer or rabbit,
In the snow beheld no footprints,
In the ghastly, gleaming forest
Fell, and could not rise from weakness.
Perished there from cold and hunger.
O the famine and the fever!
O the wasting of the famine!
O the blasting of the fever!
O the wailing of the children!
O the anguish of the women!
All the earth was sick and famished.
Hungry was the air around them.
Hungry was the sky above them,
And the hungry stars in heaven
Like the eyes of wolves glared at them!

Into Hiawatha's wigwam
Came two silent guests and gloomy,
Waited not to be invited,
Did not parley at the doorway,
Sat there without word of welcome
In the seat of Laughing Water;
Looked with haggard eyes and hollow
At the face of Laughing Water.

BARITONE SOLO.

MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

And the foremost said, "Behold me!
I am Famine, Buckadawin!"

SOPRANO SOLO.

MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER.

And the other said, "Behold me!
I am Fever, Ahkosewin!"

CHORUS.

And the lovely Minnehaha
Shuddered as they looked upon her,
Shuddered at the words they uttered.
Lay down on her bed in silence,
Hid her face, but made no answer;
Lay there trembling, freezing, burning
At the looks they cast upon her,
At the fearful words they uttered.
Forth into the empty forest
Rushed the maddened Hiawatha;
In his heart was deadly sorrow,
In his face a stony firmness;
On his brow the sweat of anguish
Started, but it froze, and fell not.
Wrapped in furs, and armed for hunting,

7.30
Continued.

With his mighty bow of ash-tree,
With his quiver full of arrows,
With his mittens, Minjekahwun,
Into the vast and vacant forest
On his snow-shoes strode he forward.

BARITONE SOLO.
MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

"Gitche Manito, the Mighty!"

CHORUS.

Cried he with his face uplifted
In that bitter hour of anguish,

BARITONE SOLO.
MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

"Give your children food, O father!
Give us food, or we must perish!
Give me food for Minnehaha,
For my dying Minnehaha!"

CHORUS.

Through the far-resounding forest,
Through the forest vast and vacant,
Rang that cry of desolation,
But there came no other answer
Than the echo of his crying,
Than the echo of the woodlands,
"Minnehaha! Minnehaha!"
All day long roved Hiawatha
In that melancholy forest,
Through the shadow of whose thickets,
In the pleasant days of Summer,
Of that ne'er-forgotten Summer,
He had brought his young wife homeward,
From the land of the Dacotahs;
When the birds sang in the thickets,
And the streamlets laughed and glistened,
And the air was full of fragrance,
And the lovely Laughing Water
Said, with voice that did not tremble,
"I will follow you, my husband!"

In the wigwam with Nokomis,
With those gloomy guest that watched her,
With the Famine and the Fever,
She was lying, the Beloved,
She the dying Minnehaha.

SOPRANO SOLO.
MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER.

"Hark!" she said, "I hear a rushing,
Hear a roaring and a rushing,
Hear the Falls of Minnehaha
Calling to me from a distance!"

CHORUS.

"No, my child!" said old Nokomis,
"'Tis the night-wind in the pine-trees!"

SOPRANO SOLO.
MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER.

"Look!" she said, "I see my father
Standing lonely at his doorway,
Beckoning to me from his wigwam,
In the land of the Dacotahs!"

CHORUS.

"No, my child!" said old Nokomis,
"'Tis the smoke that waves and beckons!"

7.30
Continued.

SOPRANO SOLO.
MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER.

"Ah!" she said, "the eyes of Pauguk
Glare upon me in the darkness;
I can feel his icy fingers
Clasping mine amid the darkness!
Hiawatha! Hiawatha!"

CHORUS.

And the desolate Hiawatha,
Far away amid the forest,
Miles away among the mountains,
Heard that sudden cry of anguish.
Heard the voice of Minnehaha
Calling to him in the darkness,
"Hiawatha! Hiawatha!"
Over snow-fields waste and pathless,
Under snow-encumbered branches,
Homeward hurried Hiawatha,
Empty-handed, heavy-hearted,
Heard Nokomis moaning, wailing,

SOPRANO AND BARITONE SOLOS.
MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER AND
MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

"Wahonomin! Wahonomin!
Would that I had perished for you,
Would that I were dead as you are!
Wahonomin! Wahonomin!"

CHORUS.

And he rushed into the wigwam,
Saw the old Nokomis slowly
Rocking to and fro and moaning,
Saw his lovely Minnehaha
Lying dead and cold before him;
And his bursting heart within him
Uttered such a cry of anguish,
That the forest moaned and shuddered,
That the very stars in heaven
Shook and trembled with his anguish.

SOPRANO SOLO.
MISS GERTRUDE DRINKWATER.

Then he sat down, still and speechless,
On the bed of Minnehaha,
At the feet of Laughing Water,
At those willing feet, that never
More would lightly run to meet him,
Never more would lightly follow.
With both hands his face he covered,
Seven long days and nights he sat there,
As if in a swoon he sat there,
Speechless, motionless, unconscious
Of the daylight or the darkness.

CHORUS.

Then they buried Minnehaha:
In the snow a grave they made her,
In the forest deep and darksome,
Underneath the moaning hemlocks;
Clothed her in her richest garments,
Wrapped her in her robes of ermine,
Covered her with snow, like ermine;
Thus they buried Minnehaha.
And at night a fire was lighted,

7.30 Continued.

On her grave four times was kindled,
For her soul upon its journey
To the Islands of the Blessed.
From his doorway Hiawatha
Saw it burning in the forest,
Lighting up the gloomly hemlocks ;
From his sleepless bed uprising,
From the bed of Minnehaha,
Stood and watched it at the doorway,
That it might not be extinguished,
Might not leave her in the darkness.

BARITONE SOLO AND CHORUS.
MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

"Farewell!" said he, "Minnehaha!
Farewell, O my Laughing Water!
All my heart is buried with you,
All my thoughts go onward with you!
Come not back again to labour,
Come not back again to suffer,
Where the Famine and the Fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Soon my task will be completed,
Soon your footsteps I shall follow
To the Islands of the Blessed,
To the kingdom of Ponemah!
To the land of the Hereafter!"

9.30 In the Picture Gallery (Central Hall)—

The World's Latest Mystery,

THE FLYING LADY.

9.30 On the Lake.

Grand Military Spectacle,

'The Siege and Relief of Mafeking.'

Produced and arranged by JAMES PAIN & SONS.

SYNOPSIS—Garrison Life in Mafeking—Digging Trenches—Repairing Fortifications—Distribution of Rations—Capture and Execution of Boer Spy—Arrival of Despatch Rider—Departure of Sortie-party—White Flag Treachery—Evening Concert—Posting of the Night Guard—Commencement of the Attack—Town shelled by the Boers—Repulse of the Enemy—Arrival of the Relief Force—Besiegers put to flight—Triumphant entry of Colonel Mahon—Grand Pyrotechnical Display of Pain's Famous Fireworks.

The Military Section arranged & managed by Mr. HORACE WYNDHAM.
Stage Manager—Mr. W. J. HEMMINGS.
Scenic Artists—Messrs. S. J. SCHONBERG and FINCH LEICESTER.

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Messrs. JAMES PAIN & SONS.

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At EIGHT o'clock on SATURDAY NEXT,

IN THE

NEW GRAND BALL ROOM,

The Eleventh Fancy Dress Cinderella.

AND EVERY SATURDAY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

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FAMOUS 3/9 HATS.

DUNN & Co. beg respectfully to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SHAPES and SPECIAL DESIGNS now being shown at their numerous Establishments. The great improvements which they have made in connection with the Felt Hat Trade, and their system of business, by which all intermediate profits are dispensed with, enable them to offer in their **FAMOUS 3/9 HATS** a quality and finish superior to that sold by any Firm in England, and a saving is secured to each of our Customers of at least 35 per cent. on every purchase.

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155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
159, Fleet Street, E.C.
140, Shoreditch, E.C.
7, Tottenham Court Road, W.
11b, Tottenham Court Road, W.
255, Edgware Road, W.
24, Westbourne Grove.
143, High Street, Camden Town.
35, High Street, Islington.
535, Kingsland Road.
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70 BRANCHES IN LONDON AND PROVINCES.

The American Momentum Engine.

Everyone interested in Motive Power should investigate this Engine, which may be seen on the West Terrace, outside the Conservatory.

Office: 130, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD,

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Apply . . .
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Grand Fancy Dress Cinderellas,
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SIX VALUABLE PRIZES given away by Competent Judges
FOR THE MOST NOVEL COSTUMES.
Admission to Ball Room by Special Ticket and Programme, 2d.
The Management reserve the right to refuse admission.

Mr. A. M. COLCHESTER, A.R.C.O.,

Organist of the Alexandra Palace,

Gives Lessons on a 3-manual Organ, blown by water-power, at his residence,

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4/13

BOUND AT THE HOWARD

S/2 21-50

West Texas Mfg. Co. Office and Factory

GENERAL MANAGER

PROF. J. K. WILLIAMS,

Will be present to extend his personal welcome and assure you of a complete tour of inspection throughout the plant.

He will endeavor to explain the absolute business basis on which he has West Texas operating. This has been accomplished by careful study of this work preparatory to taking up the duties of his office.

PRESIDENT

V. P. PHILLIPS,

You will find in the bottling department, which is the section toward which most of his efforts are directed.

Here he will show you the system employed to make it possible for West Texas to manufacture the most delicious sparkling, and wholesome drink on the market today.

After 25 years of actual experience in the bottling business with some of the largest concerns in the country, Mr. Phillips is now able to give us the best formula known for a pure, thirst quenching beverage.

BEAUTY CULTURIST

MADAM RUTH CAMPBELL,

Gives the Volna treatment in her well appointed, cosy Beauty Parlor.

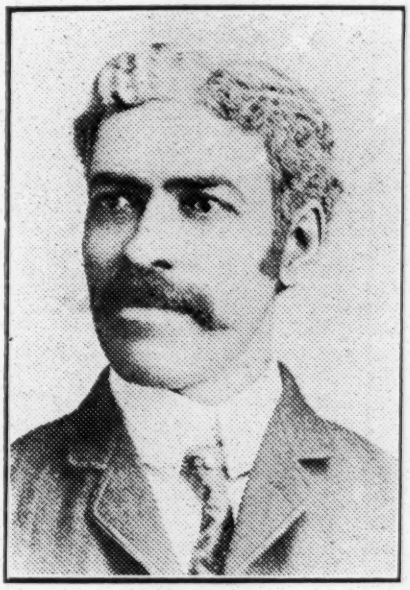
You will find everything spotlessly white—glistening with the cleanliness that is prevalent throughout the entire West Texas building.

Madam Campbell will explain and demonstrate the new **Electric Wall Plate.** It is the only one in Dallas today and will positively cure headache, sore throat, nasal catarrh, aching feet, neuritis and sprains.

By presenting the attached coupon before July 24th the holder will be given any one of the four Volna hair preparations at half price:

Hair Straightener	$ .60	$ .30
Hair Dressing	.50	.25
Hair Grower	1.00	.50
Temple Grower	.75	.35

CHEMIST



PROF. J. A. PATTERSON,

Has much of interest to show you and tell you about the tested and tried products worked out in his laboratory.

After many years of study of toilet and hair preparations, he has now produced Volna System which is destined to become the leading hair treatment known. Volna is chemically pure and productive; a treatment that has never failed.

LET MADAM RUTH BOSWELL-COMPBELL SHOW YOU THE VOLNA WAY.

After years' experience as a specialist among the white and Colored citizens of Dallas, a graduate of the Franco American System of Beauty Culture of Chicago, she is now a Volna Operator.

Due to her experience and knowledge of the care of hair for growth and refinement she was quick to appreciate the true value of Volna preparations and to see the excellent and quick results of the treatment. She has therefore taken up this work out of choice of being a representative of the best and offers her expert services for a moderate fee.

TREATMENTS

Shampoo (first treatment, with jar of Volna Hair Grower	$1.50
Hair Dressing	1.00
Bobbing	.50
Olive Oil Treatment	.25
Mange Cure	.25
Marcel Wave	.75
Massage	.50
Arching	.40
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ELECTRIC WALL PLATE

Something new. For Headache, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Sprains, Nasal Catarrh, Neuritis, and Aching Feet.

For Appointments: Phone Y-2701

COUPON

This Coupon entitles holder to 50 per cent reduction on Volna Hair Straightener; Volna Hair Dressing; Volna Hair Grower or Volna Temple Grower.

INSIST ON WEST TEXAS PRODUCTS FOR SALE WITH ALL RELIABLE MERCHANTS

VOLNA HAIR GROWER:

This Preparation is Unexcelled. A Trial Will Prove its Merits.

PRICE $1.00

VOLNA HAIR STRAIGHTENER:

So Prepared as to Afford Perfect Results by Harmless Treatment.

PRICE 60c.

VOLNA DANDRUFF REMEDY:

A Sure Cure Because it Removes the Cause of Dandruff.

PRICE 75c and $1.25

VOLNA TEMPLE GROWER:

Especially Helpful to the Growth of Ladies' Hair

PRICE 75c

VOLNA HAIR DRESSING:

Makes the Hair Soft, Pliant and Beautiful, Beneficial to Every Kind of Hair.

PRICE 50c.

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Has no Superior as a Hair Tonic.

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This Remedy Has Never Failed to Give Relief. Better Than a Surgical Operation.

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Guaranteed 100 per cent Pure. All Flavors of the Best Quality.

BOTTLED SODAS:

Made and Bottled Under the Most Sanitary Conditions. Insist on Our Sodas at the Cafes, Restaurants and Soda Fountains.

VOLNA CANDIES:

Complete Line of Assorted Candies Made of the Best Materials, Always Fresh, Pure and Deliciously Wholesome.

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Fastest Seller on the Market. Gives Entire Satisfaction.

PRICE 40c Per Dozen to Dealer

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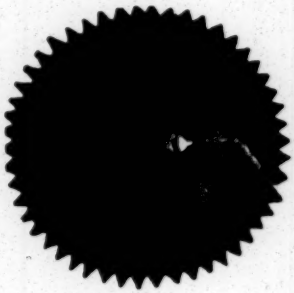
To visit and become acquainted with the West Texas Manufacturing Co., and its officials at the new and highly modern plant located on the Northwest corner of Duncan and Taylor streets.

Each department will be open from July 14th to the 24th for inspection. You are urged to come, to see and to know just what the West Texas Manufacturing Company is endeavoring to do for its people.

Enter into the spirit and become one of us; know and understand just what an enterprise owned and controlled by Negroes, for Negroes can mean to us as a race.



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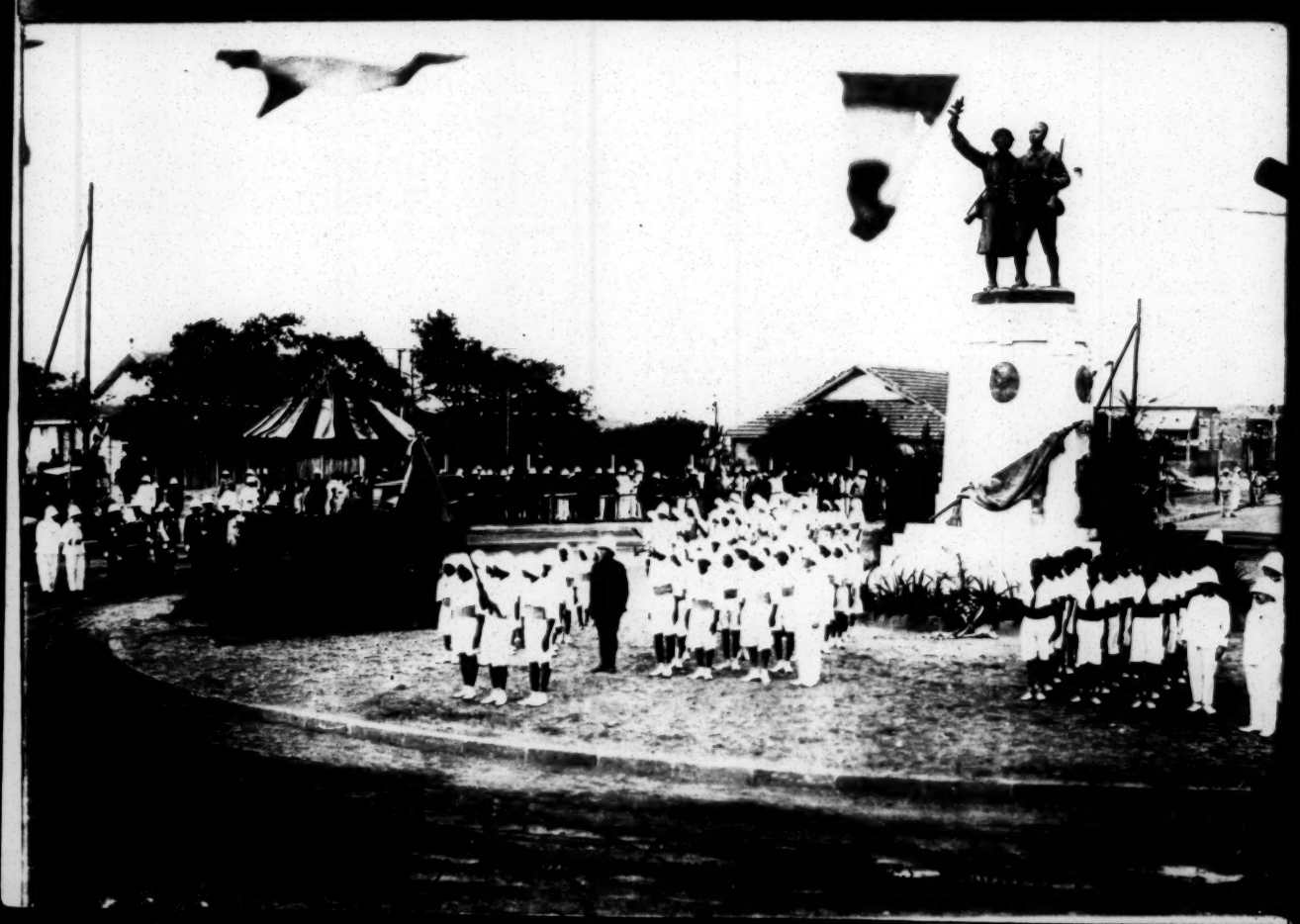

Title
Washington Schools.

[PUBLIC—No. 188—68TH CONGRESS.]
[H. R. 6721.]

An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after July 1, 1924, the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall be as follows:

ARTICLE I.—SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIANS.

CLASS 1.—TEACHERS IN KINDERGARTENS AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Group A.—A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for eight years, or until a maximum salary of $2,200 per year is reached.

Group B.—A basic salary of $2,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $2,600 per year is reached.

32-18-95

CLASS 2.—TEACHERS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

A teacher in the junior high schools who possesses the eligibility requirements of teachers in the elementary schools and who in addition has met the higher eligibility requirements established by the board of education for teachers in junior high schools shall be paid in accordance with the following schedules:

Group A.—A basic salary of $1,600 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for eight years, or until a maximum salary of $2,400 per year is reached.

Group B.—A basic salary of $2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $2,800 per year is reached.

A teacher in the junior high school who possesses the eligibility requirements of teachers in the senior high and normal schools shall be paid in accordance with the following schedules:

Group C.—A basic salary of $1,800 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for ten years, or until a maximum salary of $2,800 per year is reached.

Group D.—A basic salary of $2,900 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,200 per year is reached.

CLASS 3.—TEACHERS IN SENIOR HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Group A.—A basic salary of $1,800 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for ten years, or until a maximum salary of $2,800 per year is reached.

Group B.—A basic salary of $2,900 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,200 per year is reached.

CLASS 4.—SCHOOL LIBRARIANS.

Group A.—A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for eight years, or until a maximum salary of $2,200 per year is reached.

Group B.—A basic salary of $2,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $2,600 per year is reached.

ARTICLE II.—SALARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY OFFICERS.

CLASS 5.—TEACHING PRINCIPALS WITH FROM FOUR TO SEVEN ROOMS.—PRINCIPALS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A basic salary of $2,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $2,600 per year is reached.

CLASS 6.—TEACHING PRINCIPALS WITH FROM EIGHT TO FIFTEEN ROOMS.

A basic salary of $2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $2,800 per year is reached.

CLASS 7.—ADMINISTRATIVE PRINCIPALS WITH SIXTEEN ROOMS OR MORE, AND PRINCIPALS OF VOCATIONAL AND AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS.

A basic salary of $2,900 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,200 per year is reached.

CLASS 8.—PRINCIPALS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

A basic salary of $3,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $4,000 per year is reached.

CLASS 9.—PRINCIPALS OF SENIOR HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A basic salary of $4,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $4,500 per year is reached.

CLASS 10.—DIRECTORS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS AND DEPARTMENTS.

A basic salary of $3,200 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,500 per year is reached.

CLASS 11.—HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS.

A basic salary of $3,200 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $3,700 per year is reached.

CLASS 12.—SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.

A basic salary of $4,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $4,500 per year is reached.

COMMUNITY CENTER DEPARTMENT.

A. DIRECTOR.

A basic salary of $3,200 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,500 per year is reached.

B. GENERAL SECRETARIES.

A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for eight years, or until a maximum salary of $2,200 per year is reached.

C. COMMUNITY SECRETARIES.

A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $1,700 per year is reached.

32-18-96

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS.

A. DIRECTOR.

A basic salary of $3,200 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for three years, or until a maximum salary of $3,500 per year is reached.

B. CHIEF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

A basic salary of $2,100 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for four years, or until a maximum salary of $2,500 per year is reached.

C. ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for six years, or until a maximum salary of $2,000 per year is reached.

D. CENSUS INSPECTORS.

A basic salary of $1,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for six years, or until a maximum salary of $2,000 per year is reached.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

CHIEF EXAMINER.

A basic salary of $4,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $4,500 per year is reached.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

A basic salary of $4,200 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $100 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $4,700 per year is reached.

FIRST ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

A basic salary of $5,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $200 for five years, or until a maximum salary of $6,000 per year is reached.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

A basic salary of $8,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of $1,000 for two years, or until a maximum salary of $10,000 per year is reached.

The school officers provided for in Article II of this Act during the first year of service shall receive compensation at the basic salary fixed herein and not receive credit for services prior to the passage of this Act.

ARTICLE III.—CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Education is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools, to classify and assign all teachers, school officers, and other employees to the salary classes and positions in the foregoing salary schedule: *Provided*, That said board is authorized during the tenure of office of the director of intermediate instruction and the supervisor of manual training now in service, to assign said director and said supervisor to salary class 12: *Provided further*, That the said board is authorized to abolish the titles of director and assistant director of penmanship, and to transfer said employees to salary class 3, Group B, of the foregoing salary schedule with the title of teacher in the normal school and director of penmanship in the elementary schools and junior high schools, without further examination or qualification on their part: *And provided further*, That teachers, school officers, and other employees shall not be required to take any examination, either mental or physical, to be continued in the positions in which they are permanently employed on June 30, 1924.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Education, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools, is authorized, empowered, and directed to assign, at the time of appointment, teachers, school officers, or other employees hereafter appointed to the salary classes and positions in the foregoing salary schedule in accordance with previous experience, eligibility qualifications possessed, and the character of the duties to be performed by such persons: *Provided*,

That the first year of service of any newly appointed teacher, school officer, or other employees shall be probationary: *And provided further*, That such teacher, school officer, or other employee shall receive his first longevity increase on the date of his permanent appointment.

ARTICLE IV.—METHOD OF ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO SALARIES.

SEC. 4. That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, every teacher, school officer, or other employee in the service of the Board of Education on permanent tenure on June 30, 1924, shall receive the salary provided in the foregoing schedule for his class or position in accordance with the following rules:

(a) Teachers who are assigned to Group C of class 2 or Group A of class 3 and who on June 30, 1924, are receiving either the basic salary or the maximum salary of Group A of class 6 under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, shall receive a salary in Group C of class 2 or Group A of class 3 which is next above their present compensations, and in addition shall receive one annual increase in salary of $100 as provided in the foregoing schedule.

(b) Teachers who are assigned to Group C of class 2, or Group A of class 3, and who on June 30, 1924, are receiving salaries in Group A of class 6 under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, which are between the basic salaries and the maximum salaries of said Group A of class 6, shall receive a salary in Group C of class 2 or Group A of class 3 which is next above their present compensations and in addition shall receive two annual increases of salary of $100 each as provided in the foregoing schedule.

(c) All other teachers and school librarians assigned to Group A of the salary classes in the foregoing schedule shall receive the salary in the classes to which assigned which is next above their present compensations and in addition shall receive one annual increase of salary of $100 as provided in the foregoing schedule.

(d) All other teachers, school officers, and employees shall receive the salaries provided in the foregoing schedule for their respective salary classes or positions which are next above their present compensations: *Provided*, That under the provisions of this section the present compensation of any teacher, school officer, or other employee shall be construed to include basic salary, longevity allowance, session-room allowance, and increase of compensation (bonus): *Provided further*, That teachers and other employees asssigned to classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the foregoing schedule shall be entitled to longevity placement as provided in section 6: *Provided further*, That the salaries assigned to teachers, school officers, and other employees in accordance with this section shall be in lieu of the compensation to which said teachers, school officers, and other employees may be entitled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, as provided by the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended: *And provided further*, That no teacher, school officer, or other employee shall in any event receive less during the year ending June 30, 1925, than his total compensation as of June 30, 1924.

SEC. 5. That every teacher, school officer, or other employee in the service of the Board of Education on probationary tenure on June

30, 1924, shall receive the minimum salary of his salary class or position in the foregoing schedule during the remainder of his year of probation, and shall receive his first longevity increase on the date of his permanent appointment: *Provided*, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and thereafter, said probationary teachers, and other employees in classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be entitled to longevity placement as provided in section 6.

SEC. 6. That teachers, school officers, and other employees in the service of the Board of Education on July 1, 1924, shall be placed in the salary classes and positions of the foregoing schedule as follows:

(a) From kindergarten assistants, class 1; kindergarten principals, class 3; model teachers of kindergartens, class 4; teachers of first and second grades, class 2; teachers of third and fourth grades, class 3; teachers of fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, class 4; teachers of eighth grades, class 5; model teachers of first and second grades, class 4; teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the graded schools, classes 3 and 4; assistants to the directors of primary instruction, classes 4 and 5; vocational trade instructors, class 5; and teachers of Americanization work, class 5, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 1, Group A, of the foregoing schedule.

(b) From head teachers and teachers of normal, high, and manual-training high schools, class 6, Group A; and teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual-training high schools, class 6, Group A, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 3, Group A, of the foregoing schedule, except as herein otherwise provided.

(c) From teachers of normal, high, and manual-training high schools, promoted for superior work, class 6, Group B, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 3, Group B, of the foregoing schedule.

(d) From teachers in junior high schools, possessing the eligibility requirements of teachers of elementary schools, classes 3, 4, and 5, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 2, Group A, of the foregoing schedule.

(e) From teachers in junior high schools possessing the eligibility requirements of teachers of senior high schools, class 6, Group A, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 2, Group C, of the foregoing schedule.

(f) From librarians, class 5, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 4, Group A, of the foregoing schedule.

(g) From teaching principals with from four to seven rooms, classes 2, 3, 4, and 5, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 5 of the foregoing schedule.

(h) From teaching principals with from eight to fifteen rooms, classes 2, 3, 4, and 5, under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 6 of the foregoing schedule.

(i) From administrative principals with sixteen or more rooms, class 5; principals of grade manual-training schools, class 6, Group A; and principal of Americanization work under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 7 of the foregoing schedule.

(j) From principals of junior high schools under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 8 of the foregoing schedule.

(k) From principals of senior high and normal schools under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 9 of the foregoing schedule.

(l) From directors of drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and primary instruction; assistant directors of drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and primary instruction; and assistant supervisor of manual training under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 10 of the foregoing schedule.

(m) From director of intermediate instruction and supervisor of manual training under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 10 of the foregoing schedule, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act.

(n) From director of penmanship and assistant director of penmanship under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 3, Group B, of the foregoing schedule, as provided in section 2 of this Act.

(o) From heads of departments in high and manual-training high schools, class 6, Group B; assistant principals; and assistant principals (deans of girls) under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 11 of the foregoing schedule.

(p) From supervising principals under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 12 of the foregoing schedule.

(q) From teachers not otherwise provided for, classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 under the Act of June 20, 1906, as amended, to class 1, Group A, class 2, Group A or Group C, or class 3, Group A, of the foregoing schedule in accordance with the eligibility qualifications possessed and the character of duties to be performed by such teachers: *Provided*, That all teachers, school officers, and other employees in the service of the Board of Education on July 1, 1924, not specifically mentioned in the provisions of this section shall be placed in the salary classes and positions in the foregoing schedule in accordance with the eligibility qualifications possessed and the character of duties to be performed by such teachers, school officers, and other employees: *Provided further*, That all teachers, school officers, or other employees hereafter appointed, shall be placed in the salary classes and positions in the foregoing schedule by the said board, and all teachers and other employees assigned to classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the foregoing schedule in the service of the said board on July 1, 1924, or thereafter appointed shall receive their longevity increase according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in like positions in accredited schools to those which they hold on July 1, 1924, or to which they may thereafter be appointed: *Provided further*, That in crediting experience in teaching of any person who has been absent from his duties as a teacher because of military service the said board is hereby authorized to include naval, military, or other service with the armed forces of the United States Government or its allies as the equivalent of teaching experience: *Provided further*, That no teacher or other employee shall be placed in the salary schedule for more than the fourth year of experience in classes 1, 2, Group A, or 4, or more than the fifth year of experience in class 2, Group C, or class 3.

ARTICLE V.—METHOD OF PROMOTION OF EMPLOYEES.

SEC. 7. That on July 1, 1925, and on the first day of each fiscal year thereafter, if his work is satisfactory, every permanent teacher, school officer, or other employee shall receive an annual increase in salary within his salary class or position as hereinbefore provided without action of the Board of Education.

SEC. 8. That on and after July 1, 1924, teachers, school officers, and other employees promoted from a lower to a higher salary class or position shall receive a salary in the salary class or position to which promoted which is next above the salary in the salary class or position from which promoted.

SEC. 9. That every teacher in the service on July 1, 1924, except as herein otherwise provided, and every teacher thereafter appointed, shall be assigned to Group A of the class to which eligible or to Group C of class 2 and shall be promoted to Group D of class 2 or Group B of any class on the basis of such evidence of superior teaching and of increased professional attainments as the Board of Education may prescribe: *Provided*, That teachers receiving salaries in Group B of class 6 on June 30, 1924, and teachers receiving salaries in Group A of class 6 who on June 30, 1924, are on the eligible list for promotion to Group B of class 6, shall be assigned to Group B of class 3 on July 1, 1924, without further examination or additional qualifications: *Provided further*, That no person who has not received for at least one year the maximum salary of Group A in any class or Group C of class 2 shall be eligible for promotion to Group B of any class or Group D of class 2: *And provided further*, That the number of Group B and Group D salaries in any salary class shall be divided proportionately between the teachers in the white schools and the teachers in the colored schools on the basis of the enrollment of pupils in the respective white and colored schools.

SEC. 10. That teachers shall be promoted to be teaching principals, or to be administrative principals, on the basis of such evidence of superior teaching, of administrative ability and of increased professonal attainments as the Board of Education may prescribe.

ARTICLE VI.—ACCOMPANYING LEGISLATION.

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of determining the classification of teaching principals and administrative principals it shall be the duty of the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the superintendent of the schools, to designate the number of classrooms in each elementary school building.

SEC. 12. There shall be two first assistant superintendents of schools, one white first assistant superintendent for the white schools who, under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall have general supervision over the white schools; and one colored first assistant superintendent for the colored schools who, under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall have sole charge of all employees, classes, and schools in which colored children are taught. The first assistant superintendent shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the superintendent of schools.

SEC. 13. That boards of examiners for carrying out the provisions of the statutes with reference to examinations of teachers shall con-

sist of the superintendent of schools and not less than four nor more than six members of the supervisory or teaching staff of the white schools for the white schools, and of the superintendent of schools and not less than four nor more than six members of the supervisory or teaching staff of the colored schools for the colored schools. The designations of members of the supervisory or teaching staff for membership on these boards shall be made annually by the Board of Education on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools.

SEC. 14. That there shall be appointed by the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, a chief examiner for the board of examiners for white schools: *Provided*, That an assistant superintendent in the colored schools shall be designated by the superintendent of schools as chief examiner for the board of examiners for the colored schools: *Provided further*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all members of the respective boards of examiners shall serve without additional compensation.

SEC. 15. That the Board of Education, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools, is hereby authorized to appoint annual substitute teachers, who shall qualify for said positions by meeting such eligibility requirements as the said board may prescribe and who shall be assigned to the lowest class to which eligible for the type of work to be performed, but who shall not be entitled to the longevity allowance of said class: *Provided*, That the said board shall prescribe the amount to be deducted from the salary of any absent teacher for whom an annual substitute may perform service, and the amount so deducted shall revert to the Treasury of the United States in the same proportion as appropriations are made during the fiscal year for such absence and substitute service: *Provided further*, That the above authorization for the appointment of annual substitute teachers shall not be construed to prevent the Board of Education from the employment of other substitute teachers under regulations to be prescribed by the said board.

SEC. 16. That when necessary the Board of Education, on recommendation of the superintendent of schools, is authorized and empowered to appoint temporary teachers: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be made for a limited period not to exceed three months, which may be extended from time to time, in periods not to exceed three months each, in the discretion of the said board: *Provided further*, That such temporary teachers shall be assigned to the basic salary of the class in which service is to be performed and shall not be entitled to longevity allowance in said class.

SEC. 17. That the Board of Education is hereby authorized to conduct as a part of the public school system a community center department, a department of school attendance and work permits, night schools, vacation schools, Americanization schools, and other activities, under and within appropriations made by Congress, and in consultation with the superintendent of schools to fix and prescribe the salaries, other than those herein specified, to be paid to the employees of the said activities.

SEC. 18. That the rates of salary herein designated shall become effective on the 1st day of July, 1924, and that the estimates of the expenditures for the operation of the public school system of the

District of Columbia shall hereafter be prepared in conformity with the classification and compensation of educational employees herein provided: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, no teacher, school officer, or other employee of the Board of Education whose salary is included in the foregoing schedule shall receive any increase in compensation other than as provided in this Act.

SEC. 19. That all Acts or parts of Acts not consistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1924.

THE 1924 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Presidential preferential primaries are scheduled for 1924 as follows:

State.	Date.
California	Tuesday, May 6
Florida	Tuesday, June 3
Georgia	Date fixed by State Executive Com.
Illinois	Tuesday, April 8
Indiana	Tuesday, May 6
Maryland	Monday, May 5
Massachusetts	Tuesday, April 29
Michigan	Monday, April 7
Montana	Tuesday, May 27
Nebraska	Tuesday, April 15
New Jersey	Tuesday, April 22
North Carolina	Saturday, June 7
North Dakota	Tuesday, March 18
Ohio	Tuesday, April 29
Oregon	Friday, May 16
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, May 20
South Dakota	Tuesday, March 18
West Virginia	Tuesday, May 27
Wisconsin	Tuesday, April 1

The election law of Florida provides for a State-wide primary to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June, at which delegates to the National Convention are elected. It is in the discretion of the State Executive Committee, however, to place upon the ballot the names of the candidates for President and, according to precedent, the delegates chosen are considered instructed to vote for whoever receives the highest vote for President.

States which have both Presidential preferential primaries and primaries for the election of delegates hold both primaries on the same date. Alabama and New York, which elect delegates at primary elections, have no Presidential preferential primaries.

Illinois and New York are the only States which have both a primary and a convention. In these two States district delegates are elected at a primary and delegates-at-large are elected by a convention.

STATE PRIMARIES.

(To elect delegates to National Conventions.)

State.	Date.
Alabama	May 13
(No Presidential primary.)	
California	May 6
Florida	June 3
(Presidential primary optional.)	
Illinois	April 8
(District delegates only.)	
Massachusetts	April 29
Montana	May 27
Nebraska	April 15
New Hampshire	March 11
New Jersey	April 22
New York	April 1
(District delegates only. No Presidential primary.)	
North Dakota	March 18
Ohio	April 29
Oregon	May 16
Pennsylvania	May 20
South Dakota	March 18
(Meeting to propose delegates, Dec. 4, 1923.)	
West Virginia	May 27
Wisconsin	April 1
(District delegates elected by districts.)	

STATE CONVENTIONS.

(To elect delegates to National Conventions.)

State.	Date.
Colorado	Fixed by State Com.
Connecticut	Fixed by State Com.
Delaware	Fixed by State Com.
Georgia	Fixed by State Com.
Idaho	Fixed by State Com.
Illinois	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only.)	
Indiana	Fixed by State Com.
Iowa	Fixed by State Com.
Kansas	Fixed by State Com.
Kentucky	Fixed by State Com.
Maine	Fixed by State Com.
Maryland	Fixed by State Com.
(Following Presidential primary of May 5.)	
Michigan	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually about May 15.)	
Minnesota	Fixed by State Com.
Mississippi	Fixed by State Com.
Missouri	Fixed by State Com.
Nevada	Fixed by State Com.
(Platform convention June 24.)	
New Mexico	Fixed by State Com.
New York	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only.)	
North Carolina	Fixed by State Com.
(Delegates-at-large only. District delegates chosen by District Convention.)	
Oklahoma	Fixed by State Com.
Rhode Island	Fixed by State Com.
South Carolina	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually in May.)	
Tennessee	Fixed by State Com.
Texas	Fixed by State Com.
Utah	Fixed by State Com.
Vermont	Fixed by State Com.
(Within three weeks after Presidential primary to be held on May 20.)	
Virginia	Fixed by State Com.
Wyoming	May 12.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS NAMED BY STATE COMMITTEES.

State.	Date.
Arizona	Fixed by State Com.
Arkansas	Fixed by State Com.
(Usually in April.)	
Louisiana	Fixed by State Com.
Washington	Fixed by State Com.

The method of selecting delegates in Louisiana is left to the State Committee. The usual custom of the committee has been to call a State convention for that purpose.

THE 1924 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The representation of the States and Territories in the 1924 Democratic National Convention is as follows:

State.	Delegates.	State.	Delegates.	State.	Delegates.	State.	Delegates.
Alabama	24	Kentucky	26	New Mexico	6	Vermont	8
Arizona	6	Louisiana	20	New York	90	Virginia	24
Arkansas	18	Maine	12	North Carolina	24	Washington	14
California	26	Maryland	16	North Dakota	10	West Virginia	16
Colorado	12	Massachusetts	36	Ohio	48	Wisconsin	26
Connecticut	14	Michigan	30	Oklahoma	20	Wyoming	6
Delaware	6	Minnesota	24	Oregon	10	Alaska	6
Florida	12	Mississippi	20	Pennsylvania	76	District of Col	6
Georgia	28	Missouri	36	Rhode Island	10	Hawaii	6
Idaho	8	Montana	8	South Carolina	18	Philippines	6
Illinois	58	Nebraska	16	South Dakota	10	Porto Rico	6
Indiana	30	Nevada	6	Tennessee	24	Canal Zone	2
Iowa	26	New Hampshire	8	Texas	40		
Kansas	20	New Jersey	28	Utah	8	Total	1,094

Votes necessary to nominate 729 1-3.

THE 1924 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Southern States which will have smaller delegations in the 1924 Republican National Convention are Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

The Republican National Committee has adopted the following rules for the 1924 Republican National Convention.

"First—Only legal and qualified voters shall participate in a Republican primary, caucus, mass meeting or mass convention, held for the purpose of selecting delegates to a county, district or State convention. Only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to county, district and State conventions.

"Second—State and district conventions shall be composed of delegates who are legal and qualified voters. Such delegates shall be apportioned among the counties, parishes and cities of the State or district having regard to the Republican vote therein.

"Third—The next Republican National Convention and also conventions thereafter until otherwise ordered shall be composed of delegates as follows:

"(a) Delegates at large:

"1. Four delegates at large from each State.

PARTY STRENGTH IN CONGRESS.

FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Federalists.		Republicans.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
1st.	1789–1791	24	53	2	12	Washington.	In Colonial and Revolutionary Days the Americans were either Whigs (Liberals), or Tories (Conservatives). John Adams called it a division between the Court party and the Country party. There was, however, no party organization, and the Colonists were mostly Whigs. The rulers sent from England were the Tories. In the Revolution, the people were divided between Patriots (Whigs), and Loyalists (Tories). Immediately after the Revolution, the people became either Nationalists (Republicans), or Federalists, according as they favored States' rights, or a strongly centralised government. The Federalists were stronger in the big States, such as Va., Pa., and Mass. The Republicans also were called Democrats, or Democratic-Republicans.
2nd.	1791–1793	17	55	13	14	Washington.	
3rd.	1793–1795	18	51	12	54	Washington.	
4th.	1795–1797	19	47	13	59	Washington.	
5th.	1797–1799	21	52	11	54	Adams.	
6th.	1799–1801	19	58	13	48	Adams.	
7th.	1801–1803	13	35	19	71	Jefferson.	
8th.	1803–1805	10	39	24	103	Jefferson.	
9th.	1805–1807	7	30	27	112	Jefferson.	
10th.	1807–1809	7	28	31	110	Jefferson.	
11th.	1809–1811	10	47	24	95	Madison.	
12th.	1811–1813	6	36	30	105	Madison.	
13th.	1813–1815	9	67	27	115	Madison.	
14th.	1815–1817	12	61	25	122	Madison.	
15th.	1817–1819	10	57	34	128	Monroe.	
16th.	1819–1821	10	42	36	145	Monroe.	
17th.	1821–1823	7	58	41	129	Monroe.	
18th.	1823–1825	8	72	40	141	Monroe.	
19th.	1825–1827	10	79	38	134	Adams.	
20th.	1827–1829	11	85	37	128	Adams.	

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Whigs.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
21st.	1829–1831	38	142	10	71	Jackson.	The Whig party at first included National Republicans, Nullifiers, Anti-Masons, and Federalists. It finally went to pieces, as a party, on the slavery issue, and its last Presidential candidate was Gen. Scott, in 1852, who carried but four States—Mass., Vt., Ky., and Tenn. The Democratic party gradually absorbed the various pro-Slavery and States' rights elements. In the 25th Congress there were 5 Independents in the Senate and 13 in the House; in the 26th, 2 in the Senate and 6 in the House; in the 30th, 4 in the House. In the 29th Congress there were 6 Native Americans in the House as Independents.
22nd.	1831–1833	35	130	13	83	Jackson.	
23rd.	1833–1835	30	147	18	93	Jackson.	
24th.	1835–1837	33	144	19	98	Jackson.	
25th.	1837–1839	29	109	18	120	Van Buren.	
26th.	1839–1841	29	124	20	112	Van Buren.	
27th.	1841–1843	20	106	28	134	Harrison-Tyler.	
28th.	1843–1845	23	142	29	81	Tyler.	
29th.	1845–1847	32	142	24	77	Polk.	
30th.	1847–1849	34	109	21	115	Polk.	
31st.	1849–1851	33	116	25	107	Taylor-Fillmore.	
32nd.	1851–1853	36	140	23	88	Fillmore.	
33rd.	1853–1855	39	157	18	73	Pierce.	

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Republicans.		President.	Independents in Congress (Not Counted in Regular Table). S stands for Senate; H, for House.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
34th.	1855–1857	41	83	16	108	Pierce.	Americans, S., 5; H., 43.
35th.	1857–1859	38	123	26	92	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 14. Ind. Dem., H., 8.
36th.	1859–1861	36	87	26	114	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 24. Ind. Dem., H., 6.
37th.	1861–1863	8	43	31	105	Lincoln.	Unionists, S., 10; H., 30.
38th.	1863–1865	12	80	39	103	Lincoln.	.....
39th.	1865–1867	10	46	42	145	Lincoln; Johnson.	.....
40th.	1867–1869	12	48	54	174	Johnson.	.....
41st.	1869–1871	11	73	61	170	Grant.	.....
42nd.	1871–1873	17	105	51	133	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 6; H., 5.
43rd.	1873–1875	19	88	51	198	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 4; H., 5.
44th.	1875–1877	29	181	47	107	Grant.	Ind., H., 3.
45th.	1877–1879	36	156	39	137	Hayes.	Ind., S., 1.
46th.	1879–1881	43	156	33	133	Hayes.	.....
47th.	1881–1883	37	130	37	152	Garfield-Arthur.	Ind., S., 2. Greenback, H., 11.
48th.	1883–1885	36	200	40	119	Arthur.	Greenback, H., 6.
49th.	1885–1887	34	183	42	139	Cleveland.	Greenback, H., 3.
50th.	1887–1889	37	169	39	152	Cleveland.	Ind., H., 4.
51st.	1889–1891	37	161	45	169	Harrison.	.....
52nd.	1891–1893	39	235	47	88	Harrison.	Ind., S., 2. Farmers' Alliance, H., 9.
53rd.	1893–1895	44	218	37	127	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 4; H., 11.
54th.	1895–1897	39	104	43	248	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 6; H., 7.
55th.	1897–1899	34	130	47	202	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 8; H., 25.
56th.	1899–1901	26	159	50	189	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 10; H., 8.
57th.	1901–1903	29	151	53	198	McKinley–Roosevelt.	Pop. and Ind., S., 8; H., 8.
58th.	1903–1905	33	178	57	208	Roosevelt.	Union Labor, H., 2.
59th.	1905–1907	32	136	58	250	Roosevelt.	.....
60th.	1907–1909	31	166	60	220	Roosevelt.	.....
61st.	1909–1911	32	175	60	214	Taft.	Unionist, H., 1.
62nd.	1911–1913	42	227	49	162	Taft.	Soc., H., 1.
63rd.	1913–1915	51	290	45	127	Wilson.	Progressive, H., 18.
64th.	1915–1917	55	230	41	201	Wilson.	Prog., H., 5. Ind., H., 1. Soc., H., 1.
65th.	1917–1919	51	209	42	212	Wilson.	Prog., S., 1.; H., 3. Soc., H., 1. Ind., H., 2.
66th.	1919–1921	47	190	49	240	Wilson.	Ind., H., 2. Proh., H., 1.
67th.	1921–1923	37	132	59	300	Harding.	Soc., H., 1.
68th.	1923–1925	42	206	53	223	Coolidge.	F.L., S., 1; Soc., H., 1; F.L., H., 1; Ind., H., 1.

PARTY STRENGTH IN EARLY CONGRESSES.

The figures as to party strength in the First to the Twentieth, and also in the Twenty-first to the Thirty-first Congresses are slightly at variance as between different political authorities. The data in the table above are as nearly correct as possible.

[1927]

December 4 — 3 letters

New York City
Connecticut

Prof I Collins Box 252
Lakewood N J.

Mrs Margaret McRae
R. # 1, Raeford N. C.

Dec 16 - R 7 D 1 Box 119
Jan 2 - Mrs Marvell, Ark.
Jerry Crowley
1258 Hazel St. Pittsburgh

4/46/20
Mrs Lillie D O Fitzgerald
15 Charles St, New Brunswick
N J.

Mr & Mrs T B Turner
110 N Main St.
Okla City, Okla.

Mr & Mrs Wm. Scott
1553 - 5th St.
Oakland, Calif.

Magnolia Radcliff
1946 Monroe Ave, Detroit

201 Prospect Ave, Asbury Park
N J.

S. Joe Brown, R. J. Cornell, A. ayes, O. H. Brockway, F. H. ger, W. B. Kilgore, Ora Bick- of Des Moines; Mrs. George rie of Ankeny, Mrs. Mae An- y of Adelphi, Mrs. D. Miller of hellville, Mrs. L. Ingle of Bon- nt, Mrs. S. M. Payne of Farar, s Frances Meyers, Ruby Ben- nd Edith Compton of Valley on.

tom(rrow the work will be pre- to the Sunday School of St. M.E. Church by Dr. H. L. P. astor; at Corinthian Baptist G. W. Robinson, pastor; to reet Baptist by Mrs. R. E. tate Supt. of the A.M.E. hools; to Bethel A.M.E. by Norris, pastor; to Kyles A. Dr. C. M. Kirkpatrick, 1st C.M.E. by Rev. C. H. pastor; to Mt. Olive by Saunders, pastor; to ist by Mrs. H. R. Graves, Baptist Sunday Schools, E. by Mr. L. H. Smith, Union Baptist by Atty. State Supt. Teacher of the A.M.E. Church.

§

...vember 25, states that his office is informed "that the killing of Charles Ruck has not been followed by Grand Jury action. This information was obtained from Sheriff A. D. Maxey, of Van Buren, Crawford Cos., where the kiling took place."

§

Blue-Eyed Honesty Myth

The theory that all blue-eyed persons are candid and honest if adventurous received a rude jolt recently when an eminent official announced that he had discovered a majority of the wife deserters and of criminals generally had blue eyes, says the New York Herald Tribune.

It is explained by this official that blue eyes are the eyes of a man of action, and a criminal is essentially a man of action. It is an established fact, of many years standing, that among sailors and engineers, and, incidentally, also among clergymen, blue eyes predominate, but no one before has ever accused the blonde type of furnishing a majority of the criminal class.

The official quoted goes so far as to say that 90 per cent of runaway husbands are blue-eyed.

...ll Hidden

...omised of

...town, N. J., Dec. 4.—(K.N. ...Service). Prosecutor James Bolitho believes that Joseph Sepice employed a colored man named James Roth of Madison, to hypnotize his foeman, George W. Gardner. According to Roth's confession he was to get $220 for his services.

§

Patterson Substitute "Y Speaker"

Owing to the sudden illness of the wife of Dr. Brown who was to have spoken at the Y.M.C.A. last Sunday, he could not fill the appointment, instead Mr. Ehrle Patterson of Selma, Alabama, a graduate of Yale University and a relative by marriage of Atty. G. H. Woodson, very pleasingly filled the gap. In his discourse he stressed the importance of the three following items: Is it good to know. It is better to do, and best to be. He also used the words 'Young Men's Christian Association" in three words strength, strength applying them as follows: physical strength as applied to the young men and spiritual strength, Christians ...ity as applied to the associa-

[1924?]

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	College	Normal*	High School	Total
1914-15	41	58	328	427
1915-16	55	34	346	435
1916-17	59	33	447	539
1917-18	57	35	464	556
1918-19	55	53	547	655
1919-20	75	53	417	545
1920-21	87	53	421	561
1921-22	91	57	401	549
1922-23	104	68	451	623
1923-24	129	83	411	623

*These are of college rank, i.e. High School graduates who take two years of college work.

85-196
5-/36

GENERAL NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF STUDENTS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Divisions	Year 1	2	3	4	Unclassified	Gra u
THE COLLEGE						
Junior College	344	196			23	
School of Liberal Arts			108	106	2	6
School of Education			21	21		
School of Commerce & Finance			8	10	1	1
School of Applied Science	29	14	6	12	1	2
School of Music	18	5	14	2		
School of Public Health & Hygiene		1				
EVENING CLASSES	62	44	17	25	8	4
Total COLLEGE	453	260	174	176	35	
Graduates in residence						13

Graduates	Men	Women	Division Totals	Group Totals
	409	154	563	
	152	64	216	
	5	37	42	
	16	3	19	
	34	28	62	
	11	28	39	
		1	1	
	57	99	156	
	684	414	1098	1098
	8	5		

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate for 18 Years"

OFFICE OF
ROBERT S. ABBOTT
PRESIDENT

September 26,
1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

5/35-23

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish very much to introduce the bearer of this note of introduction, Mr. Dalip Singh Gill, whom I am sure you will be interested to know, and whose acauaintance will be of interest and value to you.

I will personally appreciate the courtesies that I know you will render him.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S Abbott

NKM:B President.

October 8, 1925.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois. Personal.

My dear Mr. Abbott:

For some time I have been waiting to see the full story of the way in which the men you befriended and who were your co-workers deceived and betrayed you. I can see why you would not want to publish this story, but I think it should be published. If you will let somebody, or give us the facts, The Crisis will be very glad to put it in print. Of course, if you still prefer to have nothing said about it, I will respect your wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

E/3110?

December 2, 1925

Mrs. L. F. Coleman Adams
P. O. Box 535
Toppenish, Washington

My dear Madam:

In answer to your letter of December 14 I am enclosing a photograph for Mr. A. L. Lawrence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

August 13,1925

5/31/99

Mr. Franklin P. Adams
329 West 82nd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Adams:

Enclosed please find an invitation. We would be very glad to have you present. This letter presented at the door will secure admission.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

423 Broadway
Cambridge 38 Mass
July 28, 1925.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Due to the fact that the United States Veterans Bureau will give me training at Harvard at their expense from June 30 '25 to June 30 1926 I was forced to refuse the Urban League Fellowship.

Realizing the importance of notifying you in time to prevent the publication of the above fact I have no better proof of deception than your article relative to Miss Roberts dismissal some time ago.

Kindly rectify this in the graduates number of the Crisis.

Yours truly
J. Quincy Adams
Harvard 1925.

5/31/05

Hotel Martha Washington
29 East 29th Street
New York

September 2 1925

5/31/03

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

With your few pictures & poetic prose in mind I find myself flatting for words to adequately express my "thank you" It was very kind & you to take the time to enclose my copy of "Souls" I am very glad I this opportunity to express a timed appreciation for volumes of thought and the finenes of real poetry your writings have been a constant pleasure to me, and I have learned much as well as enjoyed.

Hotel Martha Washington
29 East 29th Street
New York

5/31/09

Your pictures of Africa in the "Crisis" have been read by me many times and duly circulated even to those who have eyes and see not — always with the lurking hope that they might be stabbed wide awake by the beauty thereof. — So my pen writes "thank you" — my soul answers "refreshment."

Gratefully Yours,
Mabel E. Adams.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

September 8, 1925.

Miss Mabel E. Adams,
Martha Washington Hotel,
29 East 29th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I deeply appreciate you very kind words of September third.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/31/02

5/18/23

WESTERN UNION

Form 1281

1925 FEB 10 AM 7 29

CABLEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York

~~272 BROADWAY~~
STUYVESANT 9077-B

B L140 LL

LONDON 16 10/1925A

ZUBDIS 0008

69 FIFTH AVENUE

NEWYORK.

PLEASE CABLE TWO HUNDRED WORDS PRESS LATEST GARVEY DEVELOPMENTS AFRICAN WORLD.

Return to Crisis

Mr. Dubois
We have sent the cable collect.
Thanks
O. Scarborough

[AFRICAN WORLD]

February 10,1925

Ulanthes, Ave, London

Marcus Garvey entered the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia February eighth to serve five years for defrauding persons by use of the United States mails. After serving sentence he will be deported from this country as an undesirable alien. Garvey came to the United States during the war, collected a million dollars from laborers to launch The Black Star Line and other enterprises. All these enterprises failed but his organization and propaganda went on. Garvey was arrested for fraud, convicted and sentenced to a five year term. He was kept in jail several months, then released on fifteen thousand dollars bail pending appeal of his case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The court finally handed down its decision February fourth confirming the decision of the lower court and re-asserting the fraudulent activities of Garvey. His friends claim that he is a political martyr but there is absolutely no evidence sustaining this.

W. E. B. DuBois

(Send this at press rates with charges on the other end.)

21/8115

6535 Evans Av
Chicago Ill
Feb 9 1925

Dr. DuBois,
69 Fifth Av.,
New York,
Dear Sir:

5/4/36

Your letter of Jan. 29 was received and much appreciated. To me, as to other Fiskites here in Chicago your talk to the Fisk Club revealed just the information desired. The recent outbreak at Fisk seems to be additional substantiation of the talk here.

I am heartily in sympathy with the program of the Associated Fish Clubs.

I shall be pleased to have the Herald sent to me at the above address.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Akin, '16

5252 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Ill
February 2, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Sir:

In reply to the circular letter of Jan. 29, 1925, I wish to reply, that, as a loyal Fiskite and one who has the best interests of the institution at heart I am wholly in sympathy with the campaign fostered by the Associated Fisk Clubs, and wish to be placed on the Fisk Herald publication list.

Very sincerely yours,
C. A. Alexander '23

Chestina L. Alexander

2/4/25

March 17,1925

Dr. Ernest Alexander
234 W. 139th St.
New York,N.Y.

My dear Dr. Alexander:

Enclosed please find receipt for checks which I have received as follows: R. S. Caldwell, Talladega College, $2; O. R. Shields, Ettricks, Va., $5; A. W. Taburn, Springfield, Ill., $1; Mattie McGhee, New York, $5, - a total of $13.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/4/25

May 12,1925

Dr. Ernest Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York, N. Y.

5/4/81

Dear Dr. Alexander:

We owe John G. Lewis, Box 228, Natchitoches, Louisiana, $96 for printing the Fisk Herald. It ought to be sent him as soon as possible. I hope while I am away in California that you will push up the Committee to raise this money and will remit to him directly.

I think you ought to get after that man at Atlanta University and make him hand over some of that money which he has.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[June 5, [1925]]

Received of Dr. Ernest Alexander for expenses of the Special Committee on Fisk of the New York Fisk University Club, the sum of $13.00.

85-160

514

Dr. Alexander called giving these names:

1. Mr. L. Gardner
91 Elm Street
Orange, N.J.

2. Mr. Charles W. Purdy
6560 E. Milwaukee Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

5/36/15

The 1st is a former Prof. of Fisk of whom Dr. Alex. spoke. The second a former student there.

When writing to them for statements may be best to assure them names won't be used. They are friends so mention to one that you are writing to the other. Recommended by Miss Clarissa Gwathmey - mention her to them also.

MEMORANDUM

Date

MONDAY	THIS WEEK	THIS MONTH	THIS YEAR
TUESDAY			
WEDNESDAY			
THURSDAY	NEXT WEEK		
FRIDAY			
SATURDAY			
SUNDAY			

March 27,1925

Mrs. Ernest Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I am very sorry to have to disappoint you about April 9 but I have refused six invitations to speak in and about New York, including the Inter-Collegiate Club, the Brooklyn celebration of Colonel Young's death, the Equity Congress, the Book Chat at the Public Library and Mother Zion Church. I just wrote the Church a day or so ago saying that I must refuse them and that I had only one engagement in April and that was at the Y.M.C.A.

I have no record anywhere of an engagement to speak at Abyssinia in April. I remember your talking to me about it but I do not remember than any definite date was put down.

I am simply too tired and harassed with work just now to undertake anything more. I am sorry and shall hope to serve you at some later date, perhaps in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

June 25, 1925.

Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, New York.

5/4 25-178

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

We are in receipt, this morning, of a check from you for fifty eight dollars to be applied to the Fisk Herald debt. On Dr. DuBois' return I shall call this matter to his attention. Meanwhile I am handing the check over to Mr. Dill for safe keeping.

Very sincerely yours,

September 14, 1925.

Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

I have got Mrs. DuBois and Mrs. McGhee to promise to spend a week in Great Barrington leaving here the 18th or 21st. Can't you join them?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/9/52

November 4, 1925.

Mrs. Lillian Alexander,
234 West 139th Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I understand that the meeting of the nominating committee is tomorrow and I am venturing to bring two suggestions to your consideration.

First, Mr. Nagel of St. Louis has resigned. I think it would be a good thing to put Aaron Malone, the rich Pcro man, in his place. This may upset a little the racial balance of our board but that won't hurt.

Secondly, Mr. Pace has been too busy to give us attention for the past two years. I am wondering if it would not be a good thing to put Mr. Nail in his place. We need a strong Harlem man and I have found Mr. Nail honest, straightforward and much interested in our work. These are, of course, merely suggestions and I am rushing them to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PS

UNION PARLIAMENT—SOUTH AFRICA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
CAPE TOWN.

3- 7- 25

Dear Dr Dubois,

I

Enclose newspaper report of debate on the Native Colour Bar Bill, which will interest you. Mrs Rheinallt met you while in New York a few years ago.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Morris Alexander.

5/9/67

July 31, 1925.

Mr. Morris Alexander,
House of Assembly,
Cape Town, South Africa.

S/9/66

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much indeed for the clipping which you sent me on the color bar bill. Will you not keep me in touch with the situation? I want very much to follow developments in South Africa along the color line.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

117 St. George St.
Cape Town.
9. 9. 25.

Dear Mr Du Bois,

I am much obliged for your letter of July 31st. I will keep you in touch with future development. The Colour Bar Bill was rejected by the Senate & will no doubt be brought forward again next year.

Yours sincerely,
Maria Grande.

5/5/68

Forum

E-1

1925

The Class

of

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-five

of

Allegheny College

requests the honor of your presence

at the

Commencement Exercises

Monday morning, June fifteenth

at ten o'clock

Ford Memorial Chapel

JAMES EGERT ALLEN
2374 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

October 7, 1925.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois, Editor,
Crisis Magazine,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I am in need of certain figures for a thesis on "Negro Education in the South and its future relation to his status as a citizen" and as I know of no one more qualified to help me, I am turning to you.

As I view this system of education I have doubtful ideas as to his political growth. I am wondering therefore if I can secure the per cent of increase in the voting strength of the southern Negro since the days of Reconstruction; the per cent of increase in each southern state and the percent of Negro suffrage prior to 1861.

If you can tell me where to find this information or can supply me with it, I shall be very grateful indeed.

With best wishes for continued success in your noble work and with pleasant anticipations of your address before our Intercollegiate Club on October 18th, I am

Very truly yours,

J. Egert Allen.

5/31/97

October 19, 1925.

Mr. James Egert Allen,
2374 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

5/31/96

My dear Sir:

It is impossible to get any accurate figures concerning Negro suffrage in the south. The matter is very closely guarded and hedged about with all sorts of difficulties and red tape. Usually nobody knows how many Negroes are registered and how many vote. I think, however, without doubt that there has been in the last ten or fifteen years a considerable increase in the number of Negroes voting in all the southern states. I have written some articles on suffrage in the south which are the only recent things which I can refer you to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

5/20/90

January 7,1925

Dr. H. A. Allen
260 William St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Allen:

May I thank you for your hospitality and the good audience which you arranged for me in Buffalo. I enjoyed the trip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

35-D
5-31

February 16,1926

Mrs. P. Allen
8 West 131st Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

I wish to thank you very much for the clipping which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

[Allison, Andrew J.]

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE
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MISS ERNESTINE ROSE
WALTER SACHS
GEORGE SOULE
NORMAN THOMAS
MISS ELIZABETH WALTON
BENJAMIN T. WITHERS

ANDREW J. ALLISON
SECRETARY

February 27, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Being a member of the North Harlem Community Forum also a regular attendant, I was very sorry not to have been able to hear you on Wednesday night but I understand from Miss Anderson that it was a very excellent Forum. I have been busy the last two weeks making preparations to leave New York.

I was offered some time ago and have now accepted to begin March 1st as Director in organizing and co-ordinating social work for colored people in Hartford, Conn. with the Central Council of Social Agencies/

It is with regret that I leave my happy associations here to say nothing of my particular work and service to various groups and Committees, however, I suppose I am just selfish enough to jump after something which has ear-marks of affording more development, larger service and most of all a healthier remuneration.

I have spoken to Dr. Boutte relative to material on Fisk situation which I have in hand as Secretary. I shall turn these over to him intact until you elect another Secretary. The reason of the delay for the proposed Fisk Dinner was that most of the valuable dates which we might have used at Craig's were already taken up. There were some offered in April but I would not make arrangements for them knowing that I was to leave.

I shall be down to New York occasionally and shall try to whip things up in Hartford on the Fisk situation. Thanking you and trusting that all goes well

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MISS ERNESTINE ROSE
WALTER SACHS
GEORGE SOULE
NORMAN THOMAS
MISS ELIZABETH WALTON
BENJAMIN T. WITHERS

ANDREW J. ALLISON
SECRETARY

with you and yours, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. J. Allison

AJA:DEW INDUSTRIAL SECRETARY

5/4/25

[alpha phi alpha - Sphinx]

RAYMOND W. CANNON
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3400 OAKLAND AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

HOMER COOPER
TREASURER
5059 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSCAR C. BROWN
EDITOR OF THE SPHINX
1619 DRUID HILL AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR OF THE SPHINX

January 14, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in the midst of the work in getting out the Convention Number of The Sphinx, the official organ of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Since your address at the Banquet gave out information more or less confidential, we are asking you to help us by sending, as soon as possible, such statements as you would not object to going before the public in our publication. If you do not desire to submit any of that address, then please send us a few words on some other subject or expressing greetings for this issue.

We shall be very grateful to you id you can find it convenient to assist us in this way.

Very cordially and fraternally yours,

Oscar C. Brown
Editor, The Sphinx.

XB

4-1-24

1925
1870
55

1925
1865
60

March
Eleventh
1 9 2 5.

Mr. A.J. Allison
202 W. 135th st.
New York City

My dear Mr. Allison:

I am very sorry indeed that we are going to lose you from New York, and I know that you are sorry to lose New York. We shall, however, expect you back. Meantime, will you send me a recent and good photograph and an account of your career, and we will stick it in the CRISIS.

The Fisk pot is still boiling. Look out for a good editorial in the NATION.

I shall hope to see you before you go.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/SBP

519/73

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL
AGENCIES
36 TRUMBULL STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

March 16, 1925

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Sorry I did n't get to see you before leaving, but I shall be in New York frequently & see my good friends.

I thought the best thing I could send you would be my "write-up" in The American Leber "Who's Who" which is about due off the press now. This is a copy which they sent me just after my departure from New York. If you can make out the abbreviations and do a little re-arranging, I think you can make a better story of it than I can, filling in and adding to it what you know and have heard of my work.

I am also enclosing a clipping from the "Courant" of a year ago concerning my work here. I have no photo of myself the one if the "Courant" was taken by their staff photographer. I have asked Miss Mildred Randolph to mail one to you she has of me. She'll be glad to do it as she is marrying another fellow soon. Smile!

I have turned Hartford with me on Crisis - even the Governor. Was a guest at a millionaire's home Friday night. Morton spoke. He told me afterwards he was to see Hollingsworth Wood the next morning in New York. What came of it?

Nothing radical is allowed in Hartford (very long) excepting of course the Crisis, as please keep me a note when to work for the Negro editorial. I gave ten dollar to the N.A.A.C.P. last week, to that ends subscriptions. Mr. Bagnall make me give that much because I made such a poor speech.

Thanking you for the kindly consideration shown me and trusting all goes well with you and yours, I am

Very sincerely yours,
Arthur J. Allison

March 23,1925

Mr. Andrew J. Allison
Central Council of Social Agencies
36 Trumbull Street
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr. Allison:

You will find the editorial on Fisk in The Nation of March 18, page 283.

I am glad you are spreading the gospel in Hartford.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Mr. & Mrs. Andrew J. Allison]
[1925]

5-31-05-3

Mrs. Dora Belle Whitaker

requests the honor of your presence

at the marriage of her daughter

Thelma Egeste

to

Mr. Andrew Jackson Allison

on Wednesday, the second of September

at eight o'clock in the evening

Warren Methodist Episcopal Church

Atlanta, Georgia

At Home
30 Suffield St.
Hartford, Connecticut

5/31 25-4

September 8, 1925.

Doctor and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois send congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Allison on the occasion of their marriage.

October 27,1925

Mr. A. J. Allison
30 Suffield Street
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr. Allison:

I am lecturing in New England next year and could speak in Hartford March 5 or 8. My charge would be thirty five dollars. If you know of any organization that would like to take up this matter, kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA]

5/20/91

January 7,1925

Dr. F. F. Anderson
61 West 130th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Anderson:

May I congratulate you and the officers of Eta chapter on the excellent convention which you held. I feel guilty in not having helped more with the tremendous work but I appreciate the privilege of meeting the men who were here, and knowing more about the fraternity.

I want to buy an Alpha Phi Alpha pin. To whom shall I apply?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

P. F. ANDERSON, M. D.
61 WEST 130TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
HARLEM 4767

Jan. 10, 1925

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

Thanks for your congratulatory letter of the 7th. We were sorry that the business of the convention crowded the banquet, tiring so many and we thank you for your toleration in the face of our difficulties. All in all the convention exceeded our expectations.

The secretary of Eta Chapter will get into touch with you concerning the purchase of your pin.

Under separate cover I am sending you a picture of the group. If you need another for the 'Crisis' and will inform me, I will be glad to send it.

Sincerely,

P.F.Anderson, M.D.

5135/16

January 15,1925

Mr. Oscar C. Brown
Editor of "The Sphinx"
1619 Druid Hill Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until February 5. I will call his attention to your letter of January 14 as soon as he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

47-1-73

RAYMOND W. CANNON
PRESIDENT
3400 OAKLAND AVENUE
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5059 S. STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSCAR C. BROWN
EDITOR OF THE SPHINX
1619 DRUID HILL AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR OF THE SPHINX

February 11, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Brother DuBois:

The Sphinx, the official organ of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, must progress each issue. It must keep apace with the magnificant progress of the members of Alpha Phi Alpha. In order for The Sphinx to do this, it is now necessary for us to draw material for publication from our great reservoir of men of eminence.

In accordance with this program, we come to you with the request that you contribute an article for the columns of The Sphinx. You will doubtless be able to make a valuable contribution on a subject pertaining to your special field of endeavor. We know that you keep busy all of the time; yet we cannot resist urging you to try to find it convenient to give us one article during this year. Among our thirty-five hundred or more members your contribution will find a fertile field to inspire and help them in their forward march.

Your article will be published in its entirety if it does not contain more than fourteen thousand words. If it exceeds that number, then we shall be glad to spread it over two or more issues.

We shall publish four more issues of The Sphinx during 1925: On April first, June first, October first and December first. Please select one of these issues for your contribution and notify us soon as to which one you prefer or is most convenient. Contributions for the April issue should be in our hands by the tenth of March; for the June issue should be by May first; for the October issue should be in by September first and for the December issue should be in by November tenth.

Please try to help us in this way.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

Oscar C. Brown

XB

Editor-in-Chief, The Sphinx.

47-1-75

Telephone: Audubon 9781

Form

Eta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

203 West 138th Street
New York City

May 25, 1925.

Dear Brother:

The next regular meeting of Eta Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity will be held at the Chapter House, Thursday Evening, May 28, from nine to ten-thirty o'clock.

Business of this meeting:- Report of the Rushing Committee; Discussion of the House Project.

Better drop in and look us over before the Chapter House becomes history.

Fraternally,

M. A. Paige,
Sec.

Dues for 1925 - $ 15.00.

5/9/60

[Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity]

Telephone: Audubon 9781

Eta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
203 West 138th Street
New York City

Sept. 28th, 1925.

Dear Brother:

A Special meeting of Eta Chapter will be held in the Fraternity House, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, 1925, from 9 to 10:30 p.m. positively.

Every brother is urged to be present, as business of the greatest importance to Alpha Phi Alpha, must be transacted at once. Chapter dues plus grand Tax=$15.00, now overdue and payable; or brother is automatically suspended from the Chapter and ties of Alpha Phi Alpha as provided by the Constitution.

1925 initiates excepted from payment of dues. The condition of the Chapter is serious, and demands your immediate attention. Rally to the cause brothers.

Fraternally,

MYLES A. PAIGE,
Secretary.

5/39 25-5

[Alpha Phi Alpha] [Coet 1]

October 11, 1915.

Mr. Myles A. Paige,
203 West 138th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Paige:

I cannot be at the meeting to-night, but if you will let me know just what my obligations are to Eta Chapter and send me from time to time a bill I shall be glad to pay it. It is, of course, impossible for me to answer circular letters. They can be printed much faster than my clerks can typewrite.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Telephone: Audubon 9781

Eta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
203 West 138th Street
New York City

October 5, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Brother, Doctor DuBois:

Your letter of October 1st, 1925, received, and as per request, your fraternity bill for the year, 1925, is as follows:

Grand Taxes, to General Organization-	$3.50
House Tax,	5.00
Chapter Dues	6.50
Penalty for payment after May 15,	.35
Total	$15.35

Your immediate payment of this, will be much appreciated as the Chapter is in great financial strains.

Yours truly and Fraternally

Myles A. Paige

Myles A. Paige.

MAP:h

5/35/91

Telephone: Audubon 9781

Eta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
203 West 138th Street
New York City

October 5th,1925.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Brother Dr.DuBois:

I have realized the error in my letter replying to yours received,only after mailing the reply to you. Therefore,I am here correcting that mistake by this letter.In the haste of my office work piled up before me I did not consider the fact that you are an Exalted Honorary Member of our Fraternity,and as such exempted from the payment of dues to the Chapter.

However,if,out of your zealous fraternal spirit and benevolence,you are considerate enough of the urgent needs of this chapter to make a contribution,such will be greatly and highly appreciated.

Again,begging to be excused for the unintentional error inthe letter mailed to you earlier in the day,I am,

Yours gratefully and fraternally,

Myles A. Paige

Myles A.Paige,secretary.

139/135

Telephone: Audubon 9781

Eta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
203 West 138th Street
New York City

October 21st, 1925.

Dear Brother:

A regular meeting of Eta Chapter will be held at the Fraternity House, on Thursday evening, Oct. 22nd, between 9 and 10:30 P.M. sharp, and promptly open and close. There is much business of importance as: (1) Establishment of a Graduate Chapter here; (2) Fall Prom: (3) Election of Delegates to Annual Convention of our Fraternity in Detroit Christmas; and most important of all; (4) a Smoker will be held in honor of Brother William K. Bell, ardent worker of the Chapter for the past five or six years, and retiring house manager; this last affair is to be great, and those who find it inexpensive and convenient are urged to wear tuxedoes. The house is a new place with a radio and pool table, painted floors, etc. Come in and see for yourself. The old Alpha spirit pervades all.

Yours Fraternally,

MYLES A. PAIGE,
Secretary.

5/9/35

Alpha Phi Alpha and Fisk University

I regret that Alpha Phi Alpha in its annual convention in New York missed a fine opportunity to help in the uplift of Negro education. If I had been able to be present when the matter came up I might possibly have influenced the meeting not to side-track the resolution which had been sent them. This resolution was as follows: "We wish to express our deep and active sympathy with the students and alumni of Fisk University who are fighting for academic freedom and the manhood and womanhood of the Negro race. No institution can hope to attract the flower of Negro youth today if its administration seeks to crush their spirit, allows them no legitimate self-expression, subjects them to insult and makes its policy subservient to the enemies of the Negro race while neglecting and despising the race itself, its own alumni and the parents of the students. If these conditions exist at Fisk University as has been publicly and repeatedly charged, then no little reforms no matter how well meant, will do. A radical change of administration is demanded."

47-1-68

Some people assume that my speech at Fisk University last June started this petition. Nothing is farther from the truth. Students of Fisk have recently set down eleven grievances going back for a period of eight or nine years as follows:

"1. Student paper suppressed in 1914.
2. Student Council abandoned about 1918.
3. Athletic Association discouraged and finally suppressed in 1920.
4. Y.M.C.A. crippled and practically let die in 1920.
5. Independence of literary clubs threatened by Dr. McKenzie's ambition in 1921 to select membership of each club and to supervise each meeting.
6. Baseball stricken from sport calendar in 1921.
7. Track meets forbidden in 1923.
8. Reluctance to allow a student to represent students in International student conference in 1924.
9. Discouragement of dramatics and self-expression in general by minute supervision to the point that all student orations, debates, etc. were practically

written by faculty and approved by President.
10. Breach driven between student bodies of Fisk and Meharry by Dean of Women and two members of faculty in letter which insulted Meharry men.
11. President rendered ineffective efforts made to beautify campus by discouraging attempts made to pull weeds and plant flowers."

Alumni have been pouring in letters to prove the situation at Fisk during McKenzie's administration. I quote one letter which McKenzie was asked to publish and did not:

"My dear Dr. McKenzie:

As an alumnus of Fisk University, it grieves me deeply to learn of the recent riotings and demonstrations there. I wish for the prosperity of Fisk in all directions at all times and because of this feel it my duty to write you about the matter.

It stands to reason there must have been some cause for the occurrences, either justifiable or otherwise. In defense of Dr. DuBois, I can certainly testify as to the authenticity of the majority of his accusations against the administration. (Some of the rules were said to have been imposed since I was graduated in 1919.) But as for fully realizing just what did occur at Fisk University, no one can understand but the students who were there during the time from September 1918, to the present. None of the former students or other alumni can sense nor judge the situation by the Fisk they knew and loved. It is a far different Fisk and we realize it should be different to some extent.

I for one appreciate many of the things you have done for Fisk in the way of scholarship and expansion, but to be a successful college president, one must not only be a good business man, a scholar, - one must have as well, diplomacy and tact in the handling of the student body. This last attribute, Dr. McKenzie, is as essential to the success of a school as any, and it is the one I found lacking under your administration my last year at Fisk University.

Most of the rules made were for the students' own good, (some were to my mind absolutely unnecessary) yet, if the students cannot see the wisdom of such rules and wish to peaceably discuss them, should they not be allowed such a privilege? If they send a committee to talk things over - then the President refuses to see the committee, - could we but expect some sort of reaction from repeated rebuffs of this kind? A President can be of good courage, firm and true to his convictions, yet be sympathetic with the students' viewpoint, open-minded, kind, and talk things over when they wish it. To my knowledge you refused to see two such committees (one in reference to the Student Council even in 1919!) Instead of having the attitude of a real friend, ever sympathetic, you took an altogether different one which seemed to ring in our ears: "I am the President of Fisk, - what I say goes! If you don't like it, leave!" (The last sentence you did actually say, over and over again, instead of doing your utmost to make the students like it in spite of the rules.) Another instance

47-1-69

of your lack of tact and understanding: I distinctly recall one chapel occasion when a student arose and in a very gentlemanly way said "Dr. McKenzie, I think..." - before he could get any farther you cut him off sharply with these words, "Think! You're not supposed to think! Do your thinking away from the university!" On another occasion a student raised his hand and said very politely, "Dr. McKenzie, may I ask a question?" To which you replied just as sharply, "No!" (That young man quietly left in a few days for another school.)

I could recite instance after instance of such happenings that should have been handled in a far different way.

It is not Dr. DuBois who is causing the so-called destruction of Fisk (he merely warned you at Fisk of the outcome of your policies); it is not merely the passing of certain rules and regulations that has wrought havoc; it is lack of sympathy, of tact, and of a winning personality in the President!

With the present administration I can not see a bright outlook for Fisk. Strife and bitterness often exist in some schools under some Presidents. Everyone is not born to be a College President. We can have money, buildings and teachers, but without students we can have no school! It takes a man of a different personality, with more tact, to bring Fisk out of her present crisis.

As one who loves Fisk University and wishes for its success, I beg of you to think deeply on these things I so frankly tell you for the good of my beloved Alma Mater.

Very truly yours,"

An excerpt from another letter reads as follows:

"I was at Fisk at the time the lamented Herald was suppressed and with others I interviewed Dr. McKenzie several times in efforts to restore it.

I attended Fisk from September 1914 until June 1920 when I graduated. From 1916 until 1920 my classmates and I together with others made entreaties upon Dr. McKenzie and the faculty to give us a chance to get something more than book knowledge out of our college careers. These expressions invariably brought upon us suspicion and distrust.

I am certainly glad you have focussed the attention of the nation upon Fisk and conditions there. I do not condone lawlessness but I am heartily in sympathy with the recent expression of Fisk students on the campus and I believe some good will come of it.

If I can be of any service in this section let me know. Depend on me also for financial support.

Very sincerely yours,"

The National Baptist Voice said recently after the so-called 'riot' which reduced the students of Fisk University from 400 to 86:

47-1-30

"The unescapable conclusion derived is that Dr. McKenzie is an autocrat, a man with no vision, a fossil who treats grown men whom he has educated as though they were children in knickerbockers. He is domineering, overbearing, unsympathetic and would better be a driver of cattle than an educator of Negro youths of this generation. If He had heard the analysis of the situation of young Simmons, one of his students, he might, perhaps, get an idea into his cranium to the effect that he is no longer dealing with slaves, nor the descendents of slaves, but with freemen who are possessed of every instinct and ambition, conception and vision that any other set of young Americans possess. To educate men and women as Fisk University does, and then to attempt to make puppets of them, bespeaks a narrowness, folly, yea, ignorance of human nature that actually unfits the man who attempts it to teach in such a school much less to be its president. Every sensible man knows, that the president of a university is supposed to incarnate the intellectual ideals, and also to carry the tender and fatherly feelings of love which actuated the founders to establish such a school. The statement of the troubles in the press by the president are the silliest, most puerile efforts to becloud the clear issue of facts.

This, then, is the situation and the question is: What is Alpha Phi Alpha doing to do to help Fisk and to help Negro education?

12-1-27

[American Birth Control League]

Telephones CHELSEA 8901-2-3-4

Cable Address "SANGATROL"

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL NEO-MALTHUSIAN
and
BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE

MARCH 25th to 31st, 1925

TO BE HELD
HOTEL McALPIN
NEW YORK CITY

AUSPICES
AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.
MARGARET SANGER, *President*

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E. M. EAST, PH.D., Harvard University
C. C. LITTLE, S.D., University of Maine
ADOLPH MEYER, M.D., Johns Hopkins University
W. F. OGBURN, PH.D., Columbia University
RAYMOND PEARL, PH.D., Johns Hopkins University

February 7, 1925.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Would you be willing to write a short message, say of two or three hundred words, to be read at our International Conference?

This is the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference and is to be held at the Hotel McAlpin March 25-31, 1925.

We would greatly appreciate a message from you to either encourage us to continue our work, or to express your frank opinion of what we should do and how to do it, if possible.

Thanking you,

Cordially yours,

Margaret Sanger

MS.HB

President.

21-1-123

[AMER. BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE]

TELEPHONES CHELSEA 8901-2-3-4 Cable Address "SANGATROL"

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(*As far as arranged*)

5/3309

February 11,1925

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois;

Would you be willing to write a short message, say of two or three hundred words, to be read at our International Conference.

This is the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference and is to be held at the Hotel McAlpin March 25-31,1925.

We would greatly appreciate a message from you to either encourage us to continue our work, or to express your frank opinion of what we should do and how to do it, if possible.

Thanking you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Sanger
President.

MS-mb

21-1-124

February 14, 1925

Mrs. Margaret Sanger
104 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Sanger:

Enclosed is a short statement which may be of some use to you in accordance with your letter of February 7.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

21-1-125

STATEMENT

by W. E. B. DuBois

Next to the abolition of war in modern civilization comes the regulation of birth by reason and common sense instead of by chance and ignorance. The solution for both of these problems of human advance is so perfectly clear and easily accomplished that it is only kept back by the stupidity of mankind, the utter refusal of even educated persons to face the problem frankly. While this is, in the highest degree, discouraging, it is, on the other hand, encouraging to know that only "light, more light" is needed and here as elsewhere we have simply to keep everlastingly at it to bring ultimate triumph.

[AMER BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE]

TELEPHONES CHELSEA 8901-2-3-4

Cable Address "SANGATROL"

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H. G. WELLS, Esq.
EDWARD WESTERMARCK, PH.D., Hon. L.L.D., University of London
(*As far as arranged*)

5/3/28

February 18, 1925.

Mr. W. E.B. Du Bois,
"The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your very interesting message to the conference.

I hope you can attend some of the sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Sanger

accepted by W E B D.

[After civil liberties union]

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
100 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

February 26, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We are holding a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, March 7th, in honor of Count Karolyi and in protest against the State Department's restrictions on his public utterances during his stay in the United States. Count and Countess Karolyi will be present, John Haynes Holmes will preside and a number of speakers will discuss the issues which the State Department's action raises.

We are asking a number of persons to serve as a Reception Committee. Will you serve on such a committee? It involves only the Public use of your name and your presence at the luncheon. We are asking between thirty and forty liberals whose views or connections will be helpful in giving effective form to the character of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Roger N. Baldwin

RNB/IE

2F-3-11

September 24, 1925.

Publisher of
The American Druggist,
53 Park Place,
New York, N. Y.

5/9/13

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me a copy of your issue of August, 1925 with an article on the Negro in Pharmacy by Miss M. E. Lewis? I shall be glad to remit the price.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[AMER. FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.]

COMMITTEE ON THE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED RACE
PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS
FIFTEENTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA

September 17, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Ave, New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The American Friends Service Committee, with whose war-reconstruction work in Europe you may be familiar, is planning to devote more of its activities to America henceforth, and has established a number of sub-committees to take up various phases of civic work in the United States. One of these is the Inter-racial Section, of which I have been appointed chairman.

The Inter-racial Section desires to work out a program for promoting the welfare of, and harmony and justice among all races in this country, and will probably devote a considerable amount of activity toward problems affecting the Negro race in its relation to the white race.

I am very desirous that our work should not be sporadic and isolated, but that it should fit in with a well-designed plan, and in cooperation with other agencies that are working along similar lines. I should very much like to have a talk with you, therefore, and get your ideas as to in what ways we could be most helpful.

I will be in New York on other business Wednesday, September 23, and will have considerable time at my disposal between eleven A.M. and 3.30 that afternoon. Could you see me any time during that period? Please let me know, sending your reply to my home address- Moylan, Pa.

Very truly yours,

Raymond T. Bye

Assistant Professor of Economics,
University of Pennsylvania.

[AMER. FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.]

September 21, 1925.

Mr. Raymond T. Bye,
Wayland, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

If you could come to this office Wednesday, September twenty-third at 2 P.M. I should be very glad indeed to talk to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

S/25-/48

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

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SECRETARY
MORRIS L. ERNST
TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

January 29, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Negro education is a little out of our field and it therefore has taken us some time to come to a conclusion regarding your application of November 9th. We are willing to finance this study to a maximum of $5,000 provided it can be done on satisfactory assurances that it will have the effect you anticipate.

Your application does not advise us in detail as to how you propose to utilize the study when made and for that reason we have referred it to a committee consisting of Norman Thomas and James Weldon Johnson to confer with you further.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Baldwin

RNB:AM

5116115

[American Fund for Public Service]

February 14,1925

5116/14

Mr. Roger Baldwin
The American Fund for Public Service, Inc.
2 West 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Baldwin:

On returning to my desk I find your letter of January 29. I am deeply obliged to The American Fund for Public Service for acting favorably upon my application of November 9. I will work out a detailed plan and go over it with Mr. Thomas and Mr. Johnson. I am especially anxious to have a complete and reliable report.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/16/12

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

March 26, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At Mr. Thomas' request I am enclosing herewith a copy of his memorandum to the Board of Directors in regard to the study of Negro common schools which you propose making.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Marantz

March 25, 1925.

5/16/13

MEMORANDUM
To: The Board of Directors
From: Norman Thomas

The sub-committee of James Weldon Johnson and myself to whom you committed power to arrange for the use of a grant not to exceed $5,000 for a study of Negro common schools under the direction of Dr. DuBois, has accepted the plan outlined in the accompanying memorandum. The only point of the plan deserving special amplification is under the head "H". We made it clear that we did not think that any part of the appropriation ought to go for the routine publication of an article in the Crisis unless certain special expenses were incurred for plates or for a supplement. Furthermore Mr. Johnson on behalf of the N.A.A.C.P. and Dr. DuBois on behalf of the Crisis agreed to a plan of publicity through the N.A.A.C.P. publicity service and special efforts of Mr. Seligman, plus a special article by Dr. DuBois if possible in the Atlantic Monthly, plus an effort to get the conclusions of the inquiry before men in positions of responsibility while still in proof form.

We agreed on the importance of accuracy and the value of emphasis by under rather than over statement

I may say that I have gone over the correspondence in this matter carefully, have talked with Hollingsworth Wood as well as Dr. DuBois and am persuaded that this is a valuable expenditure of money, the effect of which, although it may be irritating in some quarters will be distinctly good. There are many kinds of people in the world and more than one kind of method has to be used. This is one in which I believe.

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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SECRETARY
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TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

May 7, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our Board of Directors at their meeting yesterday released $1,500 of the $5,000 which they appropriated in March for the study of Negro common school education in South Carolina. We are enclosing herewith our check for this amount.

Sincerely yours,

Morris L. Ernst
Treasurer

5/3/4

[American Fund for Public Service]

May 15,1925

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
The American Fund for
Public Service
2 West 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

5/37/3

My dear Mr. Ernst:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of $1,500, a part of the $5,000 appropriated for the study of Negro common school education in the South. I shall account for this with proper vouchers from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

[American Fund for Public Service]

5/15/157

August 11, 1925

Mr. Norman Thomas, Chairman
American Fund for Public Service
2 West 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

The investigation into southern school conditions is proceeding. The study of Georgia is nearly completed and a written report of ninety pages with statistics, figures, transcripts of laws and ordinances, etc. is in my hand. The investigator has been travelling this summer in all parts of the state. Similar studies are beginning in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. I am also starting with library work in New York.

I have received the sum of $1500 from the Fund of which I have $500 still on hand. In order to prosecute the work during the rest of the summer I should like to have the following sums paid over: $500, August 15, $500, September 1. Will you kindly arrange to have this done?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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VICE-PRESIDENT
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SECRETARY
MORRIS L. ERNST
TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

August 13, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As per your request of August 11th, we are enclosing herewith our check for $500 for the study which you are making of southern school conditions. We will send you a further check for $500 on September 1st.

Very truly yours,

Morris L. Ernst

Treasurer

5/137/5

[American Fund for Public Service]

August 18,1925

51/37/1

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
American Fund for Public Service
2 West 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge hereby your remittance of five hundred ($500) dollars for the study which we are making of Southern school conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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SECRETARY
MORRIS L. ERNST
TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

5/16/7

September 1, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with your request of August 11th, we are enclosing herewith our check for $500 which completes a total of $2,500 paid to date on our $5,000 appropriation for the study which you are making on southern school conditions.

Will you please advise us when you desire further payments on this appropriation?

Sincerely yours,

Treasurer

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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VICE-PRESIDENT
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
SECRETARY
MORRIS L. ERNST
TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

5/1618

September 4, 1925.

To our Friends:

We wish to get from each of the organizations to which we have made an appropriation, a frank statement of any criticisms of our policy, our methods or our specific dealings with you. We ask this in order to render more helpful service in future, and to get a perspective which administration of a Fund cannot have.

It is not easy to give money helpfully over a wide range of activities close to the interests of the workers. We are bound to make mistakes of judgment both in giving and not giving, - and in giving without conditions or with too difficult conditions. We bear in mind that this Fund will last only a comparatively few years more, and we don't want to let any enterprise get dependent on us. For that reason, we try to encourage support from other sources, and to finance specific jobs limited in time, rather than to contribute to general operations. We speak of this policy to explain what might otherwise be the basis of criticism that would not be pertinent.

Whatever comment you care to make will be greatly appreciated by us all. The undersigned make this request on behalf of our Board, as the present and recent secretaries who have handled the presentation of applications to the Board.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

ROGER N. BALDWIN

5116/102a

November 16,1925

The American Fund for
Public Service
2 West 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I would be glad to have installments on the appropriation made the Crisis Magazine paid as follows: $500 November 25, $500 January 1.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

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TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

5/1619

November 23, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with your request of November 16th, we are enclosing herewith our check for $500 for your study on Southern school conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Morris L. Ernst
Treasurer

THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE, INC.
2 WEST 13TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3039

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
SECRETARY
MORRIS L. ERNST
TREASURER
WALTER NELLES
COUNSEL

5/16/10

December 30, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are enclosing herewith our check for $500 for the study on southern school conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Treasurer

(INCOMPLETE?)

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

To the American Fund for Publis Service

Gentlemen:

Your appropriation of five thousand dollars for a study of school conditions among Negroes in the south has enabled The Crisis to begin the work of investigation as follows:

Some preliminary work has been done in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana. In Georgia a detailed study by a trained investigator who has the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia, has been carried on for three months and a written report in eight chapters has been submitted. This report covers the general matters of state laws and administration, a statistical summary, a study of the distribution of school funds and special intensive study of five counties and twelve cities. The report is amcompanied by photographs and tables.

47-3-72

The same person is preparing to finish a similar study in South Carolina and Alabama. We hope to secure the services of a second investigator, also a Columbia Master of Arts, in Texas. In the spring I shall make a trip to the south to arrange for finishing the work. Concurrently with this the collection of statistics and general facts has been carried on in The Crisis office.

Of the $5,000 appropriated $2,500 has been paid into my hands and of this $1,500 has been expended.

[INCOMPLETE]

g. State agricultural High Schools for whites maintained in each of the Congressional districts.

No equivalent for Negroes.

Chapter IV. Selected Counties

a. Sumter
b. Peach and Houston (Formerly Houston
c. Glynn
d. Troup

Chapter V. Cities of 10,000 or more: 1920

a. Albany
b. Athens
c. Atlanta
d. Augusta
e. Brunswick
f. Columbus
g. LaGrange
h. Macon
i. Rome
j. Savannah
k. Valdosta
l. Waycross

Chapter VI. Rosenwald Schools

a. Summary of Rosenwald program in the State.

b. Study of Rosenwald program in Peach and Houston counties. (Formerly Houston County).

Chapter VII. Preparation of Negro teachers

a. Normal Schools in the State
b. Summer Schools
c. Institutes

Chapter VIII. Conclusion

42-1-64

March 23,1925

The American Genetic Association
724 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I should like a copy of the Journal of Heredity, volume 15, no. 9, dated September,1924. Will you kindly send it to me with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/35/14

AMERICAN LABOR WHO'S WHO

7 East 15th Street
New York City
Phone, Stuyvesant 3094
191

LABOR RESEARCH COMMITTEE
John P. Burke
Evans Clark
Max D. Danish
Harry K. Herwitz
Harry W. Laidler
Algernon Lee
Nellie S. Nearing
Scott Nearing

LABOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
Of The
RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Solon De Leon, *Director*
Nathan Fine, *Associate*

January 22, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

5/9/137

While you were out of the country we launched the project of getting out the first American Labor Who's Who. It has been very well taken and we will have about 1,500 good people in it.

Your co-workers in the Association have been very good in giving me the information about themselves for inclusion in the book. I am enclosing a similar blank for you. Will you not be able to fill it out and return it to me in the next couple of days? I feel sure that the nature of your work brings you squarely within the number of those whom we wish to cover.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Solon De Leon

Director.

SDL:HH
BS&AU 12646

HOW YOUR WRITE-UP WILL APPEAR

(Sample entry from British "Labour Who's Who," 1924)

BRAMLEY, Fred, born 1874, Pool, near Otley. *Education:* Practically self-acquired. Apprenticed to cabinet-making and early became a member of the National Amalgamated Furniture Trades Association; member Bradford Trades Council and Independent Labor Party; was a Clarion van lecturer; organizing secretary Furniture Trades Association, 1912; took prominent part in High Wycombe strike settlement, etc.; secretary Trades Union Congress, 1923; assistant secretary Parliamentary Committee, Trades Union Congress; on most public bodies during the war; member Consumers' Council; helped to organize Nationalization of the Mines Campaign; Parliamentary Labor candidate for Chatham, 1922 election; editor, etc.; *Trade Union Review*, etc. *Recreations:* (blank); *Clubs, societies:* (blank). *Address:* 16, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1; telephone, Victoria 1048.

PROPOSED CONTENTS OF VOLUME

American trade unionists	1,850
Labor political leaders	400
Labor educators	150
Officers of labor banks	100
Heads of cooperatives	100
Labor research workers, writers, editors, speakers, economists	100
Selected list of prominent labor leaders abroad	300
Total	3,000

THIS IS UNION WATERMARKED PAPER

Sent OK

5/9/36

January 28,1925

Mr. Solon DeLeon
American Labor Who's Who
7 East 15th St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DeLeon:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until February 5. I will call his attention to your letter of January 22 with its enclosed information blank as soon as he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

George H. Ryeraw, Commander
1742 V Street, N. W.,
Res. Phone North 1880
Office Phone Linc. 1872-Br. 8.

Jesse M. H. Graham, Senior V. Comdr.
Chrmn. Welfare Committee
1503 T Street, Northwest

Stephen B. Bluitt, Junior V. Comdr.
1848 2nd Street Northwest

Wilbur R. Lea, Adjutant
706 Que Street, Northwest

C. M. Hawke, Asst. Adjt. Publicity Officer
1213 S Street, Northwest
Phone North 4067

Meets Second and
Fourth Tuesdays

JAMES REESE EUROPE POST, NO. 5

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT

THE AMERICAN LEGION

ORGANIZED JUNE 27TH. 1919

William A. Haley, Fin. Off., Q. M.
754 Fairmont Street, Northwest

Early L. Person, Service Officer
1809 12th Street, Northwest
Phone North 9609-J.

E. E. Almond, Asst. Service Off.
1325 Wallach Place, Northwest
Phone North 2768

Alexander Mann, Historian,
Chairman Membership Committee
423 4th Street, Southeast
Phone Lincoln 488

Elliott R. Hill, Chairman Entertainment Committee,
1609 S Street, Northwest
Phone North 6626

12th St. Branch Y. M. C. A.
1816 12th St., N. W.

January 3,1925.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
New York City, New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am forwarding you a program of the memorial exercises which will be held here January 8, 1925. Will you favor us with a few words by telegraph or other means, to be read from the platform as part of the program?

Messages should be sent to Lieut.J.M.H. Graham, 1503 T St. N.W., Washington, D.C., in time to be here before 6 P.M. January 8th.

Thanks in anticipation,

Sincerely yours,

Geo. H. Ryeraw
Commander.

PREAMBLE

"For God and Country,
We associate ourselves together
For the following purposes:
To uphold and defend
The Constitution of the United States of America
To maintain law and order;
To foster and perpetuate
A one hundred per cent Americanism;
To preserve the memories and incidents
Of our association in the Great War;
To inculcate a sense of individual obligation
To the community, state and nation;
To combat the autocracy
Of both the classes and the masses;
To make right the master of might;
To promote peace and good will on earth;
To safeguard and transmit to posterity
The principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy;
To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship
By devotion to mutual helpfulness."

—Preamble to Constitution of the American Legion

[AMER. LEGION]

127 Oraton St.
Newark N. J.
5/15/25

5/15/181

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois.
69 - 5th Ave.
New York N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We invite you to find if you could speak on the life of Colonel Charles Young at Memorial services held under the auspices of the Col. Chas. Young Post #31 American Legion Dept of N. J. of Newark N. J. Sunday, May 31st, 1925 3 00 P.m. at the Allen A.M.E. Church West Kinney St. Newark.

Knowing the expressed intimacy between you and Colonel Young

during his life time as stated at his Memorial services by you in the City College, New York in 1923. I feel as though our Post and the audience will be greatly benefitted in having you on our programme.

Kindly let me know by return mail whether or not you will accept the invitation and your terms for your services.

Thanking you in advance for your anticipation and hoping to receive an immediate reply in regard to same.

I am

Respectfully Yours,

Luther Harpe

Chairman Memorial Committee

(AMER LEGION)

5/15/180

May 8,1925

Mr. Luther Thorpe
127 Oraton Street
Newark, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I will not be able to speak to you because on May 31 I shall be in California.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

H. L. MENCKEN · *Editor* · ALFRED A. KNOPF · *Publisher* · SAMUEL KNOPF · *Business Manager*

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cables: KNOPF · NEW YORK *Telephone:* CIRCLE 7670 · 7675

October 23, 1925.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This excellent article tempts me sorely and I decide against it in the end with the greatest reluctance. My chief reason lies in the fact that it covers, in part, the ground of an article that is already ordered. My best thanks for the chance to see it. I certainly hope you bear The American Mercury in mind the next time you have an article in hand.

Sincerely yours,

HLM:L

5/9/101

H. L. MENCKEN · *Editor* · ALFRED A. KNOPF · *Publisher* · SAMUEL KNOPF · *Business Manager*

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cables: KNOPF · NEW YORK *Telephone:* CIRCLE 7670 · 7673

November 14
1925

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I return this manuscript with the greatest reluctance and only because the pressure of matter upon our pages is now so great that I am unable to take so long an article. But it certainly deserves to be printed. My best thanks for the chance to see it.

Sincerely,

H. L. Mencken

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Provisional Committee for Organizing American Negro Labor Congress

WILLIAM BRYANT, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD L. DOTY, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. PHILLIPS, Organizer of Negro Working-Class Youth, Chicago.

ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

EVERETT GREENE, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM SCARVILLE, of the Pittsburgh-American.

CHARLES HENRY, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

OTTO HALL, Waiters and Cooks Association, Chicago.

LOUIS HUNTER, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

OTTO HUISWOOD, African Blood Brotherhood, New York City.

LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, Organizer of Congress.

AARON DAVIS, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toomsuba, Miss.

JOHN OWENS, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

ROSINA DAVIS, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. LYNCH, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

JACK EDWARDS, Representative Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chicago.

SAHIR KARIMIJI, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Send all inquiries to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Seeley 3562.

March 31, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 - 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wm. DuBois:

I wish to make known to you of the coming American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago some time this summer. The exact date as yet has not been set.

The composition of the Congress shall be that of delegates from the various independent Negro labor unions, delegates from mixed unions (black and white), representatives from unorganized industries, delegates from Negro organizations of agricultural workers, and individuals of both races who shall be invited because of their well known advocacy of the cause of the Negro working class. The Congress shall bring up for deliberation and action every outstanding social evil weighing on the life of the race, in America. At the same time, we shall endeavor to establish something of an international viewpoint in the Congress and there shall be a number of fraternal delegates from distant Negro communities. We invite advice and suggestions from all who are in sympathy with the work of the Committee and who are familiar with circumstances surrounding the life of the Negro peoples, both of America and other countries.

Thanking you for your thoughtful consideration, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

R.

The American Negro Labor Congress to Fight

All Racial Prejudice.

Jim-Crowism.

For Equal Pay for Black and White Workers.

Against Discrimination in Labor Unions.

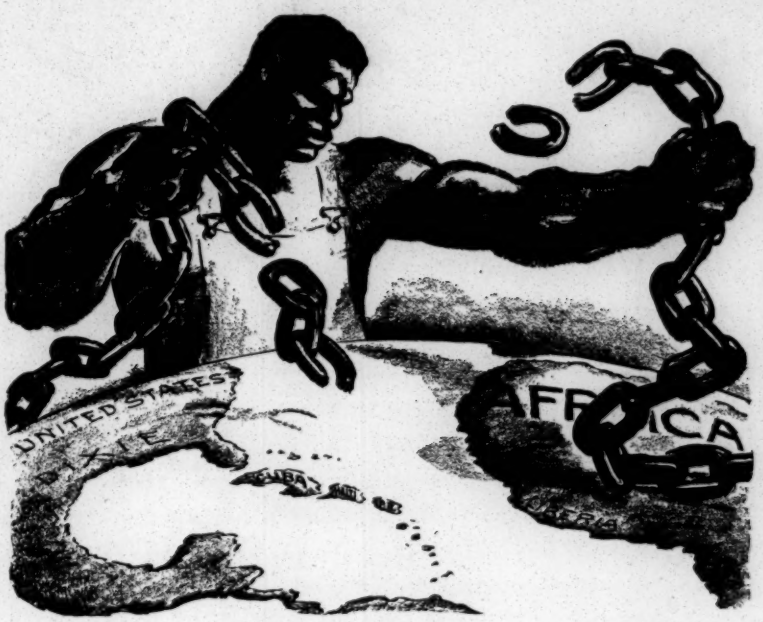
Against Lynching.

For a United American Workingclass.

290

5/24/20

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Provisional Committee for Organizing American Negro Labor Congress

WILLIAM BRYANT, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD L. DOTY, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

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AARON DAVIS, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toomsuba, Miss.

JOHN OWENS, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

ROSINA DAVIS, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. LYNCH, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

JACK EDWARDS, Representative Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chicago.

SAHIR KARIMIJI, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Send all inquiries to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Seeley 3562.

Apr. 14, 1925.

The American Negro Labor Congress to Fight

All Racial Prejudice.

Jim-Crowism.

For Equal Pay for Black and White Workers.

Against Discrimination in Labor Unions.

Against Lynching.

For a United American Workingclass.

290

N. A. A. C. P.
69 - 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We wish to know where the Pan-African Congress will be held this year. We have been told that Port-au-Prince, Haiti, will be the scene of the next Pan-African Congress. We wish to ascertain the facts on the matter.

Awaiting an early reply, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer, A.N.L.C.

R.

5/24/19

[American Negro Labor Congress]

April 24,1925

Mr. Lovett Fort-Whiteman
19 South Lincoln Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

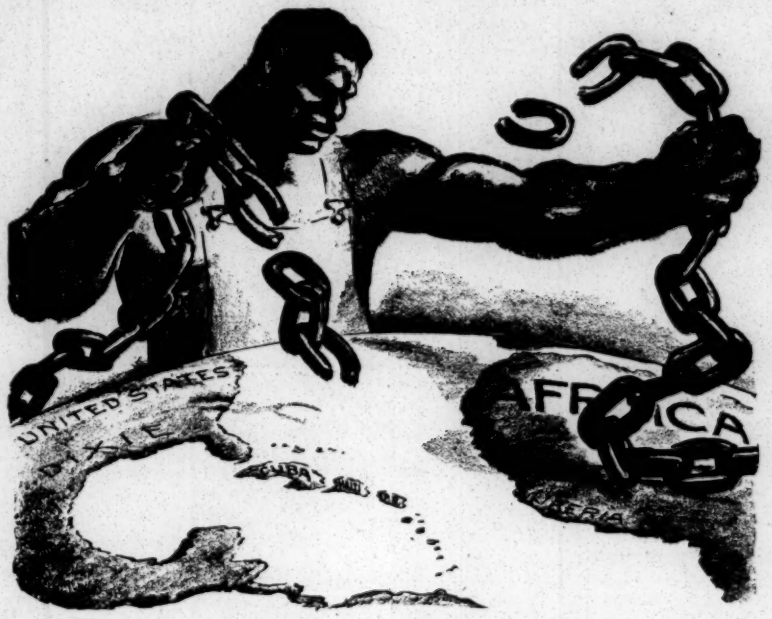
I have received your notice concerning the American Negro Labor Congress. Unfortunately, I do not know anything about you personally and I hope you will pardon me if I ask you to send me some references so that I will know just who you are.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/24/17

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Provisional Committee for Organizing American Negro Labor Congress

WILLIAM BRYANT, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD L. DOTY, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. PHILLIPS, Organizer of Negro Working-Class Youth, Chicago.

ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

EVERETT GREENE, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM SCARVILLE, of the Pittsburgh-American.

CHARLES HENRY, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

OTTO HALL, Waiters and Cooks Association, Chicago.

LOUIS HUNTER, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

OTTO HUISWOOD, African Blood Brotherhood, New York City.

LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, Organizer of Congress.

AARON DAVIS, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toomsuba, Miss.

JOHN OWENS, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

ROSINA DAVIS, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. LYNCH, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

JACK EDWARDS, Representative Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chicago.

SAHIR KARIMIJI, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Send all inquiries to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. **June 11, 1925.** Tel. Seeley 3562.

The American Negro Labor Congress to Fight

All Racial Prejudice.

Jim-Crowism.

For Equal Pay for Black and White Workers.

Against Discrimination in Labor Unions.

Against Lynching.

For a United American Workingclass.

290

Walter White
N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

JUN 13 1925

Dear Sir:

Kindly ascertain for me when and where the Pan-African Congress will be held. We have been told that it will be held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti this year. Kindly give us a statement on this matter.

Thanking you, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.

R

RF
16812.

Referred to Crisis.

[AMER. NEGRO LABOR Cong.]

June 16,1925

Mr. Lovett Fort-Whiteman
19 South Lincoln Street
Chicago, Illinois

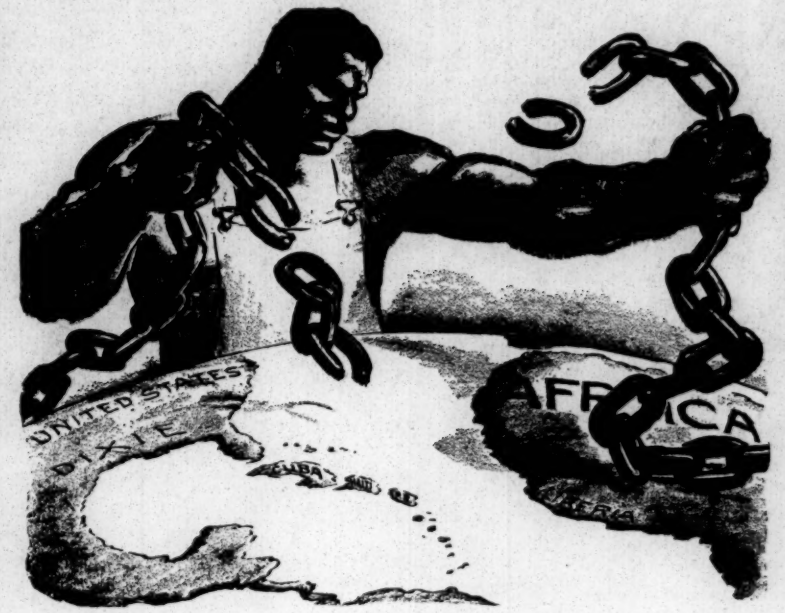
My dear Mr. Fort-Whiteman:

Your letter of June 11 to Mr. White has been referred to this office. Tentative plans are under way for holding the Fourth Pan-African Congress in the West Indies but as Dr. DuBois has not completed his preparations I shall refer your letter to him on his return from California in July and he will get in touch with you when matters are more definitely arranged.

Very sincerely yours,

5/24/16

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Provisional Committee for Organizing American Negro Labor Congress

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SAHIR KARIMIJI, Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers, South Africa.

Send all inquiries to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, 19 S. Lincoln St. Chicago, Ill. Tel. Seeley 3562

Sept. 25, 1925.

The American Negro Labor Congress to Fight

All Racial Prejudice.

Jim-Crowism.

For Equal Pay for Black and White Workers.

Against Discrimination in Labor Unions.

Against Lynching.

For a United American Workingclass.

290

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
c/o CRISIS
69 Fifth Ave., N.Y.City.

Dear Sir:

It is the wish of the National Committee calling the American Negro Labor Congress that you deliver an address before the Congress, which will take place in Chicago from October 25th to November 1st. The choice of subject is entirely left with you.

We are now making out our printed program, and we would like to hear from you at the earliest possible date. The National Committee hopes that you will find it possible to accept this invitation.

Very truly yours,

Lovett Fort-Whiteman

Lovett Fort-Whiteman,
National Organizer.

RF
16812.

The Future of the World is in the Hands of the Working Class, Black and White.

[American Negro Labor Congress]

October 8, 1925.

Mr. Lovett Fort Whiteman,
19 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Answering your invitation of September twenty fifth I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be in Chicago during October or November.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

S/41/34

The American News Company, Inc.
131 Varick Street
New York

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE.
DEPARTMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

NOV 1925

November 5,1925.

The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

A customer of ours wrote us as follows:

"I see from the Press that there is being held this month at Chicago (I cannot give the exact date) a Negro Labour Congress held by representatives of all the Negro Labour and Agricultural Unions in the United States, and that the Conference organ is a paper called "The Negro Champion."

"As I act as correspondent for a South African paper, I am anxious to obtain full reports of this Congress, and I shall be glad, therefore, if you will order, for me the above paper to be posted to me direct so long as it contains reports of this gathering."

Can you advise us if there is any such paper as Negro Champion, or what papers contain this conference in Chicago?

Your kindness would be greatly appreciated by

Yours truly,

Department of Subscriptions.

T:ES

519/107

November 9,1925

The American News Co., Inc.
Department of Subscriptions
131 Varick Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of The Negro Champion for which you ask in your letter of November 5.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

SF/106

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FORMER PRESIDENTS
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
ALBION W. SMALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
EDWARD A. ROSS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
GEORGE E. VINCENT, ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
GEORGE E. HOWARD, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
CHARLES H. COOLEY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DAVID SNEDDEN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
JOHN M. GILLETTE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

ROBERT E. PARK, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESIDENT
JOHN L. GILLIN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
WALTER F. WILLCOX, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WILLIAM F. OGBURN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
EMORY S. BOGARDUS, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FORMER PRESIDENTS
FRANK W. BLACKMAR, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
JAMES Q. DEALEY, BROWN UNIVERSITY
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J. P. LICHTENBERGER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY
CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

HOWARD W. ODUM, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
JAMES E. CUTLER, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
ERNEST W. BURGESS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SECRETARY, TREASURER, MANAGING EDITOR

November 30, 1925

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

S(35)(51)

At the suggestion of Mr. Edwin C. Walker, I am inviting you to attend the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society and to apply for membership in our organization.

You will note the strength and variety of the program, the central theme of which is "The City." By joining the Society at this time you will receive not only the volume containing the leading papers read at these sessions, but also a year's subscription to the American Journal of Sociology, beginning with the January issue. The only cost of membership is the annual dues (four dollars).

Hoping to see you at the meeting, I am

Sincerely,

E. W. Burgess

Secretary

EDITORS
LOUISE POUND
University of Nebraska
KEMP MALONE
The Johns Hopkins University

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR
ARTHUR KENNEDY
Stanford University

American Speech

A Journal of Linguistic Usage in the United States and Canada

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

(Begins - October)

LINCOLN, NEBR. July 17, 1925

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
Dear Mr. Du Bois—

Could you tell me of some one who would write an accurate and fair article for our new periodical on the Speech of the American Negro? I wish that the article might come from you; but if you know not the time I hope you will suggest some one else to whom I may write. The article should be of magazine length and addressed to the general public. We expect to publish popular and semi-popular as well as "learned" articles

Very truly
Louise Pound

S135/65

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

August 6,1925

Miss Louise Pound
The American Speech Magazine
Lincoln, Nebraska

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of July 17 may I ask if the articles in "American Speech" are paid for? It is impossible for me to do very much literary work without at least some compensation.

Very sincerely yours,

W E B DuBois

WEBD/KF

Not paid for at present, (Except as below) they will be paid for soon. Nor are the editors paid.

L.P.

S/59/64

TELEGRAMS: NORTH 3441.
CABLES: "TANDOH, LONDON."

CHIEF AMOAH III.
(K. F. TANDOH).

3, HIGHBURY ~~GROVE~~, Hill
LONDON, N. 5.

13th November, 1925.

Dear Friend,

I know that you will be pleased to hear I duly arrived and found all well.

I retain many pleasant memories of my visit to your great country, and look forward to again enjoying the splendid consideration and friendship that was cordially extended to me while I was in America.

I trust this finds you and all friends enjoying every blessing.

Assuring you of my deep appreciation and goodwill,

Yours sincerely,

Amoah III

Dr du Bois:

579/99

Johnson C. Smith Univ.
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 22, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of January 24 telling of the conference of graduates of Fisk University held in New York January 2 and 3. As a former student of Fisk University I am very much interested and vitally concerned in everything that is to be done for the betterment of Fisk. I will be very glad to receive number 2 of the Fisk Herald.

Very sincerely yours,
James W. Anderson.

5/1944/42

Write for Information

Tougaloo College,
Tougaloo, Miss.,
April 30, 1925

Dear Sirs: 105 Kosciusko

Please give me annual information about the Negro Folklore Society. I am especially interested in African folklore. I would especially like to get some of the folk customs of South and East Africa.

Sincerely yours

(Miss.) Jeannette Anderson
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Miss.

MAY 4 1925

5/25/25

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth avenue
New york city
New york

May 19,1925

Miss Jeannette Anderson
Tongaloo College
Tongaloo, Miss.

My dear Madam:

Your card of recent date to the N. A. A. C. P. has been referred to this office. In reply I would advise you to write to Mr. A. A. Schomburg, 105 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, New York, for information concerning African folk-lore.

August 12,1925

Mrs. Lottie Bowles Anderson
1145 East 43rd Street
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mrs. Anderson:

Nothing in the pageant was quite as successful as the dancing which you taught and taught so long, gratuitously and in spite of many drawbacks. May I express to you my due appreciation of your efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Phila, Pa August 21, 1925.
762 S. Martin St

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr Du Bois!

Allow me to thank you for your congratulations.

Enclosed you will find a shiny print of the only photograph I have just now. Trusting you may be able to use it,

I am,

Sincerely yours
Marian Anderson.

22-1-22

W. E. B Du Bois
The "Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue
New York.

12 Norwich St
Cambridge
England
20th Feb. 1925

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of 23rd of Jany enclosing a list of books on the Negro problem in accordance with my request.

Being a student, I am not in a position to remit for a number of books I want and so have sent the list to my people in Africa where you will receive the remittance for the execution of the order.

You will get instructions to send the books to the above address.

What is the cost for one annual subscription of the Crisis.

I hope to hear from you soon.

yours very sincerely
J. A. Anfam

1735/13

April 2,1925

Mr. J. A. Anfam
12 Norwich St.
Cambridge, England

My dear Sir:

The annual subscription to The Crisis is $1.75 a year to foreign countries. I am sending you a sample copy herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

51:35/12

FROM

K. ANTWI-DAKWA,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

No. 179/25

Telegraphic Address:
"SUCCESS" Coomassie.

P. O. Box, No. 263.

Kumasi, Ashanti,
Gold Coast Colony, West Africa.

Date September 25 1925

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I Have much pleasure to write you these few lines. Your paper has reached me through a kind friend Mr E. A. Agbo and I am pleased with your endeavours. 1/2 What I now beg to approach you for is business.

I desire to float a Company which will operate both in Export & Import. 179/25

I believe if such Company is floated a big business would ensue as we can ship about 2,000 tons of good quality cocoa in 6 months from this end. 3/3

I have £900 = = cast to start selling shares & if you can be able to assist so that some Negroes help to make up the Company please let me know or if I must come to America personally to float the Company I shall be obliged to hear from you.

Long Live the Crisis. I beg to remain

Dear, Yours Sincerely, K. Antwi Dakwa

N. B.

Can you acquaint me with the addresses of the following Ladies & Gentlemen? I am deeply interested in them.
my people from Africa, Ok! When can I see you back? I long to see you one day back.
See page 167 of the Crisis of August issue 1925.

W

Shamray Bryant. a.m. Columbia
2/ Felton. G. Clark a.m. Columbia
3/ N. Yolande DuBois. am Columbia
4/ Costella. M. Taylor a.B. Cincinnati page 169
5/ Joel. E Bolden B.S. Newyork
6/ James. L. Elliott D.D.S. Michigan page 170
7/ John. B. Robinson B.S Mass Institute..

I am interested in all Negroes as they are my people. American negro is an african and therefore I am always deligted in them particularly of their literary attainments.

Yours Truly
Kwame Nkrumah

5/9/25

October 25,1925

Mr. K. Antwi-Dakwa
P. O. Box 263
Kumasi, Ashanti
Gold Coast Colony, West Africa

My dear Sir:

I am very much interested in the development of business in West Africa but I do not think that anything tangible can be done among American Negroes until there is greater knowledge and closer connection between black America and black Africa. I am sure that it will be quite impossible to raise money for investment here now. However, there is in West Africa a friend of mine, Mr. W. H. Trotman, who is interested in the cocoa industry. If he comes to the Gold Coast I would advise you to talk with him. He can give you excellent information.

I do not know the addresses of all the persons about whom you ask but I am sending those which I happen to have.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

January 8,1925

Mrs. Coretti Arle-Tietz
Ulitza Kropotkin
Poluektov Pereulok No. 7
Detskii Gorodok
Moscow, Russia

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of November 24 and have just written a letter, copy of which I enclosed to your mother and your friend. As soon as I hear from them I shall be glad to forward the music.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

519/57

41 Morris Street
New Rochelle, New York
April 13, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor The Crisis
69 fifth Avenue
New York city, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

5/30/19

This letter may not interest you. But on the other hand, you may be able to give this message to some one, who, may be interested more than your self. I have invented a machine, which, I think will prove a great achievement and success. This machine or patent to be, is now in the hands of Messers. Munn-Co. 233 Broadway, Woolworthe Building, N.Y.C. I have not the ready cash to put it through the patent office. It will cost in the neighborhood of two hundred dollar to put it

through the Patent office. Then, it will cost a few dollars to construct the machine, so as to get it on the Market but once it is on the Market, it will be a great thing.

If you would be interested in this matter, I can arrainge a conference for you and me, to go to my Patent attorneys, there you can see the machine and may so be interested that you can easily direct me, where I will be able to get the necessary help to put it over. The intire cost will not excede $500. and I am willing to reach an aggreement and sign the necessary papers to safeguad who ever is willing to back this undertaking.

Yours Respectfully,

Hugh W. Arnelle

April 15,1925

Mr. Hugh Arnelle
41 Morris Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that the matter of financing inventions is beyond our scope and that it is, unfortunately, impossible for us to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

4735-18

[ARTCRAFT JEWELERS]

HAYNSWORTH BALDREY
Sculptor -:- Jeweler

TOM ROWLENSON
Designer -:- Engraver

Artcraft · Jewelers

STUDIO

206 Monastery Avenue -:- Baltimore, Md.

Telephone Gilmor 5360

OCT 29 1925

DR. DU BOIS

Creators of Distinctive Multichrome Jewelry and Miniature Sculpture

Intricate Undercutting Duplicated Odd Stones set in Unique Mountings

October 27, 1925.

THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

We are sending under seperate cover, by parcel post, a bronze finished plaster cast of Booker T. Washington.

A copy of this plaque has been submitted to the Afro American, Baltimore, and they intend to use it as a circulation booster for the paper. And we believe you could use it in the same way, as you will readily see the financial possibilities.

5/30/7

Or, possibly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is equipt to handle it as a mail order or agency proposition on a national scale. The plaque would be especially adapted for basing money for definite projects, and, with a Negro population of twelve million there is every liklihood of selling at least a million. They should retail at one dollar each.

In lots of 10,000 we can deliver these copyrighted plaques to you, in cartons ready for mailing, at 55 cents each. Smaller lots would be slightly higher, and larger lots a little less.

HAYNSWORTH BALDREY
Sculptor -:- Jeweler

TOM ROWLENSON
Designer -:- Engraver

Artcraft · Jewelers

STUDIO

206 Monastery Avenue -:- Baltimore, Md.

Telephone Gilmor 5360

Creators of Distinctive Multichrome Jewelry and Miniature Sculpture

Intricate Undercutting Duplicated Odd Stones set in Unique Mountings

As we are giving you the first opportunity to handle this proposition nationally we will await your reply before taking it up with any other organization. Therefore we will appreciate an early response.

Yours truly,
ARTCRAFT JEWELERS
Haynsworth Baldrey

5/30/8

(ART CRAFT JEWELERS)

November 5,1925

Mr. Haynsworth Baldrey
206 Monastery Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your offer of October 27 but regret to say that we will not be able to handle your plaque. In the first place it is difficult to handle a thing of this sort. The plaque, for instance, which you sent me arrived broken in two. You will have to be very careful in packing them if they arrive whole.

Then too I am afraid the plaque is too small to make a popular appeal. We have tried once or twice something of this sort but

5/30/5

have not been successful.

I am sorry not to be able to cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/KF

5/30/6

April 10, 1925.

5/9/94

Miss Mary M. Arter,
Beach Avenue,
Cambridge Springs, Pa.

My dear Madam:

The price of Darkwater is $2.25, and the postage would be 13¢.

I should be glad to autograph it if you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

General Offices

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

19 South La Salle Street

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6767

August 12 1925

Dr. W E B DuBois
Editor The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave
New York, N Y

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This letter will serve to introduce Dr. Andre Siegfried, Docteur es-Lettres, Professor a l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Sorborne, Paris.

Dr. Siegfried is studying race relations in this country, and is very desirous of conferring with you with reference to several different angles of the race question. Anything you may do to serve Dr. Siegfried will be greatly appreciated by the undersigned.

With best wishes for your health, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

George R. Arthur.

Friday afternoon

Wabash Avenue Department

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF CHICAGO

3763 Wabash Avenue

Telephone Boulevard 9540

OFFICE OF
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 19, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

This letter will introduce Mr. H. Guilbert. Mr. Guilbert is connected with the Pullman Company, and has quite a bit of contact with men of our group who are employed by the Company as machinists, electricians, etc. Mr. Guilbert has also spent a number of years in Africa, and with that sort of background, has become very much interested in different phases of American Negro life and history.

In a conversation with me last night, he expressed a desire to visit you when in New York again, and, if you have the time, talk over one or two matters upon which he desires more information.

Any courtesy extended him will be greatly appreciated by me.

Yours very truly,

George R. Arthur

Executive Secretary.

GRA:m

[1925]

Charles Amartey Kryetey
Goldsmith
C/o Paul D. Mensah Esqr
G. P. O Accra

12th December 1925

Sir/

Just a few lines to inform that I am a student of accra wesleyan School, where I received a very small education, because of not getting one to look after my schooling, and I have lost my parents when I was a child of two years. I was born and trained at accra after a few years, about 16. though not getting one to attend my management. I stopped the school & joined Gold Silver smiths for a period of five years. From thence, I started to do the job for my self. after 10 years, ago. I do not know the reason, but I am not going on alright at all because of no proper foundation and no one to help

6/17/28

Some few months ago I decided that I should join another profession which is attaching any present work., I found that profession of Dentistry is also done some time with teeth by gold and as I have a previous knowledge of goldsmith, I shall endeavour to try such profession

I must first introduce my families to you, am related to one sub. chief in one of the quarters name "Asere Onaitse" by name. "Nee Ayidansah" Ag. Asere manche") Manche means, chief.) Accra. Gold Coast. and if any application be approval I shall not be coming there, on receiving way, but I shall come with my pass port & every thing Complete concerning the Dentistry, I am asking your kind favour. with Gods Help to assist me with this, as I have put my hope & trust upon the receipt of this note.

I desire you to find me a proper "Medical College of Dentistry and when find, I wish to pay. Half. of the total amount of the Dentistry Course either two or three years course, and I shall serve for the rest fees, at any agreement you may put me.

I shall also want you to send particulars relating to Dentistry as well as books. or medical book. to [redacted] be practice

and enter into the medical College of Dentistry
I shall be very much thankful to you, if you could be
able to assist me, and I do not mind if to remain in
america for a period of four to five years just to
know my professions
Kindly also advice me if you could make favour
by directing me into another room. if my arrangement is
not satisfactorily
I beg to reply me in time with the particulars relating
to Dentistry and also my arrangement, and medical
Books for Dentistry for beginners, with price

I have the honour to be sir.
Your obedient Servant

Charles Amankey Aryitey
Gold Smith
C/o Paul. D. Mensah Esq.
G. P. O Accra
Gold Coast W.C.A

From ASSAH-ASIFU
Tribunal Registrar
Adontehene's Office
Aburi
via Accra
G.6.
6/10/35

Sir

Kindly let me have list of your valuable books especially affecting the Black Negroes, Improvement & the Soul of Black folks to enable me to indent for some of them also Life & Books of "Booker Washington".

I shall be very much thankful to receive one as a sample from you

Thanking you in advance
Yours faithfully
Assah Asifu
I. Rg.

S/9/93

November 17,1925

Mr. Assah Asifu
Tribunal Registrar
Adonbeuhene's Office
Aburi
Via Accra
Gold Coast, Africa

5/9/92

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a list of the books which we have on sale and their prices.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1245 Valverda
Sheridan, Wyo.
April 21, 1925

Mr. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

579/123

I am asking you to do a favor for my English class as well as myself.

We were each asked to write on some author or man of

means. We are greatly interested in your books and articles, also the Crisis of which you are editor. We found very little of your life in varied books. I would like to know more of you.

I wish that you would be so kind to send me your autobiography, and a picture if you could

manage.

We are asked to hand in our materials about the middle of May.

Thanking you in advance. I remain.

Sincerely yours,

Teresa Juanita Hall Dew

April 28,1925

Miss Teresa Juanita Askew
1245 Valvista
Sheridan, Wyoming

5/9/22

My dear Madam:

You will find in Who's Who In America my biography and also in the first chapter of my book "Darkwater". I am enclosing herewith a picture.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HF

21-1-146

SUMMER QUARTER
BLUE RIDGE, N.C

THREE WINTER QUARTERS
NASHVILLE, TENN.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE
OF
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
NASHVILLE, TENN.

March 19th, 1925

W.E.B.DuBoise, Editor
The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

As a student in the Southern College of Young Men's Christian Associations, I am preparing to make a study of the contribution of the Y.M.C.A. to the negro race. The suggestion has been made to me by Dr.W.D.Weatherford that you in all likelihood possess much first hand information which is not available from any other source, and which would be very valuable to me in the research work I am now planning.

I would very much appreciate any literature and personal information or opinions that you should give me in regard to the contribution of the Association to the race as a whole.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies which you may be able to extend me in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

R. H. Athearn

R.H.Athearn,
365 Wesley Hall

R.H.A.:H

21-1-147

April 2,1925

Mr. R. H. Athearn
805 Wesley Hall
Southern College of Y. M. C. A.
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Sir:

I have no information as to the contribution which the Y. M. C. A. has made to the Negro race. I should imagine that the Negro race might teach the Southern College of the Y. M. C. A. a good deal about christianity.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/KF

G. FLOYD ZIMMERMANN
TREASURER

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DEAN

ATLANTA, GA.

September 22, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We thank you very much for Troutbeck Leaflets Number Eight, giving an account of the Amenia Conference. It is very interesting, and will go into that collection of our library which is devoted to publications by those who have been connected with Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

M. W. Adams

5/31/101

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, CABLE ADDRESS

NOVEMBER 9, 1925

— REFERS TO UNPUBLISHED ARTICLE MANUSCRIPT IN THE DU BOIS PAPERS — "BUILDING A BOURGEOISIE"

CABLE ADDRESS
LANTICMON BOSTON

OFFICE OF
THE EDITOR

The Atlantic Monthly
BOSTON

November 9, 1925

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

You have written a very interesting paper, but not, we think, one which could be published to best advantage in The Atlantic. Several of us here have read it with the closest attention.

Yours faithfully,

Ellery Sedgwick

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

5/9/126

[1925]

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Br. W.E.B.DuBois. Editor,
The Crisis.
New York City, N.Y.
My dear Dr. DuBois;-

The first Negro Press Club is NOW A REALITY. We are the Washington representative of thirty-four publications throughout the United States, maintaining club rooms for members of the fourth estate and our host of friends. It is our intention to take an active part in all civic and community affairs that benefit not only the race but our city and nation as well.

We have placed with Albert N. Wildman, a local real estate broker, a deposit, towards the purchase price of $16,500 for our club house 1501 - 11th Street, N. W. In order to raise this first payment of $2,500, now near due, we are offering a few CHARTER LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN THE PRESS CLUB FOR ONLY TWENTY-FIVE ($25.00) DOLLARS.

We most earnestly ask that you accept this LIFE MEMBERSHIP and favor us with your check at your earliest convenience that we might meet this obligation.

Some of our friends and supporters who have already to date, either favored us with a life membership or a contribution are, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, District Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, District Attorney James J. O'Leary, Rev. J. C. Olden, Sergt. John R. Anderson, Hon. Ernest G. Tidrington, Cong. Frank Murphy, Mr. Isaac Gans, Mr. R. H. Rutherford, Mr. James A. Brooks, Attorney Norman McGhee, Mr. William Weaver and a few others.

May we not again appeal to you to accept one of these limited number of LIFE CHARTER MEMBERSHIPS FOR $25.00 in what is destined to be one of America's Paramount Institutions, THE CRISPUS ATTUCKS PRESS CLUB, named after and in honor of America's first martyr to shed blood for America's Independence.

Very truly yours,

C. Lucien Skinner

Member Campaign Committee.

Make all checks payable to HARRY W. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

[Attucks Press Ass'n]

5/29/113

May 19,1925

Mr. C. Lucien Skinner
Crispus Attucks Press Ass'n.
1501 Eleventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. At that time I shall be glad to call to his attention your letter of recent date.

Very sincerely yours,

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

February 3, 1925

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am interested in the movement which is being carried on by the Associated Fisk Clubs, and I wish to receive the second issue of the Fisk Herald to be published in February 1925. Please place my name on your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood,
Class of 1920

RBA:C

5/4/2

November 4,1925

Mr. George Austin
802 North 5th Street
Albuquerque, New Mexico

My dear Sir:

I think the best thing for you to do would be to send one or two specimens of your work to Mr. William Farrow, the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and ask him what steps you ought to take. Be sure to pack the pictures carefully.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

November 16,1925

S/40/50

Mrs. B. F. Cox
Avery Institute
Charleston, S. C.

My dear Mrs. Cox:

We deeply appreciate the effort that the children of Avery Institute have made to help in the defense fund. I shall make mention of their contribution.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Oct. 27, 1920

Dear Editor:

I am writing you for information which would be of great value to me. I am in search of Art lovers or museums among my people for I am unknown to the Art world. I do painting in oil of Landscapes and animals and I believe you to be the one to assist me in getting some place to display my work. I have quit a selection of paintings on hand and would be glad to supply them to any one to handle but a Museum is perfered.

I remain Sincerely
George Austin
Albuquerque N.M.

802 no. 5 Street

5/9/83

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

THE HAGUE 1915 ZURICH 1919 VIENNA 1921 THE HAGUE 1922 WASHINGTON 1924

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To the Editor of the Crisis

Miss Jessie Fawcett.

New York

Dear Miss Fawcett -

since my stays in U.S.A. I feel so deeply interested and, more than that, so deeply in sympathy with the cause of the colored race there that I thought over many times how I could help to promote their being understood in this country, too. In my articles on my experiences in U.S.A, of course,

I mentioned the struggle again & again but I felt this was not enough. Now I hope to write a book for children on the negro-question & you would oblige me very much, indeed, if you would be kind enough to tell me whether there are existing, in U.S.A., stories for children on this question or if you could let me have any material which you would think fit & interesting for the youth between 12 - 16 years of age. — What I want before all is, to give a right & just picture of this great & just fight for liberty.

I received your address through Ellen Winsor —, Haverford, Pa & thank you most cordially in advance for any literature you may send me.

Yours very sincerely

Gertrud Baer

5/30 25-7

June 4,1925

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
1346 Andrews Avenue
Lakewood, Ohio

My dear Miss Bailey:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. I am therefore referring your letter of May 28 to the secretary of the Spingarn Medal Committee. I am sure you will hear from him in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

8012 Cedar Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Jan. 30 – 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

5/4118

Dear Fiskite:-

I am interested the movement for the betterment of Fisk. I would like to receive all the issues of the Fisk Herald as they comment. The address is correct.

Yours for the betterment of Fisk

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs). E. A. Bailey.

5/30/18

C. G. Burrell,
853 St. Nicholas Ave,
New York City.
January 12. 1925

The Editor "Crisis"
69 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. C.,

Dear Sir,

Knowing that your research Dept. makes a study of Negro achievements from time to time, I would like to know if you can furnish me with, or secure for me 3 copies covering up to date the work and achievements (discoveries) of Dr. George W. Carver, F.R.S., M.Sc., B.Sc., of Tuskegee.

I shall deem it a pleasure to have a reply at your earliest convenience. I shall be willing to pay the necessary expenses, if any.

I remain
Yours faithfully,
Headley C. Bailey

January 21,1925

5/30 25-8

Mr. H. B. Bailey
c/o Burrell
853 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Bailey:

In the absence of Dr. DuBois from the city your recent letter has come to my attention. I am sorry that we have not the data concerning Professor Carver which you desire. I would suggest that you write direct to Professor Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. I am sure he would be glad to give you the information which you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

A. G. Dill

AGD/KF

1633 19th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
July 17, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

5/4/15 04/14/40

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

My nephew Ralph Clarke Wright of 505 Florida Avenue, N. W., an honor graduate of the Dunbar High School in 1924, entered Williams College last September on a scholarship. On October 4th, the opening of the Dining Room of the College, he presented himself for board and was served. When he returned for supper he was told by the Caterer, because some members of the Commons Club objected to his eating there he could be served no longer. Ralph then presented his case to President H. A. Garfield who refused to act in his behalf. His father, John R. Wright, then carried on a correspondence for some weeks with President Garfield, and when he received no satisfaction presented his case in 17 typewritten pages to each of the Trustees. At the meeting of the Trustees on May 9th they voted as follows:

> "Voted: that the communication from Mr. John R. Wright of May 2, 1925, be referred to the President with the confidence of this Board that he will deal fairly and justly with the matter, without discrimination in the treatment of the students concerned."

The Secretary of the Board and President Garfield then sent the father the decision and ruling, and Ralph on June 1st presented himself again for meals and was not served. Mr. Wright then wired Dr. Garfield and also sent him a letter and one to the Trustees, but has failed to receive any satisfaction.

This is certainly a meritorious case but Mr. Wright has done all that he can do. It occurs to me that you would personally see that the head office of the National Association continues the fight and have it settled as soon as possible. Of course, Mr. Wright will cooperate and furnish copies of the correspondence, addresses and names of the Trustees, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine Clarke Bailey

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P. O. BOX 887, MACON, GA.
PHONE 3951

Feb-18-25

3/5/23

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of January 29th relative to the action of the Fisk Committee at your conference held in New York city Jan. 2nd and 3rd. received. I wish to assure you that you have my hearty cooperation and endorsement in every thing done.

If the alumni do not take some action where Fayette McKenzie is concerned and restore Fisk to its former conditions by bringing about some very necessary and radical reforms, then we can hope for nothing else but the loss of this great institution to our people so far as its usefullness is concerned.

McKenzie is Southern in his ideas and actions, believing that Negroes h have no sense of honor and morality and that in order to get results it is very necessary that they be watched and guarded as though they were convicts. To my mind, that is not the kind of president Fisk University needs. Dr. Cravath believed in the Negro and taught them to be men and women and those of us who sat at his feet have gone out into the world believing what we were taught and putting it into practice thereby making a name for Fisk that will live forever.

I wish to commend you on your wonderful commencement address. I did not have the pleasure of listening to you neither has it been my good for tune to get a copy of same, however, I have had extracts both from students and alumni therefore being able to make my deduction.

You gave McKenzie what he needed and it took nothing less than a man to do so.

I hope it will be my good fortune to meet the Associated Fisk Clubs at their next conferehce. I am with you on the restoration of the Fisk Herald and will help in any way I can to maintain publication of same. Please send me copies #1 and #2.

Respt,

R. C. Bailey

Box. 887. Macon, Ga.

Livingstone College. 1925
Salisbury, N. C. Mar. 16.

Dr. Dubois,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: For many weeks I have thought that I would write to you; then some thing has said write and that is just the way I have put this off from day to day. At this very time some thing seems to say write.

I am thankful that God has given to us Prof. Dubois for the great writer that he is, but above all I am as thankful that he is man enough to champion a cause which I believe to be right. For ten years I watched hundreds of students and whole communities being domineered and, bossed by a handful of poor whites. What hurt me most of all was to see Professors afraid to say one word in defense of their race for fear they would offend some of the white

25-3-23

teachers and consequently lose their positions. I have often said "surely our race will not be cowards for-ever. Perhaps some day we will have race pride. Thank providence it is here, rich in resenting certain injustices simply for the sake of white supremacy will teach the whole nation that this a day of aggressive fighting for justice and right; that we will take nothing short of justice.

It is bad enough to have to take injustice other places without having it carried into our private schools where the students pay for every thing they get.

I am an humble rising peasant teacher but I am with my people for justice and right. Continue to fight and teach our youth race pride.

Very respectfully
(Miss) Emma C. H. Baker.

I met you personally Prof. Dubois. I found you do not know me. I have seen you at the Y. W. C. A. several times. Your daughter also.

Fisk University
PAUL E. BAKER, CHAPLAIN
FAYETTE AVERY MCKENZIE, PRESIDENT
Nashville, Tennessee

July 13, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

May I have the privilege of a conference with you some time before I leave the city on the evening of July 18th?

Fraternally
Paul E. Baker
600 W. 122 St
N. Y. C.

5/35-1/46

July 15,1925

Mr. Paul K. Baker
600 West 122nd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 13 I beg to say that I should be glad to see you on July 17 at any time between eleven and four o'clock. I should be glad if you would telephone the exact hour when you will come.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/35/145

D. E. No. 152—1500

[Baltimore, Md., Department of Education]

5/17/45

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
COR. MADISON AND LAFAYETTE AVES.

JOHN H. ROCHE, SECRETARY

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

69 Fifth Avenue, New York

December 1, 1925.

The Board of School Commissioners cordially invites you to be present at the dedication exercises of the new Frederick Douglass High School, corner of Calhoun and Baker Streets, to be held on Monday, December 7th, 1925, commencing at 8:00 o'clock p.m. for which cards of admission are enclosed.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. ROCHE,

Secretary.

(BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN)

July 17,1925

Mr. Carl Murphy
The Afro-American
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I want a complete set of the articles by "Alumnus" on Howard University. I have been absent in California and have not been able to follow them all. I should be glad to pay any charge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

5|6|107

[BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN]

August 5,1925

Mr. Carl Murphy
628 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Sir:

I wrote you some time ago asking for copies of the Afro-American with the Howard articles. I have not heard from you. I have, however, obtained copies of the Afro-American for June 6, 13 and 27 with three articles. There was also an article on June 20 which I do not have and probably others. Can you not send these to me? I should be glad to pay any charge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

S76/108

(BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN)

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MAY DISSOLVE SOUTHERN LIFE

NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENT WEDDED TO ATHLETE

PRETTY SCHOOL GIRL QUIET[illegible] WED ATHL

Marriage Of Miss Hughes to Boste Announced By

LOVE AT FIRST

Groom, Asst. Line hall Coach Met Big Game Hero

Love at first sight rapid courtship resul the marriage of pretty Bernice Elizabeth H senior in T eachers' ing School, to Dr. J. Martin, Jr., der Boston.

The ceremo[illegible]ed after the wed-

October: Dr. Martin le ern office in the Lowe ing, Massachusetts aven in a fashionable section, paces, to come down to and serve as assistant Lincoln University footb He was a former st Dartmouth College and of Tufts, where he pl varsity football team.

November 8th: Lia members, when Dr. M joined in coaching, rad football team of St. P in Baltimore. After t was introduced to Miss was love at first sight.

November 20th: The pre[illegible]ed at the home of the Rev. and Hughes, the bride's fa ther. The Rev. Mr. H of the Moore Mission guests in the M. E. Ch

March 18th: Miss Mrs. Martin, gave an the Teachers' Trai[illegible]thought supporting to June, and left for Bos and the groom are not Highland street.

March 19th: Inv sent out announcing th 24 weeks.

The bride was po younger set of Baltimo ington. Dr. Bing Tay as a party in the cou Friday night.

—"Baltimore" News

VA. THEOLOG K IN FIGHT OVE

Lynchburg, Va.—Cha married man and Educ a theological student in Seminary and College, other by a fight over Armstead. Miss Arms Scott threatened to b accepted attentions fr

—"Baltimore" P

Marines Held

Pensacola, Fla. ded U. S. Marine the U. S. Marines the murder of Neff, whose body pines and tied to oby.

The marines w tipped-stabbed Neff Gibbs' brothers. Mis fourth member of identified the murd

Florida All

Jacksonville, Fla. ber colored minists Gov. State is to stay advises the West Gilde:

"The small villa still far from civil opportunity give th ploy. The Negro w gets by on better drives a Lincoln, pay a toll for drivi small white settlem have to speed. If a rate of four miles happen to be the low sufficient reason to hold take from you a batch of your coun cash, and on top of that be rough-necked by a man whose nickle-laced badge is his only protection against the charge of high-way robbery.

"If you want to bet abused be thoughtless enough to get short of gas near one of these village filling stations. You are as likely as not to be arrested on a charge of car stealing and be detained in jail [illegible]ounce a ...ion and court. Don't leave your city unless you are certain you have enough gas to carry you to the next city.

"Don't stop at the village filling stations.

"Don't buy sodas, cigars or lunches along the path of your trip.

"Don't be hard-headed and get the experience of thousands of your fellow sunbirds who are just as careful to observe the law as you."

Poet Laureate Of The Race

GIBSON MAKES

PREFERS HOME TO TEACHING

ATLANTA [illegible] CHICAGO BEAUTIES

August 8, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find clippings of ten articles by "Alumnus" on Howard University, and bill for same.

We did not have the entire paper containing these articles but we have clipped these from our files. Hope they will serve your purpose. I am presuming you have the August copies of the paper containing the articles but if not write me and I will forward them.

Very truly yours,

THE AFRO-AMERICAN,

Ivy Boone,

Ivy Boone,
Sec. to the Editor.

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A LOVE STORY A KINDLY HERO

Translated from the French and Copyrighted by Thomas Balzer, New York

Boston, 21st.—Kenmore Temple, Kentucky, was partly destroyed by fire Tuesday. Damage to the four-story building is estimated at $15,000. A hot air explosion blew out all windows on the top floor during the fire.

VACCINATE EVERYBODY

Havana, Cuba.—Epidemics of smallpox scare here, all passengers on incoming liners, whether vaccinated or not, must be vaccinated again. Five charged in two months.

[illegible] DO not [illegible]

In more recent years the church has outgrown the little building erected for them by the Rev. Mr. Turner and accumulated a fund of $20,000 to erect a new building.

Here is where the trouble came. Some of the more superstitious members believe that the spirit of old John Jasper will rise out of his grave and wreak vengeance on them if they ever tear it down. Others declare that the old church shall

DISSOLUTION OF SOUTHERN LIFE [illegible]NS. CO. ASKED

[illegible]ed Transfer of Balti[illegible]e Concern Denied By [illegible]ident

STATEMENT GIVEN

For 1923 Shows Policies In Force [illegible]g $341,573 Ins.

[illegible]. D. Benson, Insur[illegible]missioner, filed a [illegible] in Baltimore Cir[illegible]day asking that [illegible]ern Life Insurance be closed down. [illegible]ets out that while [illegible]been no evidence [illegible]—the Company [illegible]o carelessly ma[illegible] its ability to meet [illegible]ions has been [illegible]

[illegible]or the company, [illegible]t the action will [illegible]d and the compa[illegible]to continue busi[illegible]

[illegible]nored sale of the Life Insurance Com[illegible]Baltimore to Indiana [illegible]white creditor of the [illegible]to petitioned, declared [illegible]H. Jones, president, to [illegible]for this paper, when [illegible]was brought to his [illegible]

[illegible]not been any sale o[illegible]ds and there is to be [illegible]d on Page [illegible]

AN'T LICK ER SAYS JL KLAN

[illegible]orkers Also Sud[illegible] Lose Job

[illegible] Correspondent.

[illegible]-Wm. Franklin an old [illegible]n city, was visited by [illegible] Klan after Franklin [illegible]daughter, who is said [illegible]rightin and stayed out [illegible]

[illegible]tizens are under the [illegible]t there is something [illegible]tion of the Klan. It [illegible]as of opinion of many [illegible]mber of the order has [illegible]attention to Mis[illegible]that this is why the [illegible]ot from home late [illegible]

[illegible]ral times the Klan hit [illegible]this kind in this vi[illegible]roes are at a loss to [illegible]r action.

Loses Jobs

[illegible]who has been em[illegible]ployer in this [illegible]1 20 years, and Mai[illegible]as been working for [illegible]ber of years, were [illegible]obs recently with[illegible]

Klan is charged with [illegible]ts.

[illegible]at the grand klonklave [illegible]tion in this city has [illegible]s in going to displace [illegible]hat work in public [illegible]r white men in their [illegible]d people are threat[illegible]s for other cities un[illegible]reference is stopped.

nd Halted Church

[illegible]s a monument to the [illegible]was a split in the con[illegible]egations of the pastor [illegible]l pulpit for more than [illegible]

[illegible]astor, the Rev. A. W[illegible]been able to rub the [illegible]the right way, and Pro[illegible]hibit himself the remain[illegible]s and has gone ahead [illegible]ed the church at a cost [illegible]by building a new Sun[illegible]day school room and allowing the old building to remain just as it was but covering entirely the outer walls with a new brick wall, thus hiding the old church encased in a new building. When the remodeling of the inside is completed according to plans the church will have almost lost its identity but all those who still believe in religious superstitions are seemingly satisfied.

[BALTIMORE - AFRO-AMER]

August 10,1925

5/31/82

Miss Ivy Boone
The Afro-American
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Madam:

I have the articles which you so kindly sent me on the Howard situation. Also I have the article in the August 1 and August 8 AFRO-AMERICAN. There was, however, no bill enclosed in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

The University of Chicago

4646 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
July 31, 1925

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Upon visiting Waco, Texas June 13-18 I met a Mr. Louis Fremont Baldwin — a fine looking gray-haired old man — claiming to know you and to have been wealthy once — and to be a brother to the miss Baldwin (Sara) of Boston. He is interested in Hindu religion and lectures. He made a fine speech on Christmas attacks. I was impressed with him and yet I never want to be the one to recommend an imposter. I telegraphed you, but you were away and Mr. Dill did not know him. I shall be pleased to have any information concerning him.

Where are you this summer? How is Mrs. DuBois? Love to her and Yolande. The weather is fine here but one misses the beautiful mornings of Texas. I am here in school. I expect to make N.Y. this year when school is out here Sept. 4 going via Falls.

With every good wish I am

Very truly yours,

Gloria Virginia Banks.

51/35/155

August 5,1925

Mrs. G. Virginia Banks
4646 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Virginia:

I am so glad to hear from you and especially to know that you are coming to New York in September. Let me know when you start and exactly by what route.

Have nothing to do with Louis Baldwin. He is a fraud and a dead-beat. He knows nothing about the Hindu religion and is simply a glib talker. He is a brother of the late Maria Baldwin and his degeneracy is partly responsible for her death.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/KF

5/31/54

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Rcd. New 2-14-25
Rfd. to
Ack.
D. O.
1220
FEB 14 1925

2743 Lafayette St.,
Denver, Colo., Feb. 10, 1924.

5/30/15

Mr. Walter White,
New York.

My dear Mr. White,

Rev. Ward has been trying to get for me the pageant "Ethiopia at the Bar of Justice" and after having waited for several weeks has no definite information. Can you tell me how and from whom I can get it or can you recommend some other pageant that we can produce the night before the convention proper opens? Mr. Gross suggested that you would be able to recommend something worth while to me.

A very great favor will be granted if you will let me hear from you on this matter at your very earliest convenience.

Very truly,
Leona Barbee.

February 20,1925

Miss Leona Barbee
2743 Lafayette St.
Denver, Colo.

My dear Madam:

5/30/3

Answering your letter to Mr. White, I do not know of any pageant called "Ethiopia at the Bar of Justice". My own pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia", is going to be given in Los Angeles the first week in June, but it is, I am sure, too elaborate for you to attempt in Denver. It requires five hundred actors and costs several thousand dollars to stage.

I do not know of a pageant to recommend you. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

2720 Lafayette St.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 22, 1925.

5/30/17

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor, Crisis,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:-

I am trying to find a book "Negro Poets and their Poems by Kerlin. I do not know the initial of the Author nor the publisher's name It seems to me I saw it advertised thru the Crisis once. Can it be secured thru the Crisis? If so kindly let me hear from you as soon as possible. Also send me price listed of your book "The Gift of the Black Folk. We are to review these books in our study club and I will mail check for same as soon as I hear from you.

And Doctor, could you inform me how I could get in touch with Mr. Charles Gilpin?

An early reply to these questions will be very much appreciated by.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Leona Barbee

October 28,1925

Mrs. Leona Barbee
2720 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado

My dear Madam:

5/30/16

The book which you are seeking is, "Negro Poets and their Poems" by Robert Thomas Kerlin, published by the Associated Publishers of Washington, D. C. This can be secured through the Crisis as can also "The Gift of Black Folk". The price of Kerlin's book is $2.50 and of "The Gift of Black Folk" $2.00.

I do not know the address of Mr. Charles Gilpin and hardly think that it would do much good to try and get in touch with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Miami Florida.
Feb. 10, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City-

Dear Sir:-

I have at hand your letter of January 29th 1925 - In responding immediately as you requested allow me to say; that I entered Fisk University in the Fall of the year 1913 . It was my priviledge to be there when the present administration began, I also graduated under the same administration in the year 1918 and I have nothing to regret because of that fact.

Since my graduation I too, have been in position to know some facts about Fisk University and her present administration, consequently I do not prefer to receive such information as may be published in your restored Fisk Herald. I love my Alma Mater too well and have too much Respect for and Faith in the present administration to mar the future of Fisk by giving my support however meager to a group who plan any radical reform, be they Fiskites or not.

Reform like Charity begins at home. We can best help our School by living lives that will convince the World that we are worthy of such a School rather than hurling the assassin's dagger at our Alma Mater every chance we get .

Yours truly
Carl J. Barbour
Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk University

9/11/19

George R. Smith College,
Sedalia, Mo.
March 18, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis, 69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
Dear Sir,

I am now writing you, per request, the selection I've chosen for "The History of American Negro Literature." I have selected "Alexander Crummell" from "Souls of Black Folk."

Thanking you again for this privilege, I am,

Yours truly,
(Miss) L. M. Barnett

51|35|139

August 12,1925

Mr. Elmer Bartlett
936 East Pico Street
Los Angeles, California

My dear Mr. Bartlett:

Now that I am back at my desk I want to write and tell you how much I appreciated your efforts for the pageant. I hope that you think they were worth while.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WREBD/KF

5/35/1126

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Teacher of the University Course
of Music Study

Aug 26, 1925

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois.,
69 Fifth Ave,
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. DuBois!

I thank you for your very kind letter of Aug. 12, thanking me for my humble efforts in the Pageant.

I assure you it was a pleasure and honor, to have worked with one, that is giving his life for the uplift of his race.

I indeed think it was worth while, and would gladly do it again, had I the chance.

Yours for The Negro.

Elmer C. Bartlett.

St. Louis 9/4/23;

W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City;

Dear Dr:

I am very much interested in the Associated Fisk Club movement and if conditions are as I have feared for a long time, will in the near future, do my humble best.

Very truly,
Jno. Batchman
3027 Clark Ave.
St Louis, Mo.

Send me # 2 Herald.

5/6/16

Eugene Battle,
1107.Crystal Pl.
Pueblo, Colo.

Nov'10th, 1925.

The Crisis, Magazine.,

New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

I have prepared several Story Manuscripts. (fiction) which I now have ready for submission, And beg to ask if you can refer me to some "Colored" publisher that may use my stories.

Trusting to receive your early reply, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours, Eugene Battle

5/31/64

November 16,1925

Mr. Eugene Battle
1107 Crystal Place
Pueblo, Colorado

My dear Sir:

No publisher can make any decision upon your stories until he has seen them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/31/63

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OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

[INCORPORATED]

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women

OKOLONA, MISS.,

January 15, 1925

5/31/25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On my return from New England I found your letter with reference to a national meeting in Boston in honor of the life and service of Mr. Moorfield Storey. A letter has also come from your secretary, Mr. Johnson; this will acknowledge receipt of both yours and his.

I have noticed that Mr. Storey's birthday is March 19. If we could make ready by that date, perhaps you would regard it a more appropriate date. The occasion, whatever the date, seems to me should be an occasion for greatly increasing the circulation of The Crisis, and a means for rank-closing of our racial groups.

If you think a date later in the spring would give more time for making the occasion bigger and better, then, by all means, let us have the later date.

Very sincerely yours,

Wallace A. Battle

President

COPY TO MR JOHNSON

January 17,1925

Mr. Wallace Battle
Okolona Industrial School
Okolona, Mississippi

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city at present and is not expected to return until February 5. I will call his attention to your letter of January 15 as soon as he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

5/31/61

Washington Kans.
Dec. 7 1925

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
My Dear Sir:
I am wondering if you and your co-workers could give me aid a donation of $15. I am an invalid and have been sick a year this past October. Here to fore I have had money to bear my expenses but now I have no more money. I live with my parents but they are too poor to give me sufficient support. Then work is getting more scarce for our race each day. (I am a colored girl 25 yrs old). If I could get just this amount it would help so much. We live in a small town and there are only 4 families of us here so I am appealing to my own people for help, since I ask the County here for help and they thus far have refused me. I thought perhaps you were in a position to get in touch with more of our people who are able to give, than I could reach. My failing health was caused by

5735/110

over

working to hard (as usual for White people) without sufficient diet so have had a break down. I was trying to save money to attend College etc I could be of some help to our race but I suppose I will not be able to do much now unless I'm well again. And I think that will be a long time. I have ask the (whites) to aid me and they haven't. I thought they were the ones who were able to give but I see if we get help we must cleave together trust God and wait. I do not ask this of you alone, but if you gave it I truly would be to glad and would appreciate it. But I thought if you mentioned this matter to your co-workers each one might give and would not all come from one pocket. Any amount you can give would be appreciated. You know doubt are very busy perhaps with some such profounds as mine but I trust I have not troubled you too much. Thanking you in advance and trusting your success + an early reply

I am Respectfully
Miss Georgia Beard
Washington Kans.

P.S. We have read the "Crisis" and planning to take it.

DR. A. F. BELCHER
DENTIST
TUXEDO JUNCTION
ENSLEY, ALABAMA

May 4 - 1925

Hon W. E. B. Du Bois:-

Sir - Kindly send me a copy of the Alumni address delivered by you at Fisk some time ago. I enclose postage if there are any other charges I will gladly pay them.

Sincerely
Dr A. F. Belcher

5/31/91

May 8,1925

5/31/90

Dr. A. F. Belcher
Tuxedo Junction
Ensley, Alabama

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of The Fisk Herald, containing Dr. DuBois' speech. The price of the magazine is twenty five cents.

Yours truly,

335 Norwood Ave, Dayton, O.

3rd. June 1925

My Dear Mr. Du Bois

I sent a money Order yesterday of two dollars to you for the book "There is Confusion" + in my haste had forgotten to keep the receipt. I am hoping it will be safely delivered, hence this note follows.

Please let me hear as early as possible, and oblige

Yours truly
J. R. S — Belboder

June 5,1925

Mrs. I. R. S. Belboder
335 Norwood Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

My dear Mrs. Belboder:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. We have received the money order which you sent us and the book "There Is Confusion" will be mailed to you today. We thank you for your order.

Very sincerely yours,

J5-154
5/8

[BELGIUM]

5119188

February 13,1925

Mr. J. Kessel, Secretary to
Honorable Louis Franck, Minister of
Colonies
Chambre des Representants
Antwerp, Belgium

My dear Sir:

I have received the article in L'Illustration and the other matter which you kindly sent me. I shall examine all of these with interest. Please express to Mr. Franck my appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[1925]

Monday evening.

Dear DR. DuBois:

The inclosed clipping was called to my attention this afternoon by the young lady in the Intelligence Bureau of the Rocky Mountain News. She is very friendly to our cause, and suggested that you might like to read it before the audience at the mass meeting to-night. I thought likewise, so she brought it up and gave it to me. Please see that it is returned to me.

Sincerely,

Thos. J. Bell

June 6,1925

Mr. Thomas J. Bell
Y. M. C. A.
2300 Glenarm Street
Denver, Colorado

My dear Mr. Bell:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. I am mailing you today the picture which you mention in your letter of June 1. Thank you for letting us use it.

Very sincerely yours,

August 5,1925

Mr. Thomas J. Bell
Glenarm Branch Y. M. C. A.
Denver, Colorado

My dear Mr. Bell:

I find that I have brought the clipping which you lent me in Denver to New York. I am returning it to you.

We enjoyed the city very much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/EF

S/35-1137

September 25, 1925.

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde,
Legation d'Haiti,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Bellegarde:

I have received your letter of November 22, 1924 concerning slavery. I answered that December 16 sending you such matter as I had. At that time I told you that I was trying to have the fourth Pan-African Congress meet in the West Indies this year. So far I have been unsuccessful in arranging this chiefly on account of being unable to charter a boat from the shipping companies. It is so late now that I shall have to put it off a year or two, but eventually I mean to arrange such a meeting.

I have been tremendously interested in the work of the assembly of the League of Nations and so glad to hear from Mrs. Young that you are in your seat. I wish you would let me know

what we can do here to cooperate with you and to keep both the Pan-African movement and the movement for Haitian independence alive.

I shall be very glad to have a letter from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/31/132

Paris, le 29 septembre 1925

Cher Monsieur du Bois,

Avant de partir de Port-au-Prince pour l'Europe, je vous ai écrit deux lettres qui sont restées sans réponse. L'une d'elles était relative au Congrès Pan-Africain, et je vous y disais combien il serait intéressant pour le peuple haïtien que la conférence eût lieu à Port au Prince. Je vous donnais en même temps les noms de quelques amis qui pourraient constituer le comité d'organisation. Cette lettre ne vous est-elle donc jamais parvenue? J'ai d'ailleurs des raisons

ai parlé de la situation des noirs américains. Je me suis particulièrement efforcé de réfuter le livre de M. Lothrop Stoddard : "Le Flot montant des Peuples de couleur contre la suprématie mondiale des Blancs", dans lequel cet écrivain raconte un rêve de race extraordinaire.

Je vous envoie le recueil des procès-verbaux de la commission de l'esclavage. Vous y verrez quel rôle j'ai joué dans cette commission et combien j'ai lutté pour faire recommander la conclusion d'une Convention générale sur l'esclavage sous toutes ses formes, dans tous

le pays où il sévit encore.
Un chapitre spécial du rapport
de la Société des Nations concerne
le péonage et le travail forcé
tel qu'il s'exerce dans certains
pays de protectorat et dans cer-
taines colonies. Je souhaite que
votre Association fasse une cam-
pagne en faveur de cette convention,
dont un projet sera soumis par
le Conseil de la Société des Nations à
tous les États du monde, en y com-
prenant ceux qui ne font pas partie
de l'institution de Genève.

Je serais heureux d'avoir
bientôt de vos nouvelles. Veuillez-moi
vous mettre enveloppe à l'adresse de
M. Ed. Estève, président de la Chambre
de commerce d'Haïti, Port-au-Prince.

Recevez, mes chers Messieurs et Collègues,
l'assurance de mes sentiments
les plus dévoués.

Votre tout dévoué
Dantès Bellegarde

de penser que ma correspondance est
soumise à une certaine censure.

Avez-vous déjà décidé quelque
chose au sujet du Congrès ? Je serais
heureux d'en être avisé.

Au Congrès de Paix, qui s'est
tenu à Paris du 1er au 6 septembre,
j'ai exposé la situation d'Haïti vis
à vis des Etats-Unis et ai fait adopter
une résolution de sympathie en faveur
du peuple haïtien. Je serais reconnais-
sant à The Crisis d'en faire men-
tion. J'ai prononcé le 22 septembre,
à Genève, à l'Fédération Universi-
taire Internationale, une conférence
sur la question des races. J'y ai

October 15, 1925.

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde,
c/o M. Ed. Esteve,
Chamber of Commerce of Haiti,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

My dear Mr. Bellegarde:

I have your letter of September twenty ninth forwarded me by the hand of Mrs. Ada Young. I received one of your letters urging that the Pan African Congress be held in the West Indies and I answered that saying that I hoped to have at least one session in Port-au-Prince. For reasons of which I am not sure it was impossible this year to charger the sort of boat we wanted, but I hope we may be able to do it next year and hold a session of the Pan African Congress in the West Indies and particularly in Haiti.

I am very much gratified at your activities at the League of Nations and congratulate you upon them. I want to let the colored people of the United States know how splendidly you have represented them as well as Haiti. Will

you at your earliest convenience send me a good clear photograph and an account of your life that I may use it in The Crisis. I should be glad to hear from you at any time and to know in what way I can cooperate.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

S135-1134

Port au Prince, le 20 Novembre 1925

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai été très heureux, de retour en Haïti, de trouver votre aimable lettre. Je vous remercie sincèrement pour les félicitations que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser au sujet de mon activité en Europe pour la défense de mon pays et de notre race. Selon votre désir, je vous envoie sous ce couvert ma photographie et quelques notes biographiques sur ma personne : je vous suis tout reconnaissant de l'intérêt sympathique que vous me témoignez et serai très flatté de figurer dans "Crisis".

La situation d'Haïti est très pénible,

et je voudrais que vous vous y intéressiez de la façon la plus active. Le président actuel, Monsieur Louis Borno, qui, d'après notre constitution, était inéligible à la présidence, veut se faire réélire en 1926 (avril). Il emploie, pour arriver à cette fin égoïste, les moyens les moins avouables. Il vient d'écrire une circulaire pour dire que les élections législatives n'auront pas lieu et dans laquelle il ose dire que la nation est trop ignorante, pauvre et inapte pour prétendre à se gouverner elle-même. Cette circulaire est la condamnation du peuple haïtien

et la justification de l'accusation d'incapacité portée contre la race noire.

La réélection de M. Borno serait une catastrophe pour Haïti. Elle ne peut d'ailleurs se faire qu'avec le Concours des Américains. Or ceux-ci ont en apparence tout intérêt à maintenir au gouvernement un homme qui leur sacrifie la dignité et les droits et l'argent du pays. Borno prétend se faire élire par des fonctionnaires (Conseillers d'Etat) qu'il nomme lui-même, en exigeant d'eux le serment qu'ils voteront pour lui. Une telle immoralité doit être connue aux Etats-Unis, car le Département d'Etat ne peut pas croire

et encourager une pareille action
Je vous envoie la protestation du peup
haïtien contre la réélection de M. Borno

Vous verrez qu'à mon retour j'ai
rendu compte au public de ce que
j'ai fait en Europe. M. Borno avait
voulu m'empêcher, ainsi que vous
le verrez, d'aller siéger à la Commis-
sion de l'esclavage : il avait osé,
pour cela, demander au Conseil de
la Société des Nations, de me révoquer

Je vous serais reconnaissant et
le peuple haïtien vous aurait grande
gratitude de faire connaître aux Etats-
Unis, dans tous les milieux influents, la
triste situation qui est faite aux
noirs d'Haïti. Le pays est sans défense
Nous réclamons le concours de nos con-
généres des Etats-Unis. Sincèrement vôtre,

Dantès Bellegarde

Importantes Déclarations de M. Bellegarde à la Séance de la Ligue

Suite

II

M Bellegarde rappelle qu'il fut nommé, l'année dernière, à son insu, Membre de la Commission d'Experts chargée d'une enquête sur l'esclavage et le travail forcé. Ce choix spontané du Conseil de la Société des Nations était hautement flatteur pour Haiti et pour la race noire, puisque, pour la première fois depuis la fondation de la Société, un homme de descendance africaine était appelé à siéger, dans une Commission consultative, avec les représentants des puissances coloniales. Les compatriotes et les congénères de M. Bellegarde avaient d'autant plus de raison de se réjouir de cette désignation qu'il s'agissait de la suppression de l'esclavage, auquel la race noire a fourni dans le passé et continue à fournir dans le présent la plus nombreuse clientèle.

M. Bellegarde prit part, en 1924, aux travaux de la première session de la Commission. — Officiellement convoqué cette année par le Secrétariat pour assister à la deuxième et dernière session de la Commission, qui devait s'ouvrir à Genève le 18 juillet, il quitta Port au Prince le 31 mai. Il alla d'abord représenter la Chambre de Commerce d'Haiti au Congrès de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale tenu à Bruxelles du 21 au 28 juin. A son retour à Paris, une surprise l'attendait. Apprenant son arrivée, l'ambassadeur d'Espagne en France, Président en exercice du Conseil de la Société des Nations, lui demanda d'aller le voir à l'ambassade. Et là, notre ami fut mis au courant de la plainte extraordinaire formulée contre lui par le Gouvernement haitien : M. Léon Déjean, agissant pour compte de M. Louis Borno, demandait que M. Bellegarde fût révoqué de ses fonctions de Membre de la Commission de l'esclavage, qu'il ne fût pas admis parconséquent à prendre part aux travaux de la Session pour laquelle il avait été formellement convoqué !. . .

Quel était le motif de cette tentative faite pour discréditer et déshonorer M. Bellegarde ? Notre compatriote avait osé, dans la forme la plus respectueuse d'ailleurs, écrire au Ministre des Relations Extérieures pour lui demander des renseignements à propos des émigrants haitiens. Or, chacun sait que le Gouvernement considère la question de l'émigration comme une affaire privée, dont personne n'a le droit de s'occuper . . . . .

M. Bellegarde, qui avait eu la précaution de se munir de ses documents, fit connaître à l'Ambassadeur, avec pièces à l'appui, les vraies raisons de l'inconcevable démarche du Gouvernement haitien . . . . Et à la suite de cette démonstration victorieuse il prit tout simplement son billet pour Genève où il travailla avec ardeur, du 13 au 25 juillet, à la Commission de l'esclavage, ainsi que l'attestent les procès—verbaux imprimés de la 2ème session de la Commission . . . .

A Genève on s'était montré fort ému de la plainte de M. Borno : c'est la première fois qu'un Gouvernement osait demander la révocation d'un expert nommé librement par le Conseil. Le Gouvernement haitien créait ainsi un précédent des plus fâcheux.

Un haut fonctionnaire du Secrétariat posa cette question à M. Bellegarde : « Les Américains n'auraient-il pas inspiré cette démarche ? — Non, répondit notre ami, j'ai mission de lutter contre les Américains, mais c'est toute justice de reconnaître qu'ils pratiquent le « fair play ». Cette démarche porte la marque du Gouvernement qui sévit en Haiti et auquel les Américains n'ont laissé d'autre liberté que celle de persécuter les Haitiens ».

M. Bellegarde s'expose d'insister sur ce fait particulier. Mais ce fait caractérise bien la manière habituelle du Gouvernement de M. Borno qui place ses rancunes personnelles au dessus des plus hautes considérations nationales. En voulant nuire à la considération d'un Haitien, M. Borno ne s'est pas inquiété du tort qu'il faisait à son pays. A la Commission de l'esclavage, M. Bellegarde eut en effet à défendre le peuple haitien d'une odieuse accusation : un membre de la Commission avait écrit dans son mémoire que la *vente des enfants était était une coutume générale en Haiti*, et il avait tiré cette information, disait il, d'un livre de M. Dryden Kuser, gendre du Haut Commissaire Américain. M. Bellegarde démontra que cette information était tendancieuse et expliqua la coutume qui consiste pour nos paysannes, à placer leurs enfants dans les familles urbaines en vue de leur assurer une meilleure éducation. Jamais il n'est question d'esclavage et de vente. Aucune femme haitienne n'est capable de vendre son enfant. Dans les procès—verbaux imprimés de la Commission, le membre portugais, général Frère d'Andrade, constate formellement que « sans la présence de M. Bellegarde la Commission aurait tenu pour exacts les renseignements relatifs aux ventes d'enfants à Haiti ».

M. Bellegarde insista sur la haute portée humanitaire des travaux de la Commission de l'esclavage et sur la part importante qu'il est heureux d'y avoir prise : à cette occasion il a reçu d'une éminente personnalité des Etats—Unis une lettre de félicitations pour la façon splendide dont il a défendu à Genève la cause de la race noire. N'a-t-on pas quelque honte à constater que le gouvernement haitien a voulu empêcher que cette défense d'Haiti et de la race africaine fût présentée !. . .

Pendant qu'il était à Genève, M Bellegarde reçut du Bureau International de la Paix une invitation à prendre part au 24eme Congrès Universel de la Paix qui devait se réunir à Paris du 1er au 6 Septembre. L'orateur montre l'importance de ce Congrès, auquel le gouvernement français participa officiellement et qui réunissait des hommes comme le Dr. Loebe, président du Reichstag allemand, Dr. Quidde, Von Gerlach, Norman Angell, Charles Richet, F. Buisson, H. Lafontaine et tant d'autres personnages éminents. Il prit la parole une première fois au Congrès pour soutenir le protocole de Genève, non à cause de ses sympathies françaises, comme le lui reprocha amèrement un journal du gouvernement, mais parce que le protocole contient un principe tutélaire pour les petites nations : « Tout acte d'agression d'un état contre l'Indépendance ou l'intégrité territoriale d'un autre Etat est considéré *comme crime international*. »

Cette première intervention donna à M. Bellegarde l'oreille du Congrès. Il put donc, à la séance du 5 Septembre, exposer de la façon la plus vigoureuse la situation extérieure et intérieure d'Haiti. M. Bellegarde dit qu'il obtint le plus grand succès de sa carrière - un succès de fou rire — quand il raconta au Congrès comment M. Louis Borno comptait se faire réélire en Avril prochain président de la République *représentative et démocratique* d'Haiti au nommant ses propres électeurs, *sous condition et avec mandat impératif de voter pour lui*. Mais il y eut une véritable stupeur parmi les congressistes quand M. Bellegarde raconta que M. Borno comptait, pour la réalisation de ce scandaleux projet, sur le concours du gouvernement des Etats—Unis. . .

Un délégué américain monta à la tribune. Il exposa que l'intervention des Etats—Unis en Haiti était une affaire préparée et machinée par Wall Street et protesta contre de pareilles agressions inspirées par des convoitises financières. L'assemblée vota à l'unanimité la résolution suivante, présentée et soutenue avec éloquence par M. La Fontaine, vice-président du Sénat de Belgique: « Le Congrès, considérant que la situation existant actuellement en Haiti est dangereuse pour la paix, exprime sa sympathie pour le peuple haitien et émet le

dans la plénitude
ouale ».

A suivre

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2.

Importantes Déclarations de M. Bellegarde à la Séance de la Ligue

III

Suite et Fin

Peu de temps, après avoir pris part au Congrès de la Paix, M. Bellegarde retourna à Genève. Et le 20 Septembre, il prononçait à l'Athénée sa conférence sur la Coopération des races, — sujet que lui avait demandé de traiter la Fédération Universitaire Internationale. Dans cette Conférence, notre ami s'appliqua à réfuter la thèse de l'infériorité radicale des races de couleur (jaune, rouge et noire) soutenue par l'Américain Lothrop Stoddard dans son livre récent « Le Flot montant des races de couleur contre la suprématie mondiale des blancs ». Cet ouvrage révèle un « orgueil caractéristique et intransigeant. Pour l'auteur, ni l'Afrique noire, ni l'Amérique tropicale gouvernée par des métis ne peuvent prospérer par elles—mêmes. « Le nègre, dit-il, dès qu'il est laissé à lui—même, comme à Haiti et au Libéria, retourne rapidement aux coutumes de ses ancêtres. Le nègre s'est montré aussi incapable dans le Nouveau que dans l'Ancien Monde. Partout sa présence a donné le signal de la régression et son unique champ de triomphe dans le Nouveau Monde — Haiti — a eu pour résultat un plongeon formidable au niveau de la jungle de Guinée ou du Congo. »

M. Stoddard va jusqu'à contester l'effort accompli par nos pères pour conquérir l'indépendance. « Nul autre qu'un doctrinaire libéral, écrit-il, ne saurait soutenir que les indigènes des îles Andaman ont un droit imprescriptible à l'indépendance, ou qu'il faut que Haiti, qui doit son indépendance à un simple tournant de la politique européenne, reste à jamais un tracas international et souverain ».

Haiti étant ainsi mise en cause comme une preuve de l'incapacité absolue des noirs et des sangs mêlés, M Bellegarde opposa au tableau mensonger de M. Stoddard, la situation véridique de la société haitienne. Née de l'esclavage le plus abject et le plus abrutissant, ayant vécu au milieu de l'hostilité continuelle de ses voisins possesseurs d'esclaves, cette société s'est organisée par son propre effort; elle a constitué ses cadres; elle s'est créée une élite intellectuelle; elle a subsisté pendant un siècle et continue de subsister du travail de ses paysans, de ses industriels, de ses com-merçants; la famille haitienne est plus solide et plus affectueusement unie que la famille dans certains pays réputés les plus civilisés; nos hommes de la plaine et de la montagne sont doux, hospitaliers et bons. Non, les Haitiens n'ont pas fait de plongeon dans la barbarie Nous ne sommes pas des sauvages. Nous avons certes commis des erreurs; nous avons eu des défaillances comme tous les peuples dans leur période de formation. Nous n'avons pas, — comme les Japonais, par exemple, — deux mille cinq cents ans d'histoire derrière nous. Nos pères, en 1804, ont bâti sur table rase. Ce qu'ils ont fait et ce que leurs fils ont fait en un siècle mérite respect et considération quand on compare le point de départ au point d'arrivée. Voilà ce que M. Bellegarde exposa aux étudiants de la Fédération Universitaire Internationale.

« Quelle fut ma douleur, s'écria t il, quand, à mon arrivée au Cap, il y a huit jours, un ami me fit lire la circulaire de M. Louis Borno, dans laquelle je retrouvai, sous la signature du Chef de l'Etat Haitien, les arguments mêmes dont se servent les Stoddard et autres détracteurs de notre race pour déclarer le peuple haitien inapte au progrès et à l'exercice de la souveraineté politique ! Ainsi, pour justifier des prétentions purement personnelles, M. Borno n'a pas craint de mettre le sceau officiel de la République d'Haiti sur la sentence de condamnation pour incapacité prononcée contre la Nation haitienne et contre la race noire ! Il n'y a aucun Haitien, ayant le sentiment de la dignité nationale, qui ne ressente profondément l'injure faite à notre peuple »...

Emphrases vigoureuses. M Bellegarde reproche à M. Louis Borno l'injustice de ses appréciations sur la société haitienne. La Nation n'est pas seulement composée d'une masse ignorante et pauvre et d'une élite politicienne, au dessus desquelles plane, seul, dans sa gloire, M. Louis Borno.

Il y a, dans notre pays, des forces de progrès dont l'action continue a fait de la foule amorphe et hétérogène de 1804 une nation consciente, aspirant au bien-être et à la Justice Sociale.

M. Bellegarde ne conteste pas que cette marche vers la civilisation ait été souvent contrariée par les forces rétrogrades qui agissent, dans notre société, comme dans toute autre société humaine, et qui ont trop fréquemment troublé la paix indispensable au développement du pays. Aussi proclame-t il la nécessité d'une paix solide et féconde. Ce n'est pas cette paix que nous avons. L'ordre est sans doute dans la rue; mais l'agitation est dans les esprits et dans les cœurs. Le Gouvernement de M Borno a semé le désarroi et l'inquiétude parmi le peuple. Il a détruit le respect de la loi, en faisant de la loi l'instrument de ses rancunes et de ses desseins personnels. Il a fait de la domestication des consciences un moyen de gouvernement : chaque fonctionnaire, du plus élevé au plus humble, devient un serviteur dont les moindres mouvements sont épiés et sur qui plane une menace perpétuelle de révocation. Chaque jour voit tomber un lambeau de la dignité et de la souveraineté de la Nation. Chaque Haitien, en se levant le matin, se demande avec angoisse : « Qu'a-t-on donné cette nuit ? Que va t-on donner aujourd'hui ?»

Il n'est pas possible que la nation continue à vivre dans cette agitation - et dans cette angoisse. Il lui faut un gouvernement qui ne cherche pas systématiquement à lui retirer toute confiance en elle-même; un gouvernement qui respecte sa dignité et la fasse respecter; un gouvernement qui soit en communion avec le peuple, qui s'inspire de ses besoins et de ses aspirations, qui s'efforce, dans l'exécution d'un généreux programme d'éducation et de travail, d'établir l'équilibre social si nécessaire au maintien et à l'évolution de la société haitienne.

Le peuple a besoin de la paix, d'une paix réelle, assurée par un gouvernement qui l'aime et qu'il puisse aimer. Les paysans réclament la sécurité dans les campagnes. Les commerçants et les industriels réclament la sécurité fiscale. Les fonctionnaires demandent la quiétude pour se consacrer simplement à leur besogne administrative. Les citoyens réclament la paix du droit : ils n'ont que la paix des baïonnettes américaines.

A la paix matérielle il faut ajouter la paix morale. Cette paix morale, M. Louis Borno est incapable de nous la donner : sa réélection serait un défi au droit et une provocation à la Nation...»

...

Le rapport de M. Bellegarde a été écouté avec une attention soutenue. Le brillant orateur a souvent été interrompu par de vifs applaudissements tant par ses collègues que par la nombreuse assistance. On y remarquait un noyau de dames et de jeunes filles, d'anciens sénateurs, secrétaires d'Etat et députés, des professeurs, des médecins, des artisans en grand nombre, des avocats, des journalistes, des commerçants et même des ouvriers. Parisiana était rempli et des dizaines de personnes restaient debout...

M. Lhérisson remercie M. Bellegarde de son intéressant rapport et du dévouement qu'il apporte à l'œuvre de la Ligue et à la défense de son pays en Europe.

Le Président fait ensuite distribuer dans la salle, « des bulletins d'adhésion à la Ligue ». Il faut, dit il, que la Ligue soit

d'énergie et de fermeté. Le président de Salvador possède au plus haut degré les qualités du diplomate. C'est ainsi que les relations avec toutes les puissances étrangères s'améliorent de jour en jour sous son administration.

Des années de dur labeur, d'honnêteté et de rectitude, d'énergie et de bonne volonté ont eu pour résultat que ceux-là mêmes qui nient aux peuples latins le don de savoir se gouverner, reconnaissent en lui un des gouvernants les plus illustres que l'Amérique espagnole ait jamais connu.

L'œuvre de M. Georges Melendez est dans la régénération du Salvador, dans l'établissement sur des bases solides de la paix centre-américaine, dans la vulgarisation de l'instruction, enfin dans le relèvement économique.

Les Salvadoriens ont raison d'entourer le président Melendez d'un culte de popularité grandissante ; mais en Europe aussi son grand labeur est apprécié et c'est, on peut le dire, au milieu de l'admiration universelle que l'éminent homme d'Etat poursuit la route qu'il s'est tracée. C'est à lui que ses compatriotes de demain devront l'instruction qu'il sème aujourd'hui à pleines mains dans les masses populaires, le bien-être qui naîtra de la mise en exploitation des terres et des richesses naturelles, et enfin, l'orgueil de se sentir des hommes libres dans une patrie, petite par son étendue, mais grande par sa prospérité et par la force que donne à tous ses fils la conscience de l'indépendance et de la souveraineté nationales.

M. Louis DANTÈS-BELLEGARDE, Ministre d'Haïti à Paris,

Lorsque M. Tertullien Guilbaud, ministre d'Haïti à Paris, dût prendre sa retraite pour raison de santé, M. Dartiguenave, le sympathique président de la République d'Haïti estima qu'il ne pouvait lui donner un meilleur successeur que M. Dantès-Bellegarde, dont l'amitié pour la France était bien connue de tous.

M. Bellegarde est né à Port-au-Prince le 18 mai 1877. Il fit ses études secondaires au lycée de la capitale d'Haïti, et ayant obtenu son baccalauréat ès-lettres et ès-sciences, il entra à l'Ecole de Droit, d'où il sortit licencié.

Inscrit au Barreau de Port-au-Prince, la profession d'avocat ne le captiva guère et il préféra se consacrer à l'enseignement.

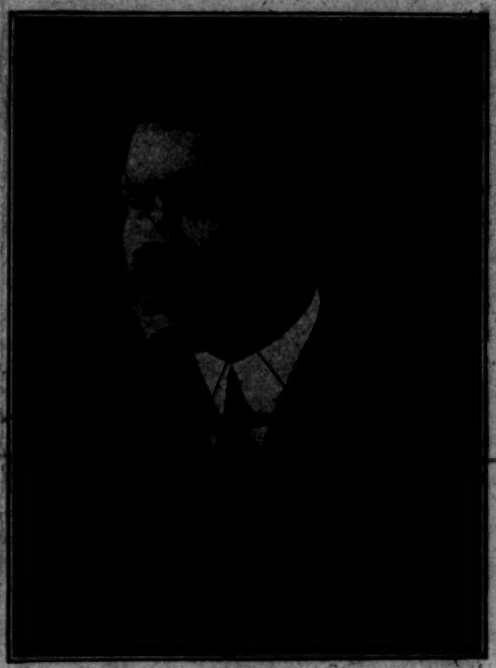
Sa carrière fut particulièrement brillante.

M. Bellegarde débuta en qualité de professeur au Lycée de Port-au-Prince. Il fut également professeur à l'Ecole de Droit, professeur d'économie industrielle à l'Ecole des Sciences appliquées, il devint chef de division au Ministère de l'Instruction publique, où il fit preuve de compétence pédagogique et de grande capacité administrative.

A la fondation de la nouvelle Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti il y fut appelé comme chef de service. En 1914, son ami personnel, M. Michel-Oreste, l'un des plus grands avocats d'Haïti, fut élu Président de la République : il fit appel à M. Bellegarde pour être son chef de cabinet. A la chute du Gouvernement de Michel-Oreste, M. Bellegarde reprit sa place à la Banque où il jouissait de la plus légitime estime.

Le Président ~~actuel~~, M. Dartiguenave lui confia, en juin 1918, le portefeuille de l'Instruction publique et des Cultes.

Ce ministère est considéré, avec raison, comme l'un des plus importants d'Haïti. M. Bellegarde y montra une activité et une tenacité auxquelles ses compatriotes rendirent unanimement hommage. Il réalisa des réformes importantes : 1° dans l'enseignement primaire, en augmentant les traitements des instituteurs, en instituant le certificat d'aptitude pédagogique, en organisant la Caisse des Ecoles, les cantines scolaires ; 2° dans l'enseignement secondaire, en adaptant les programmes « aux besoins de la société haïtienne et aux nécessités de la vie contemporaine », en munissant les lycées du matériel nécessaire à l'enseignement des sciences, en augmentant les traitements des professeurs, etc ; 3° dans l'enseignement professionnel, en créant des sections d'apprentissage pour les filles et les garçons, en créant l'*Ecole du Bâtiment* et l'*Ecole Industrielle*



de Port-au-Prince, en organisant l'Ecole J.-B. Damier (école primaire supérieure, avec section professionnelle) ; 4° dans l'enseignement normal, en organisant sur des bases sérieuses l'Ecole normale d'institutrices;

M. Bellegarde sut réorganiser l'Université haïtienne, en lui donnant en quelque sorte une « âme », par l'institution du Conseil national de l'Université d'Haïti où figurent, outre les professionnels de l'enseignement, les représentants les plus qualifiés des lettres, des sciences, des arts, de l'industrie et du commerce : cette organisation est complétée par la création des Conseils régionaux de l'Université fonctionnant dans les centres principaux de la République. Le ministre a fait décréter fête légale la fête de l'Université, qui doit être célébrée le 18 mai, date anniversaire de la création du Drapeau haïtien.

La célébration de cette fête, ~~l'année dernière~~ en 1920, donna lieu dans tout le pays à des manifestations émouvantes.

~~L'amitié fervente pour la France dont M. Bellegarde a constamment fait preuve, est attestée par son œuvre au Comité Haïtien de l'Alliance française et par l'énorme retentissement que trouva en Haïti sa campagne française pendant la guerre.~~

En 1921, M. Bellegarde fut nommé ministre plénipotentiaire d'Haïti à Paris où il s'acquit très vite de fortes sympathies dans le monde politique et littéraire. Il prit part comme délégué de son pays à la 2e et à la 3e Assemblée de la Société des Nations. Ses deux interventions à la tribune de Genève eurent un énorme retentissement et provoquèrent la fameuse enquête sur la conduite du Gouvernement Sud-Africain dans T.S.V.P.

Ajoutons que M. Bellegarde est écrivain, journaliste et l'un des conférenciers les plus aimés en Haïti. Il a publié des études de critique, d'histoire, de pédagogie, de politique extérieure, notamment dans *la Ronde* et dans *Haïti littéraire et scientifique*, deux importantes revues dont il fut le rédacteur en chef.

M. Dantès Bellegarde est officier de l'Instruction publique.

Pour remplir avec succès la tâche qui incombe au nouveau représentant d'Haïti en France : resserrement des relations intellectuelles ; développement des intérêts économiques entre la France et Haïti, M. Dantès Bellegarde sait combien il peut compter sur le concours de tout le gouvernement français.

M. Maurice LONG, Gouverneur général de l'Indo-Chine.

M. Maurice Long, gouverneur général de l'Indo-Chine, est né à Crest (Drôme), le 15 mars 1886.

Venu à Paris pour y terminer ses études, il fut inscrit à la Cour d'appel de Paris en 1888 comme avocat. De 1889 à 1892 il est journaliste faisant partie de la presse judiciaire, il est chroniqueur politique et littéraire. Il écrit notamment au *National*, au *Gil Blas*, à l'*Art Français*, à la *Gironde* et au *Progrès de Lyon*.

Il fit son entrée dans la vie politique aux élections du Conseil général de la Drôme en 1892, date à laquelle il fut élu Conseiller général. Il entra ensuite dans la magistrature et occupa successivement le siège de Substitut de Procureur de la République à Digne, Montpellier et Lyon, puis il donna sa démission de magistrat et redevint avocat à Paris. Il fut élu député de Die, le 8 mai 1910 et s'inscrivit à la Chambre au Groupe radical-socialiste.

Dès son entrée à la Chambre, il est membre de la Commission des Affaires extérieures, du Protectorat et des Colonies et, à partir de 1914, des Commissions du Budget de la Marine de guerre. Il fut choisi comme rapporteur de la Convention franco-allemande du 3 novembre 1911 relative au Congo et au Maroc, puis du traité sur le protectorat marocain du 30 mars 1912 ; il rapporta ensuite les divers projets d'Emprunts sur le Maroc.

Le 4 août 1914, quoique dégagé de toute obligation militaire, M. Maurice Long reprit du service et partit au front avec son régiment. En octobre 1914, après avoir occupé les tranchées à Soissons, il fit à la ferme Monthussard, sur les bords de l'Aisne, une grave chute de cheval. Il eut le bras droit fracturé et fut hospitalisé à Paris. Dès que son état de santé lui permit de le faire, il suivit les séances de la Chambre. Réformé de guerre, il resta à Paris. Le 5 août 1915, il prononça un important discours au cours de la discussion du projet de loi relatif à l'achat et à la vente des blés et des farines pour le ravitaillement de la population civile.

Prévoyant dès cette époque la longue durée de la guerre, il mit le Parlement en garde contre le danger du gaspillage et du recours à l'importation. Un des premiers il préconisa des mesures d'économie et de restriction.

Le 7 mars 1917, il prononça à nouveau sur la situation mondiale du ravitaillement un discours qui eut un grand retentissement ; aussi le 13 septembre 1917 fut-il appelé au ministère du Ravitaillement où il demeura jusqu'au 17 novembre 1917.

Vice-président du Comité d'action républicaine aux Colonies, M. Maurice Long fut, au départ de M. Flandin, nommé président de la section islamique du Comité d'action parlementaire à l'étranger, puis désigné comme rapporteur de la Commission de la Paix et de toutes les questions se rapportant à nos protectorats ainsi qu'à tous nos pays d'Asie Mineure et d'Extrême-Orient. Il fut en particulier le rapporteur de l'importante Commission du Shantung.

Sa compétence au Parlement dans les diverses questions coloniales le signalèrent à l'attention du gouvernement qui l'appela au Gouvernement général de l'Indo-Chine.

Dans ce poste si important M. Maurice Long put faire valoir ses qualités maîtresses, à savoir : un esprit de réalisation pratique et une intelligence particulièrement adaptée aux questions financières. Lorsque M. Maurice Long prit le gouvernement général de l'Indo-Chine, de graves questions se posaient alors pour notre belle colonie d'Extrême-Asie.

En particulier la question monétaire constituait un grave problème qui fut très heureusement résolu par le Gouverneur général. Ayant passé une convention avec la Banque de l'Indo-Chine le 20 janvier 1920, M. le Gouverneur général, avec une très juste vision de la situation déclara le cours forcé en mars 1920 et maintint cette mesure jusqu'au mois de décembre 1921, permettant, sans heurt et sans trouble économique, à la situation monétaire de se rétablir.

En mars 1920, l'encaisse métallique de la Banque de l'Indo-Chine était seulement de 6 millions de piastres ; au début de 1921 cette encaisse passe à 13 millions. A la fin de 1921, il y avait plus de 16.500.000 piastres en Banque et les frappes

NOTRE PLÉBISCITE

contre la réélection de M. Louis Borno à la Présidence de la République

De tous les points du Pays, on informe que de l'aveu de quelques fonctionnaires et employés publics, l'ordre leur a été donné secrètement de signer et de faire signer des adresses pour le maintien de M. Borno à la Présidence de la République.

D'accord avec nos confrères Le Nouvelliste, Le Temps, Le Courrier Haïtien, *nous adressons à toutes nos populations la Protestation ci-après, que chacun signera librement s'il en approuve le fond et la forme.*

PROTESTATION

Nous, soussignés, habitants de la Commune de . . . . . , nous venons protester et nous protestons hautement contre la réélection de M. Louis Borno à la Présidence de la République.

Le Pays tout entier n'en veut pas.

Nous protestons de toutes nos forces.

Nous protestons

1o. — Parce qu'au jugement du peuple entier de ce Pays, au jugement des citoyens qui sont des nationalistes intégraux comme à celui des partisans d'une coopération honnête avec l'Intervention américaine, M. Borno n'a, pendant près de quatre années d'une présidence née d'un coup d'Etat, pris aucune initiative, ni au moins suggéré à ses collaborateurs américains, aucune mesure favorable à la dignité politique ou à l'intérêt matériel de la Nation, à la pacification des esprits, ou à l'élévation du niveau de vie de la grande masse populaire, à l'accession des individus à une pratique ordonnée des libertés nécessaires, au perfectionnement éducationnel et à l'accroissement de la fortune privée des citoyens.

Toute sa pensée et tous ses soins personnels, détournés de tels objectifs qui forment la substance du problème haïtien, ne se sont constamment appliqués qu'à des œuvres destructives, qu'à des œuvres de haine mesquine, qu'au souci de se maintenir tranquille au Pouvoir, en démoralisant les serviteurs de l'Etat, par l'appât des faveurs ou la crainte de la disgrâce, en multipliant les attentats contre les Institutions et contre les garanties individuelles constitutionnelles.

2o. — Nous protestons parce que, même s'il eut eu les aptitudes morales, l'amour véritable de ce peuple et la bonne foi voulus pour concevoir de tels desseins et tenter de les réaliser, M. Louis Borno resterait encore inéligible, comme il l'a toujours été. En effet, un principe naturel qui vit dans l'âme de chaque citoyen de cette Nation, comme d'ailleurs de toutes les autres, principe qui, au surplus, est formellement traduit dans notre Constitution en vigueur, établit comme condition essentielle pour être Président de la République, qu'on doit être né de père haïtien. Or, M. Louis Borno, — la chose n'est aujourd'hui douteuse pour personne, — est issu de M. Robert Borno, un français, né lui-même en territoire français, de parents français, vivant d'une fonction publique du Gouvernement français. Et ce père de Louis Borno, le sieur Robert Borno, venu en Haïti seulement en 1840, y a vécu, immatriculé à la Légation de France comme français, s'est marié avec la qualité de français qu'il a gardée jusqu'à sa naturalisation comme haïtien, naturalisation survenue dans la suite, inspirée par un revers de fortune et annoncée par notre Moniteur officiel en 1874, neuf ans après que M. Louis Borno fut né, petit français lui-même à cette époque.

3o. — Nous protestons parce que si, par attachement pour la paix nécessaire à rendre son labeur fécond, le peuple haïtien a accepté le fait accompli en 1922, quand le Gouvernement américain, insuffisamment édifié sur les particularités du cas de M. Louis Borno, sanctionna l'attentat nocturne du 10 avril 1922, un fait semblable ne se reproduira pas, il est impossible qu'il se reproduise sans mettre regrettablement en péril l'ordre public.

4o. — Nous protestons enfin, parce qu'il est inadmissible que Monsieur Borno soit élu par des fonctionnaires choisis et nommés par lui à cette fin.

Une enquête ouverte sur les personnalités qui signent cette pièce, montrera que pour le plus grand nombre, nous ne sommes ni des fonctionnaires, ni des politiciens. Aucune passion de parti, aucun intérêt de situation, par conséquent, ne nous agitent, sauf la passion du bonheur national, sauf l'intérêt de la paix publique.

* * *

Dans les conditions où l'élection du Chef de l'Etat semble devoir se faire une nouvelle fois en 1926, par un Conseil d'Etat nommé et composé par Mr. Borno, évidemment pour cette fin d'une réélection de Mr. Borno, nous craignons bien que certains esprits surexcités à l'extrême contre ce régime, sa tare originelle et ses actes de quatre années ne puissent pas s'empêcher d'aller à des violences regrettables. Pour nous, travailleurs pacifiques, nous sommes décidés, si notre Nation était une seconde fois violentée dans ses sentiments et dans ses Institutions, à obtenir par tous les moyens, des enquêtes chez nous, par la Grande Presse d'Amérique et d'Europe, par toutes les organisations d'action libérale internationale de manière à mettre en mouvement la conscience universelle, particulièrement la conscience américaine contre les faits qui, depuis quatre ans, empêchent ce peuple de se développer dans l'ordre et dans le travail, et avec l'aide des grandes puissances politiques de notre hémisphère américain.

Nous protestons contre ce projet criminel de réélection de Mr. Borno et contre la continuation de sa politique, si peu admise et si peu admissible pour le Pays qu'elle n'a jamais pu trouver des serviteurs convaincus, ainsi que Mr. Borno s'en est rendu compte chaque jour de sa Présidence *de facto*. Car il a été obligé, de mois en mois, de changer ses fonctionnaires, suspects à ses yeux de ne jamais mettre assez de conviction et de cœur à leur besogne. Il les changera sans cesse ni fin, sans pouvoir trouver d'une manière absolue la basse qualité d'haïtiens qu'il faut pour cette œuvre antinationale.

C'est le dernier mois de Novembre qu'il passe dans cette maison.

LOUIS BORNO EST INÉLIGIBLE

parce que né d'un français de la Pointe-à-Pitre, qui ne se naturalisa haïtien que neuf ans après la naissance de son fils

1865 - 1874

AVIS

LA POSTE prie spécialement ses chers abonnés de la Province de s'inscrire comme membres adhérents à *La Ligue Haïtienne pour la défense des droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen*. qui est une société de protection mutuelle.

Sur demande nous adresserons les Statuts avec le Bulletin d'adhésion, et notre rédaction se chargera avec plaisir de l'inscription au bureau de Port-au-Prince, à défaut de Section locale.

Nous rappelons que la Ligue n'est pas un parti politique, mais un groupement des bonnes volontés de tous les partis.

Que personne ne croie qu'il n'aura jamais besoin de l'intervention de la Ligue. En France, où tout est admirablement organisé, c'est par milliers que se comptent les réclamations individuelles que la Ligue des droits de l'Homme a prises en mains et qu'elle a fait aboutir.

Laissons parler M. Ferdinand Buisson, président de la Ligue française :

« On ne se doute pas dans notre société si bien ordonnée, dans notre législation si minutieuse, dans notre administration si centralisée, qu'il puisse exister un si grand nombre de menus passe-droit, de négligences, de dénis de justice insignifiants, vu la petitesse des chiffres en jeu, de lettres restées sans réponse, d'abus de pouvoir ou d'actes d'arbitraire insaisissables, tant sont infimes ceux qui les subissent et même ceux qui les commettent. Il n'y a pas, il ne peut pas y avoir d'avocats pour d'aussi minimes intérêts. La Ligue s'est constituée *l'avocat de ces petites gens*, dont le droit est d'autant plus sacré qu'il est absolument sans arme et sans défense ».

C'est ce que la Ligue haïtienne veut être : l'avocat des petites gens.

LA MALLE

La malle pour New-York sera fermée à la poste le mercredi 11 novembre crt.

Les Victimes de M. Louis Borno

24 Journalistes jetés en prison en 3 ans

L'Opinion Nationale

Le Pasteur Auguste Albert
Me. Emmanuel Pauld

Le Nouvelliste

M Ernest G. Chauvet
" Frèd. Duvigneaud
" Suirad Villard

La Poste

M. Louis-Edouard Pouget
en 1922—23—24—25
sans avoir jamais été jugé

M. Clément Juste
" Décimus D. Heurtelou
" François M. Vincent

Variétés

M. Clamart Ricourt

Le Temps

M. Charles Moravia
Me. Alexandre Soray

Le Courrier Haïtien

M. Jolibois fils
" Georges J. Petit
" Oscar Savain
" Philéas Lemaire
" Ottanès Duplessy
" Elie Guérin
" A. Pierre-Paul
" Clément Moïse
" Albert Siméon
" Alcius Charmant
" Alphonse Henriquez
" Ela Victor

Sont actuellement en prison : MM. Albert Siméon, Alph. Henriquez, Charles Moravia, Alex. Soray.

Pension Gérard

JACMEL

Haïti

Grand'Rue

A proximité du quartier des affaires

OFFRE SES SERVICES AUX VOYAGEURS

CONFORT. CUISINE SOIGNÉE. — TÉLÉPHONE.

Dme N. SAINT-LOUIS
propriétaire

N. B. — La pension se charge d'envoyer des bêtes à Trouin, sur demande des voyageurs.

Fédération universitaire internationale

La coopération entre les races

M. Dantès Bellegarde a fait dimanche soir à l'Athénée une intéressante conférence sur « la Coopération entre les races ». Tout le monde parle de races, mais sans avoir une idée bien nette de ce que signifie cette appellation. Pour les anthropologistes, c'est un type physique ayant des caractères déterminés et dont le trait permanent est l'indice céphalique. Mais on trouve des types dolichocéphales et brachycéphales dans toutes les parties de l'Europe, par le fait du mélange des races, ce qui fait de presque tous les Européens des métis. La nation juive, qui s'est conservée pendant des siècles en se gardant de tout mélange, tend à perdre ses caractères. L'ancienne distinction de races la plus répandue dans le grand public est celle de la couleur, considérée par les anthropologistes comme un caractère secondaire. Les races sont-elles égales ou quelques-unes se sont-elles développées avant les autres pour produire une civilisation qui disparaîtra un jour ? La S. d. N. s'est occupée de la protection des populations retardées qui se trouvaient exploitées par d'autres nations plus favorisées. Après la guerre, on a donné à certaines puissances le soin de s'occuper des anciennes colonies allemandes comme puissances mandataires. Ceci marque un grand progrès dans le système colonial, car trop longtemps les colonies ont été exploitées par la métropole. Cela signifie-t-il que la Société des nations croit à la perfectibilité des races ? La question des minorités est liée à celle des races. Certaines minorités sont exclues par leur race même : ainsi les 11 millions de noirs et mulâtres des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. La race jaune est-elle inférieure à la race blanche et, dans ce cas, comment expliquer sa civilisation bien antérieure à la civilisation occidentale, et l'admirable développement du Japon, qui a pris à notre civilisation ce qui lui était utile ? Les mélanges de races ont été considérés comme mauvais par certains savants. La condamnation des sang-mêlés serait celle des sociétés de l'Amérique du Sud, de l'Amérique centrale et des Antilles.

M. Dantès Bellegarde a donné des renseignements extrêmement intéressants sur sa patrie, la République d'Haïti, qui a adopté la culture française, et dont la plupart des ingénieurs, des écrivains ou des artistes font leurs études à Paris. Il serait fort intéressant que M. Bellegarde donnât une conférence consacrée complètement à l'île d'Haïti. De plus en plus les caractères de différenciation physique doivent disparaître pour être remplacés par une ressemblance psychique et une coopération harmonieuse de tous les peuples en vue de la paix universelle.

	—.—	Siper	67.50
Columbus	805.—	Tjikadoe	76.50
Sté Banq. Suisse	694.—	Docks Santos	197.—
Union Banq. Suisses	—.—	Buen Tono ord.	—.—
Union Financ.	—.—	» priv.	—.—
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	Cours moyens		Cours moyens
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New-York...	5.178	Oslo.....	110.40
Bruxelles....	22.85	Copenhague..	126.75
Milan.....	21.312	Belgrade.....	9.212
Madrid.....	74.80	Sofia.....	3.787
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Vienne	72.90	Pétrograde..	—.—
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Cours du 21 septembre

	BALE	ZURICH
3% C. F. F. différés.....	74.60 p	74.75 o
3½% C. F. F. Séries A-K.....	81.75 p	81.80 p
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...Maschin. Winterthour..	—.—	570.— p

To Mr. de Brio

See page 4

RÉSOLUTIONS

ADOPTÉES PAR

LE XXIVe CONGRÈS UNIVERSEL DE LA PAIX

PARIS, Septembre 1925

I. Protocole de Genève.

Le Congrès :

Estimant que le Protocole de Genève, toujours ouvert à la signature et à la ratification des Etats, constitue le plus satisfaisant des systèmes adoptés jusqu'ici par l'assemblée de la Société des Nations en vue de réaliser pleinement les fins du Pacte et, en particulier, une réduction générale des armements ;

Considérant que l'opposition manifestée par certains Etats, depuis l'adoption du Protocole, est principalement fondée sur les difficultés soulevées par le grave problème des sanctions,

Adjure les délégués des Etats à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations de maintenir fermement les principes incorporés dans le Protocole pour le Règlement pacifique des différends internationaux, à savoir :

a) Reconnaissance que toute guerre d'agression est un crime international ;

b) Respect par les Etats de tous leurs engagements internationaux et acceptation de soumettre tous différends nouveaux à un règlement pacifique ;

c) Définition précise du cas d'agression et des sanctions ;

d) Réduction générale des armements aussitôt après la ratification du protocole ;

Emet l'opinion que les accords régionaux actuellement envisagés par certains groupes d'Etats doivent être considérés comme des étapes sur la voie de la réalisation d'un pacte universel de garantie mutuelle, de sécurité et de désarmement ;

Considère que de tels accords, s'ils sont envisagés provisoirement dans les circonstances actuelles, doivent :

a) rappeler expressement eux-mêmes les principes formels du protocole ;

b) ne contenir aucune clause secrète ;

c) n'être dirigés contre aucun Etat ;

d) être enregistrés par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ;

Exprime le vœu que l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations étudie sans délai les conditions juridiques qui mettraient l'application des sanctions au-dessus de toute contestation, et les modalités d'application ;

Et fait appel à toutes les associations à tendances pacifistes pour qu'une campagne intense soit poursuivie en vue de convertir l'opinion publique de tous pays à l'adoption d'un protocole universel et obligatoire de garantie mutuelle et de désarmement, et d'assurer l'amélioration, dans un sens démocratique, de la constitution de la Société des Nations.

Désarmement et objection de conscience

Le XXIVe Congrès universel de la Paix,

Estime que le seul moyen d'arriver au désarmement universel et, par conséquent, à la suppression du service militaire, est d'adopter les principes du protocole de Genève, qui rendent l'arbitrage obligatoire entre les nations et qui leur imposent à toutes la renonciation formelle à l'emploi de la force brutale.

Mais, tant que, par suite du défaut ou de l'insuffisance des garanties internatioales nécessaires, la loi de certains pays maintiendra l'obligation du service militaire, le Congrès ne reconnaît à personne le droit d'autoriser les citoyens à s'y dérober : il lui est impossible, en formulant des dispositions d'ordre général, de couvrir la défection de tous ceux qui ne songeraient qu'à se soustraire aux devoirs communs.

Il n'ignore pas, d'ailleurs, qu'il peut se produire des exceptions dues à l'intensité extrême des convictions morales, religieuses ou sociales qui méritent le respect, et il ne peut que recommander à la législation de chaque pays d'y apporter des solutions équitables.

L'organisation économique de la paix

Le XXIVe Congrès Universel de la Paix, réuni à Paris du 2 au 5 septembre 1925, affirme que l'établissement d'un régime de paix stable nécessite des efforts simultanés et convergents pour l'organisation juridique et pour l'organisation économique du monde.

Il déclare que ces efforts doivent tendre au désarmement économique aussi bien qu'au désarmement moral et au désarmement militaire, et que ces trois formes du désarmement sont connexes et interdépendantes. Pas de désarmement économique sans désarmement militaire et sans désarmement moral. Pas de désarmement militaire et de désarmement moral sans désarmement économique.

Le Congrès prend donc acte avec satisfaction, aussi bien de l'effort engagé devant la Société des Nations en vue de l'arbitrage, de la sécurité et de la préparation du désarmement que des déclarations faites, à la dernière session de l'Assemblée, par plusieurs délégués sur la nécessité d'éliminer des relations économiques internationales tous les facteurs de guerre et d'établir entre les peuples des relations économiques de coopération, de concorde et de paix.

Le Congrès émet le vœu que, comme suite à ces déclarations et pour répondre à l'universelle aspiration des peuples à la paix totale, la Société des Nations inscrive à l'ordre du jour le plus prochain de ses travaux l'organisation économique de la paix.

Le Congrès condamne, dans la politique commerciale internationale, toutes les méthodes de guerre et toutes les mesures qui mettent en danger les intérêts vitaux de certains Etats. Il répudie toutes les formes de dumping. Rappelant l'article 23 du Pacte de la Société des Nations en vertu duquel « les membres de la Société s'engagent à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer la garantie et le maintien des communications et du transit, ainsi qu'un équitable traitement du commerce de tous les membres de la Société », et proclamant que la Société des Nations doit devenir universelle,

il déclare que le principe de l'équitable traitement doit s'appliquer à tous les Etats. Et il demande son extension à toutes les relations économiques, à celles qui concernent les personnes et les capitaux aussi bien qu'à celles qui concernent les marchandises.

Le Congrès affirme qu'il importe à la fois à la paix, au bien-être commun de tous les peuples et à l'avancement de la civilisation, que le monde sorte au plus tôt de son état actuel d'anarchie économique, et que la division internationale du travail et les échanges internationaux puissent prendre leur plus large développement dans un régime de libre et féconde coopération économique de tous les peuples, chacun d'entre eux apportant à l'œuvre commune toutes les ressources de son sol, de sa race et de sa civilisation.

Le Congrès verrait un acheminement vers ce but dans le rapprochement économique toujours plus étroit des Etats européens et dans l'établissement entre eux d'une union douanière, toutes mesures étant prises d'ailleurs pour ménager les transitions et assurer les adaptations et les équilibres nécessaires Mais il dénonce les dangers des accords économiques particuliers, quels qu'ils soient, qui n'entreraient pas dans le cadre d'accords économiquesgénéraux, ou ne seraient pas orientés vers de tels accords. Seul un système d'accords économiques généraux permettra de prendre simultanément en considération les besoins de tous les pays, en même temps que de mettre en balance, dans le règlement des problèmes, l'ensemble des intérêts entrant en ligne, notamment ceux qui concernent la répartition des matières premières, les déplacements internationaux de la main-d'œuvre, les débouchés, les transports, les changes, les colonies, les pays à mandat. On s'efforcera ainsi de traduire dans les faits le principe formulé par le Président Wilson « Suppression autant que possible de toutes les barrières économiques et égalité des conditions commerciales pour toutes les nations consentant à la paix, ainsi qu'à une association en vue de la maintenir ».

Pour la réalisation d'une telle politique, le Congrès demande que la Société des Nations organise immédiatement un office international de statistiques chargé de recueillir et de publier à des intervalles très rapprochés tous les renseignements utiles concernant la production, les approvisionnements, les besoins et les disponibilités de capitaux des différents pays ; il demande que soient utilisées toutes les formes d'organisation nationale et internationale de la production et des échanges dès aujourd'hui existantes, notamment les formes diverses du mouvement coopératif et les ententes industrielles, toutes mesures devant être prises, en ce qui concerne le fonctionnement de ces dernières, pour assurer la sauvegarde des intérêts généraux par l'institution d'un contrôle collectif, national et international, auquel seront associées les organisations ouvrières, et qui s'exercera en permanence du dedans.

Dans la même pensée, le Congrès universel de la Paix salue la création, récente et pleine de promesses, en plusieurs pays, de conseils économiques nationaux. Il émet le vœu que, pour l'œuvre de collaboration internationale indispensable, de tels conseils soient institués dans tous les pays et que soit créé, avec le concours des grandes forces économiques organisées : Industrie, Agriculture, Commerce, Crédit, Travail, Consommation, et avec la collaboration de toutes les compétences requises, un Conseil économique international, dont les cadres administratifs seront formés par le Secrétariat général de la Société des Nations et par le Bureau international du Travail.

Ainsi, l'économie mondiale, qui a noué entre les peuples des liens de plus en plus étroits et créé entre eux une interdépendance économique absolue, aura trouvé l'organe nécessaire à la coordination et à la continuité de ses fonctions, ainsi qu'à la libération du monde de l'emprise des puissances financières qui l'acheminent périodiquement de crise en crise et d'antagonismes en conflits

C'est dans cette atmosphère de coopération organisée, c'est par des accords économiques généraux sur toutes les questions vitales, telles que la répartition des matières premières, les mouvements migratoires de la main-d'œuvre, l'organisation des débouchés, c'est enfin par le rapprochement toujours plus étroit des nations européennes tendant à l'établissement entre elles d'une union douanière, que l'humanité pourra se remettre au travail dans la sécurité et dans la paix.

Actualités.

Question de Haïti. — Le Congrès,

Considérant que la situation existant actuellement en Haïti est dangereuse pour la paix,

Exprime sa sympathie pour le peuple haïtien,

Et émet le vœu qu'il soit rétabli dans la plénitude de sa souveraineté nationale.

Questions des Minorités. — Le XXIVe Congrès Universel de la Paix invite la Société des Nations :

1° à se préoccuper de la situation des minorités et des réfugiés dans tous les pays et à employer tous les moyens à sa disposition pour assurer l'application des droits accordés aux minorités par les traités de paix, en créant notamment un organe chargé d'assurer en son nom un contrôle efficace.

2° d'assurer la réalisation pratique du vœu exprimé par le XXIIIe Congrès de la Paix, tendant à la création d'un organisme juridique chargé d'examiner les demandes présentées par les représentants des minorités relativement à la non application des clauses des minorités.

Questions coloniales. — 1. La guerre du Maroc, les difficultés en Egypte, en Syrie, en Chine et ailleurs démontrent que les questions coloniales et celles relatives aux pays dont la souveraineté est limitée, ainsi que les relations des races, exigent une étude approfondie et continue de ces problèmes.

Le Congrès décide qu'une commission sera nommée par le Bureau International de la Paix pour suivre au jour le jour les problèmes coloniaux tant au point de vue général qu'au point de vue des conflits qui ont surgi, ou surgiraient dans un avenir prochain, et déposera un rapport circonstancié pour le Congrès prochain.

II. Le XXIVe Congrès Universel de la Paix salue les victimes, de toutes races, des guerres coloniales, s'émeut de la guerre actuelle du Riff marocain et demande que la Société des Nations adresse un Appel aux peuples intéressés pour que ce problème lui soit soumis pour solution, ainsi d'ailleurs que tout différend d'ordre colonial.

Dr Berghaud de Bois
Hommage de profonde sympathie
Monte Delgado

La République d'Haïti et les États-Unis devant la Justice Internationale

DANTÈS BELLEGARDE
Ancien ministre d'Haïti à Paris. Ancien délégué à la Société des Nations
Membre de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye

La République d'Haïti et les États-Unis devant la Justice Internationale

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AVANT-PROPOS

Le 22 août 1923, l'Association Haïtienne pour la Société des Nations volait la résolution suivante :

L'Association Haïtienne pour la Société des Nations,

Considérant que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord est intervenu dans les affaires intérieures de la République d'Haïti en juillet 1915, sans que cette mesure eût été provoquée par un acte quelconque du peuple haïtien commis en violation des règles du droit international ou ayant mis en péril la vie ou les intérêts des citoyens américains ;

Considérant qu'à la suite de cette intervention une convention fut imposée à la République d'Haïti, par laquelle le gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'engageait à apporter son concours matériel à Haïti pour le développement des ressources économiques du pays, en se réservant la faculté de désigner, pour l'organisation de certains services publics, des spécialistes chargés d'aider de leurs conseils techniques le gouvernement haïtien ;

Considérant que la Convention n'a pas été exécutée dans l'esprit de bienveillance qu'on disait l'avoir inspirée ; que le concours promis n'a pas été apporté ; que les fonctionnaires américains nommés en Haïti (dont la compétence technique est souvent sujette à caution) outrepassent leur rôle de conseillers et se transforment en de véritables dictateurs, — ce qui a été constaté et prouvé dans des documents officiels remis au gouvernement de Washington, notamment dans un message du Président de la République d'Haïti au Président des Etats-Unis en date du 24 janvier 1921 ;

Considérant que la République d'Haïti est occupée depuis 1915 par des troupes de l'armée américaine sans qu'elle eût jamais été en guerre avec les Etats-Unis et bien que le maintien de la paix intérieure y soit assuré par une gendarmerie locale commandée par des officiers américains ; considérant que la prolongation injustifiée d'un tel régime d'occupation militaire constitue, en même temps qu'une violation intolérable des principes du droit public international, une humiliation pour la nation haïtienne, une atteinte grave à son intégrité territoriale et une entrave au plein exercice de sa souveraineté ;

Considérant que la République d'Haïti est membre fondateur de la Société des Nations et que la situation qui lui est faite ne peut laisser indifférent aucun peuple soucieux de justice et respectueux du droit,

Emet le vœu :

Que l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations porte la question haïtienne à l'ordre du jour de sa prochaine Assemblée générale et que, en attendant, elle demande à tous ses adhérents d'intéresser l'opinion de leurs pays respectifs au sort du peuple haïtien.

C'est cette résolution que je fus chargé d'aller défendre devant la VIIIe Assemblée de l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations.

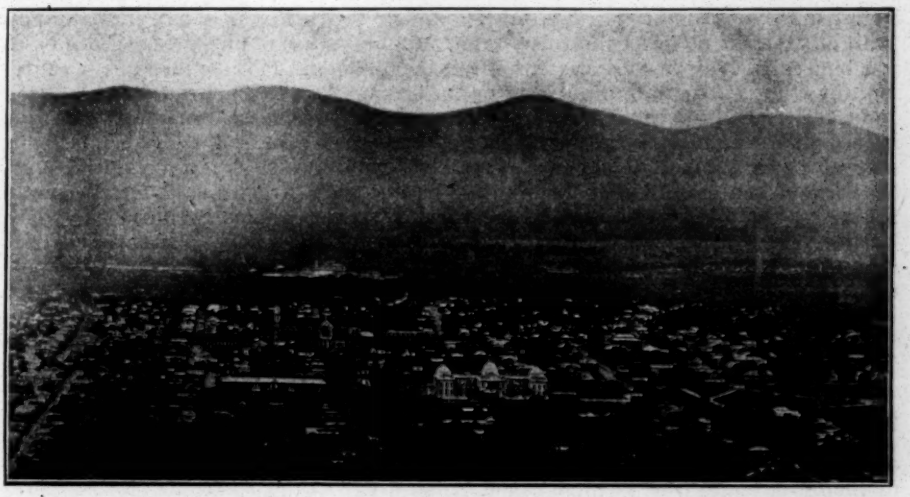
Pour couvrir les frais de mon voyage, chaque patriote haïtien se fit un devoir d'apporter son obole à la souscription publique ouverte par l'Association haïtienne.

J'ai la fierté de dire que je fus réellement à l'Assemblée de Lyon le député du Peuple d'Haïti.

Juillet 1924. Dantès BELLEGARDE

HAITI ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS DEVANT LE CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE LYON

La politique pratiquée par les Etats-Unis vis-à-vis d'Haïti et de la République Dominicaine intéresse toute l'Amérique latine. Elle soulève aussi des problèmes de droit général dont l'examen s'impose à l'attention universelle. Pour la première fois peut-être en Europe, cette politique a été exposée dans toute



Vue partielle de Port-au-Prince montrant le Palais de la Présidence, la Cathédrale et, au fond, une usine sucrière.

sa brutalité au Congrès qui vient d'être tenu à Lyon, du 29 juin au 3 juillet, par l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations.

Chargé par le peuple haïtien de faire connaître au monde ses doléances et ses aspirations, j'ai présenté aux délégués des 30 États réunis dans la grande cité lyonnaise le tableau sincère et loyal de la situation d'Haïti depuis le 28 juillet 1915, date de l'intervention armée des Etats-Unis dans les affaires intérieures de la petite république antillaise. Et cet exposé, qui n'avait d'autre mérite que son exactitude et sa sincérité, donna lieu à la manifestation la plus émouvante que j'eusse encore vue : d'un seul élan et d'une seule âme, cette assemblée, composée d'hommes qui paraissaient être uniquement dominés par des préoccupations nationales, s'éleva à ces hauteurs sereines où la justice apparaît dans toute sa splendeur. Ce fut un beau et touchant spectacle. Et ce qui contribua à en augmenter la grandeur, c'est que le délégué américain y participa lui-même avec une loyauté à laquelle je me plais à rendre hommage.

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La tâche cependant n'avait pas été facile. J'avais trouvé à l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations un état d'esprit que je connaissais bien pour l'avoir rencontré à Genève : peur des solutions nettes ; désir de ménager les susceptibilités des puissants ; prépondérance des égoïsmes nationaux sur les grands intérêts humains. A la Société des Nations, qui n'est jusqu'ici qu'une association de gouvernements, cet état d'esprit, contre lequel il faudra tout de même lutter, paraît encore fort explicable. Mais je ne m'attendais pas à le trouver à ce point dominant à l'Union internationale, groupement d'associations libres qui, n'ayant point d'attaches officielles et n'agissant que sous leur propre responsabilité, devraient s'efforcer d'apporter aux problèmes internationaux des solutions simplement inspirées de la justice et de la plus large conception du droit des peuples.

La question haïtienne se présentait dans les conditions les plus défavorables. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire de l'Union internationale, une délégation de la puissante organisation américaine, *The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association*, prenait part officiellement à l'assemblée plénière des Associations. Il fallait craindre que la réclamation d'Haïti, qui constituait pour le gouvernement de Washington la plus grave des accusations, ne contrariât l'œuvre de propagande menée activement aux Etats-Unis pour les rapprocher de la Société des Nations. J'étais l'enfant terrible qui risquait de tout démolir dans l'édifice qu'on avait mis tant de peine à construire. Il ne manquait pas non plus de gens empressés à se bien faire venir des Américains et qui tremblaient à la seule idée que le représentant d'une petite nation pût oser parler aux maîtres de l'heure le rude langage de la vérité. Et puis, je n'avais pas autour de moi mes bons amis de l'Amérique latine, qu'une solidarité naturelle rallie en un faisceau étroit toutes les fois qu'ils sentent peser sur eux la menace d'un péril commun. L'Amérique latine n'est encore représentée à l'Union Internationale que par l'Argentine et Haïti. Quand nos vingt républiques, jeunes et ardentes, y seront venues prendre leur place légitime, ce sera un sang nouveau et comme une flamme nouvelle apportés à ce groupement, fort intéressant sans doute, mais qui ne paraît être constitué jusqu'à présent qu'en vue de l'intérêt européen.

A la Commission chargée d'examiner la réclamation haïtienne on accumula devant moi, comme à plaisir, les obstacles. Le représentant d'une grande nation, qui a sur la conscience quelques gros péchés semblables à celui que nous reprochons aux Etats-Unis, demanda de déclarer l'incompétence. Le délégué d'un petit pays, dont l'attitude me causa une douloureuse surprise, voulut faire admettre cette chose incroyable que le Traité de Versailles avait consacré l'occupation militaire de la République d'Haïti par les Etats-Unis. On a attribué à ce malheureux traité bien des méfaits et on en a tiré toutes sortes de conséquences abusives ; mais jamais, des textes obscurs, péniblement élaborés à l'hôtel Crillon, on n'avait encore essayé de donner une interprétation aussi fantaisiste et, dans le cas d'Haïti, aussi cruelle. D'autres membres, moins radicaux, proposèrent l'ajournement de la question à Pâques ou à Trinité, — c'est-à-dire au jour heureux où messieurs les Américains se décideront enfin à joindre la Société des Nations. En attendant, il ne fallait faire à ceux-ci nulle peine, même légère, dût-on leur sacrifier les droits et la vie même d'un petit peuple.

A tous ces Ponce-Pilate, à tous ces temporisateurs j'opposai la résistance la plus énergique, et la Commission finit par adopter un texte qui n'était ni chair ni poisson, mais qui me permettait d'aller devant l'Assemblée. Je n'en demandais pas davantage. Le texte n'avait pour moi aucune importance. Ce que je cherchais, c'était l'occasion de faire connaître à l'Europe la situation réelle d'Haïti vis-à-vis des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. Je savais bien qu'une telle assemblée d'hommes de haute conscience et d'intelligence droite ne pouvait rester insensible à l'exposé sincère que je me proposais de lui faire des malheurs de mon pays. A défaut d'un vote formel de blâme, que les circonstances politiques du moment ne lui permettaient pas de donner, je comptais sur une manifestation discrète de sa sympathie. Mais cette manifestation fut plus éclatante que je n'aurais

osé l'espérer, puisque c'est le délégué américain, M. Duniway, qui fit inscrire lui-même, dans la résolution adoptée, que l'Assemblée « sympathisait » avec le délégué d'Haïti dans son exposé des « aspirations du peuple haïtien » (1).

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La première question que soulève le cas d'Haïti, c'est celle de l'*égalité juridique des Etats*. Au regard du droit international, il n'y a pas d'Etats grands ou petits. Tous, pourvu qu'ils aient la plénitude de souveraineté, jouissent des mêmes droits et ont, les uns envers les autres, les mêmes obligations. Ce principe d'égalité a été consacré par les Conférences de la Haye de 1899 et 1907. Il a été reconnu comme le fondement essentiel des relations entre nations indépendantes par l'Institut américain de Droit international à sa session de 1916, à Washington. Il a été confirmé par des décisions nombreuses de la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. « Aucun principe de droit général — dit le Chief Justice Marshall, cité par le secrétaire d'Etat Hughes dans son discours du 30 novembre 1923 — n'est plus universellement reconnu que la parfaite égalité des nations... *Il résulte de cette égalité qu'aucun Etat ne peut justement imposer sa loi à un autre.* »

A cette session de l'Institut Américain de Droit International à laquelle je viens de faire allusion, les juristes, représentant les républiques américaines, adoptèrent une déclaration, en cinq articles, des droits et devoirs des Nations. Cette déclaration, qu'il est intéressant de reproduire ici, constitue la condamnation la plus formelle de l'action des Etats-Unis en Haïti.

I. — Toute nation a le droit d'exister, de protéger et de conserver son existence ; mais ceci n'implique pas le droit ni ne justifie l'acte de l'État de se protéger et de conserver son existence en commettant des actes illégaux contre des états innocents et inoffensifs.

II. — Toute nation a droit à l'indépendance en ce sens qu'elle a droit à la poursuite du bonheur et est libre de se développer sans intervention ou contrôle de la part d'autres états, pourvu qu'en ce faisant elle ne contrevienne pas aux droits des autres états ni ne les viole.

III. — Toute nation est, en droit et devant le droit, l'égale de toute autre nation appartenant à la communauté des nations, et toutes les nations ont le droit de réclamer et, suivant la Déclaration de l'Indépendance des États-Unis, « d'assumer, parmi les puissances de la terre, la place séparée et égale à laquelle lui donnent droit les lois de la nature et le Dieu de la Nature. »

IV. — Toute nation a droit à un territoire dans des limites définies et à l'exercice d'une juridiction exclusive sur son territoire et sur toutes personnes qui l'habitent, qu'elles soient des nationaux ou des étrangers.

V. — Toute nation, qui tient un droit en vertu de la loi internationale, doit avoir la garantie que ce droit sera respecté et protégé par toutes les autres nations, car droit et devoir sont corrélatifs, et le droit de l'un est un devoir que tous les autres doivent observer.

Après avoir cité tout entière cette déclaration dans son discours du 30 novembre 1923 devant l'Académie Américaine de Science politique et sociale, M. Hughes ajoutait : « Il n'y a pas de doute que cette déclaration comporte les principes fondamentaux de la politique des Etats-Unis vis-à-vis des républiques de l'Amérique latine. Quand nous avons reconnu ces républiques comme membres de la famille des nations, nous avons en même temps reconnu leurs droits et leurs obligations comme ils ont été définis par nos hommes d'État, nos juristes, et par notre plus haute Cour. Nous n'avons pas cherché, en nous opposant à l'intervention des puissances non-américaines, à établir nous-mêmes un protectorat ou notre dictature sur ces républiques. *Une telle prétention, non seulement ne se trouve pas dans la doctrine de Monroe, mais serait en opposition avec notre politique fondamentale affirmative.* »

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Haïti est un État à autonomie complète. Elle a conquis son indépendance par les armes et l'a par surcroît payée de son argent en acceptant de verser une indemnité pécuniaire aux anciens colons de Saint-Domingue. Elle a été reconnue

(1) La manifestation la plus touchante et, à mon sens, la plus significative, fut celle que me réserva la population lyonnaise. Les foules jugent avant tout avec leur cœur : c'est pourquoi les causes justes font plus facilement vibrer l'âme populaire. Quelque flatteurs qu'en soient pour moi les termes, je reproduis ici la note suivante du journal *Le Progrès*, de Lyon (3 juillet) : « ... A la sortie de la réunion, une belle manifestation de sympathie eut lieu, de la part du public, à l'adresse de M. Dantès Bellegarde, délégué de Haïti, dont le petit pays est cher aux Français et dont l'attitude particulièrement loyale et courageuse, au cours de ce Congrès, a soulevé l'admiration de tous. »

officiellement comme Etat indépendant, d'abord par la France en 1825 et, ensuite, par toutes les autres puissances du monde. Elle a contribué à l'émancipation politique des colonies espagnoles d'Amérique en recueillant à son foyer Bolivar fugitif et en lui fournissant, pour reprendre la lutte sacrée, hommes, munitions et argent. Elle est liée par des traités et conventions avec les principales nations de l'Europe et de l'Amérique. Elle a participé, à égalité parfaite avec les autres Etats, à toutes les grandes conférences internationales. Elle a ses représentants à la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye. Elle a signé, comme belligérante, le traité de Versailles et est membre originaire de la Société des Nations. Elle a la plénitude de représentation diplomatique, et presque toutes les puissances entretiennent auprès d'elle des agents diplomatiques et consulaires.

Or, le 28 juillet 1915, des troupes de l'infanterie de marine des Etats-Unis débarquèrent sur le sol de la République d'Haïti et depuis lors y maintiennent un régime étroit d'occupation militaire. Elles y ont proclamé la loi martiale et institué des tribunaux militaires qui se sont attribué, en territoire haïtien, juridiction sur les citoyens haïtiens. C'est un cas d'intervention armée dans les affaires d'un autre Etat, une violation nettement caractérisée du principe de l'égalité juridique des Etats : cela a été d'ailleurs expressément reconnu dans un télégramme confidentiel de l'Amiral Caperton, commandant des forces expéditionnaires américaines, au Secrétaire de la Marine des Etats-Unis : « United States has now actually accomplished a military intervention in affairs of another nation. » (1).

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Quelle est la cause de cette intervention? Pourquoi, violant la règle de l'égalité des Etats « universellement reconnue », comme dit le Chief Justice Marshall, les Etats-Unis sont-ils venus « imposer leur loi » à la République d'Haïti?

Aucun des motifs qui, en droit international, justifient l'intervention d'un pays dans les affaires d'un autre, ne peut ici être invoqué. Pas de guerre entre les Etats-Unis et Haïti. Pas de citoyen américain lésé dans sa personne ou dans ses biens. Pas de dettes contractuelles envers l'Union Américaine, dont le Gouvernement haïtien aurait de mauvaise foi refusé l'acquittement. Même dans ce dernier cas l'action des Etats-Unis n'aurait pas été justifiée, car c'est en partie sous leur inspiration que la Conférence de La Haye de 1907 a décidé qu'en principe « les Etats ne recourraient pas à la force pour obliger un Gouvernement à acquitter des dettes contractuelles réclamées par des particuliers, sauf si ce Gouvernement refusait tout arbitrage ou l'exécution de l'arbitrage ». Haïti n'a jamais rien refusé de ce genre.

En 1915, la République haïtienne était uniquement débitrice de la France. Voici quelle était la situation de sa dette au 28 juillet de cette année :

Emprunt 1875 : les coupons au 1er juillet 1915 et les amortissements avaient été payés.

Emprunt 1896 : les intérêts au 30 juin 1915 avaient été versés aux porteurs. Le paiement de l'amortissement au 30 décembre 1914 avait été retardé à cause des difficultés créées par la guerre.

Emprunt 1910 : les intérêts et amortissements avaient été payés jusqu'au 15 mai 1915.

Malgré les pires embarras financiers, Haïti avait toujours considéré comme une obligation sacrée de faire honneur à sa signature. Ce furent les Américains qui, dès leur intervention, arrêtèrent le service de la Dette Extérieure. Quand ils le reprirent en 1919, le Conseiller financier avait à sa disposition 3 millions de dollars : il effectua à cette occasion, sur la place de New-York et par l'entremise de la National City Bank, une opération qui, suivant un mémoire officiel du 19 août 1920 remis par le Gouvernement haïtien au Département d'Etat, se traduisit pour Haïti par une perte de plusieurs millions de francs.

Quant à la dette intérieure, dont les titres appartenaient pour les trois quarts aux Haïtiens, les Américains mirent une farouche énergie à en retarder le paiement

(1) Tel. du 19 août 1915. Enquête sur l'occupation d'Haïti et Santo-Domingo. Publication officielle du Gouvernement américain.

malgré les appels pressants du gouvernement d'Haïti. Ce retard était tout au bénéfice de la Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, filiale de la National City Bank of New York, qui pouvait ainsi faire entrer dans son portefeuille une masse de ces obligations offertes à vil prix sur le marché.

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Parlant en novembre 1923 devant l'American Bar Association, M. Hughes a donné comme prétexte de l'intervention les *troubles révolutionnaires* qui ont trop souvent bouleversé la république haïtienne. A pareil argument j'opposerai la réponse que fit M. Wilson aux « requins » du pétrole qui le pressaient d'aller au Mexique : « Ce n'est nullement mon affaire de savoir combien de temps les Mexicains mettront pour déterminer ce que sera leur gouvernement. Leur pays leur appartient. Leur gouvernement est leur. Est-ce que les nations européennes n'ont pas pris autant de temps qu'il leur a fallu et répandu autant de sang qu'il leur a plu en réglant leurs propres affaires? Et devons-nous contester le même droit au Mexique, parce qu'il est faible? »

Le Mexique est sans doute un Etat faible en comparaison des Etats-Unis. Mais c'est aussi un vaste guêpier où l'on ne s'aventure pas sans danger. Et voilà pourquoi très sagement on reste à la frontière, tandis qu'on peut tout se permettre en Haïti où nulle résistance sérieuse n'est à craindre. On le comprend bien : le motif invoqué n'est qu'un vain prétexte. La preuve, c'est que l'*ordre étant parfaitement assuré dans la République haïtienne par une forte gendarmerie placée sous le commandement de nombreux officiers américains*, l'occupation militaire et toutes ses conséquences révoltantes sont maintenues sans souci des légitimes revendications et des aspirations les plus respectables du peuple haïtien.

Tout en contestant aux Etats-Unis le droit d'intervenir dans les affaires intérieures d'un pays quelconque, qu'il s'agisse du Mexique, du Brésil ou d'Haïti, je veux m'expliquer sur ces *révolutions haïtiennes* dont on a, avec tant de complaisance, grossi le nombre et l'importance. Beaucoup ne furent que de simples coups de main heureux qui s'effectuèrent sans effusion de sang. Très souvent, elles furent financées par des mercantis étrangers qui y voyaient une source certaine de profits. La plupart ont été comme des crises de croissance regrettables certes, mais dont aucun peuple n'a été exempt pendant la période difficile de formation. Ces révolutions se faisaient pour ainsi dire en « vase clos ». Jamais elles ne risquèrent de légitimer l'intervention d'une puissance européenne ou asiatique, — ce qui aurait donné prétexte à l'application de la doctrine Monroe.

La petite Haïti a plusieurs fois, au cours de son histoire, subi les brutalités des grandes puissances, pour des motifs qui n'étaient point attribuables à nos guerres civiles. Jamais les Etats-Unis ne bronchèrent. En juillet 1915, un an après la déclaration de la guerre, aucun Etat européen ne pouvait certainement penser à faire une action armée contre Haïti. On peut affirmer que le gouvernement américain qui, depuis quelque temps, essayait vainement d'obtenir des Haïtiens la convention dont je parlerai plus loin, a saisi le moment où il avait les mains complètement libres en Amérique pour réaliser un dessein longuement prémédité.

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Les Américains prétendent qu'ils sont intervenus en Haïti au nom de la *civilisation et de l'humanité*. Nous ne sommes point dupes de ces grands mots sous lesquels se dissimulent trop souvent les ambitions et les convoitises les plus vulgaires. Des actes horribles se sont accomplis en d'autres pays sans que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'en soit montré le moins du monde ému. On peut être certain que l'intervention — toutes les fois qu'elle ne trouve à invoquer que des motifs d'humanité et de civilisation — est simplement aux mains d'une nation forte un moyen d'expansion politique ou financière. Nous verrons tout à l'heure si ce n'est pas ici le cas. Mais, auparavant, il faudrait s'entendre sur ce terme de civilisation et savoir à quel point un Etat est qualifié pour parler en son nom.

Qu'est-ce que la civilisation? Un savant français, M. Charles Richet, s'est posé récemment la question dans la *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, et il y a répondu en

vingt pages. Consacrer vingt pages à définir une idée, n'est-ce pas reconnaître qu'elle est loin d'être précise? A son tour, le sociologue américain, William Graham Summer, examinant la prétention des Etats-Unis à se poser en représentants de la civilisation dans le continent américain, se demande si un Etat plus puissant ne pourrait pas se croire aussi justement le droit d'intervenir dans les affaires de l'Union pour protester, au nom de l'humanité et de la civilisation, contre les massacres de nègres, les scandales financiers, la corruption administrative et tant d'autres faits regrettables dont l'horreur n'apparaît aux Américains que lorsqu'ils se passent chez autrui. On se rappelle à ce propos que les Etats-Unis, il y a quelques années, réclamèrent auprès du tsar contre les mauvais traitements dont les israélites étaient victimes dans l'Empire russe. Le gouvernement moscovite répliqua du tac au tac en protestant contre les lynchages de nègres. Les deux protestations, quoiqu'elles fussent parfaitement justes, n'eurent aucune suite, — la Russie se reconnaissant le droit de maltraiter comme il lui plaisait ses sujets juifs, les Etats-Unis n'admettant pas, d'autre part, qu'on pût prétendre les empêcher de massacrer, brûler, lyncher comme bon leur semble des citoyens américains dont le crime est d'avoir la peau noire.

Le mot civilisation ne serait-il pas, dans le cas d'Haïti, simplement synonyme de Wall Street? C'est l'avis d'un Américain, M. James Weldon Johnson. « Derrière l'Occupation, écrit-il, travaillant conjointement avec le département d'Etat, se dresse la *National City Bank of New-York*. Les potentats de la finance, ses alliés, sont ceux qui profitent de la mainmise sur Haïti. Le Marine Corps opère en réalité pour les grands intérêts financiers des Etats-Unis. » (1) Ce qui s'est passé depuis l'intervention donne une singulière force à cette opinion. La *Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti*, établissement français ayant son siège à Paris, est devenue une filiale de la *National City Bank of New-York;* la dette extérieure d'Haïti, qui était entièrement placée en France, a été transférée aux Etats-Unis,— le département d'Etat ayant *contraint* le gouvernement haïtien à contracter à Wall Street un emprunt de seize millions de dollars en vue du remboursement des emprunts 1896 et 1910 dont toutes les obligations étaient aux mains des Français.

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L'œuvre d'accaparement financier se poursuit, activement facilitée par l'action des fonctionnaires américains nommés en vertu de la *Convention du* 16 *septembre* 1915, laquelle fut imposée à Haïti par les Etats-Unis. Je dis bien *imposée*, car le gouvernement haïtien, mis en face du projet de convention, n'eut qu'une alternative : se soumettre ou se démettre. Il préféra se soumettre. Beaucoup de mes compatriotes le lui ont durement reproché. Il a cependant une excuse : celle d'avoir voulu empêcher qu'un gouverneur militaire américain devînt le maître du pays. Le Président de la République Dominicaine, M. Henriquez y Carvajal, placé dans la même situation, avait mieux aimé se retirer. Le résultat a-t-il été meilleur si le geste fut plus beau? Pendant neuf ans, le peuple dominicain a subi l'humiliation douloureuse d'avoir comme chef de son gouvernement un amiral de la marine des Etats-Unis. Et les Américains n'acceptent aujourd'hui de remettre à la petite nation l'exercice de ses droits qu'en lui imposant la convention qu'elle avait refusée au début.

Deux jours après l'élection de M. Dartiguenave comme président de la République (12 août 1915), le chargé d'affaires américain lui présenta le projet de convention, en demandant que le Pouvoir législatif haïtien autorisât *immédiatement* le gouvernement à accepter le projet *sans modification*. Comme les négociations étaient laborieuses, l'amiral Caperton, chef des forces expéditionnaires des Etats-Unis, saisit les douanes et en chassa les fonctionnaires haïtiens. Le 3 septembre, il émit une proclamation dans laquelle il déclara « assumer le contrôle du gouvernement » en décrétant la loi martiale. Le 16 septembre, la Convention était votée après une discussion des plus vives. Ceux des membres de l'Assemblée qui la votèrent déclarèrent solennellement qu'ils s'étaient inclinés devant la force

(1) *The Nation*, New-York, 1920.

pour éviter de plus grands malheurs au pays. Le sénateur S. Villard l'écrivit dans une lettre publique au Président Wilson. Le Président de la République, dans une adresse au peuple, protesta contre ces violences en faisant au nom de la nation haïtienne les plus expresses réserves.

Comme protestations et doléances restaient sans écho à Washington, le gouvernement haïtien eut l'idée, en 1918, de porter la question d'Haïti à la Conférence de la Paix. Mais il voulut éviter le scandale qu'aurait provoqué l'acte d'accusation de la petite République contre la puissante Union Américaine, dont le chef était à ce moment considéré comme l'arbitre du monde. Le 22 janvier 1919, le ministre des relations extérieures d'Haïti donnait à notre délégué au Congrès de Versailles les instructions suivantes : « ... Nous vous chargeons d'une mission spéciale auprès du Président Wilson et du Secrétaire d'Etat Lansing. Vous les verrez personnellement pour leur demander, au nom du Gouvernement haïtien, l'*abolition en Haïti du régime de la loi martiale et des cours prévôtales institué depuis l'occupation américaine*... Nous avons préféré adopter cette voie parce qu'elle nous a paru plus susceptible d'aboutir à des résultats pratiques... Il vous sera plus facile d'arriver à la solution de nos difficultés en vous adressant personnellement au Président Wilson et à son Secrétaire d'Etat qui, pensons-nous, n'ont pas toujours été fidèlement renseignés par leurs agents en Haïti sur ce qui s'y passe. Dans une conversation à deux, il sera plus propice pour vous, en exposant les faits sincèrement, exactement et d'une façon détaillée, de nous faire rendre justice par le Président Wilson... Enfin, pour agir ainsi, il y a une autre raison qui n'est pas la moins importante à nos yeux. Nous croyons que le Gouvernement américain sera plus disposé à accueillir nos réclamations si nous en cherchons la solution dans un tête-à-tête avec lui plutôt que de les porter directement à la Conférence. Sans doute il peut penser qu'il triompherait de nous dans une discussion publique ; mais, au moment où son Chef, le Président Wilson, assure que l'un des principaux motifs de sa présence personnelle à la table de la Conférence est de faire triompher le principe du respect des droits des petits peuples par les forts, les représentants du gouvernement américain, le Président Wilson lui-même, M. Lansing, — qui sait combien de fois nous avons réclamé auprès de lui sans obtenir justice, — estimeront sûrement qu'il vaut mieux, à l'heure actuelle, que la voix d'un faible comme Haïti ne s'élève pas en présence de toutes les Nations réunies pour se plaindre, à juste titre, de l'injustice de la puissante République des Etats-Unis... »

A la demande d'entrevue de notre plénipotentiaire, M. Wilson répondit qu'il était trop occupé à régler la paix du monde pour avoir le temps de donner audience à la pauvre petite plaignante des Antilles. M. Lansing éconduisit fort aimablement notre ministre en lui disant qu'il était à Paris délégué des Etats-Unis au Congrès de la Paix et secrétaire d'Etat seulement à Washington.

Comme il faut regretter que la voix vengeresse d'Haïti ne se fût pas quand même élevée à Versailles et que le plénipotentiaire haïtien n'eût pas, d'une main hardie, arraché le masque sous lequel se cachait le double visage de Woodrow Wilson !...

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Les fonctionnaires du traité — ainsi qu'on a coutume d'appeler les nombreux experts et ingénieurs de toute sorte dont Haïti est inondée — ont un pouvoir dictatorial. Le Conseiller financier, qui, par définition, est un « fonctionnaire attaché au département des finances de la République haïtienne », s'est transformé en un maître absolu devant la volonté duquel tout doit céder. On aura une idée de son omnipotence par ce seul exemple. Le Conseiller financier avait proposé au gouvernement haïtien une mesure contre laquelle banquiers, commerçants, légations accréditées en Haïti avaient unanimement protesté : il s'agissait de prohiber légalement l'importation de la monnaie d'or américaine, laquelle constitue cependant la base de toutes les transactions en Haïti. Cette mesure anti-financière n'avait pour but manifeste que d'avantager, au détriment des autres maisons de commerce, la *Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti*, filiale de la *National City Bank*. Le gouvernement résista. Pour faire pression sur lui, le Conseiller financier, appuyé par le Chef de l'Occupation et le Ministre des

Etats-Unis et approuvé par le Département d'Etat, confisqùa les indemnités du Président de la République, des Ministres et des Conseillers d'Etat, et de sa propre autorité suspendit le vote du budget !

Dans un message du 24 janvier 1921 au Président Harding, M. Dartiguenave, président de la République d'Haïti, écrivait ces lignes désabusées : « Le peuple haïtien espérait que le concours des Etats-Unis allait lui permettre d'asseoir ses finances sur des bases solides et de développer ses richesses matérielles et morales par une rationnelle impulsion donnée à l'agriculture et à l'instruction publique. *J'ai le regret de dire que rien de sérieux n'a été fait pour réaliser cet espoir.* Quelques-uns des hauts fonctionnaires de la Convention montrent, dans l'accomplissement de leur mission en Haïti, une méconnaissance absolue des vrais besoins du pays et un mépris systématique des droits et attributions du Gouvernement... »

Dans son discours devant la Bar Association, M. Hughes cherche à démontrer que c'est pour le bien des Haïtiens que les Américains occupent militairement notre pays. Nous connaissons ce couplet qui fait périodiquement le tour de la presse américaine et que l'honorable M. Duniway a cru devoir répéter à l'assemblée de Lyon. Le Gouvernement haïtien, dans une note du 28 août 1920 au cabinet de Washington, y a répondu : « Le Département d'Etat écrit que toutes les mesures prises en Haïti par ses agents le sont dans l'intérêt et pour le bonheur du peuple haïtien. Mal renseigné sur la situation réelle d'Haïti, il ne s'imagine pas combien cette phrase est d'une amère ironie pour le peuple haïtien qui croira difficilement que c'est pour son bien qu'on lui fait subir tant de vexations et d'humiliations. »

Ces « vexations » et « humiliations » sont-elles au moins compensées par le développement des ressources économiques du pays, par le progrès de l'instruction publique, par un effort énergique en vue de donner au peuple, en lieu et place de l'honneur qu'on lui a ravi, le bien-être matériel auquel il pouvait prétendre? Tous les projets du gouvernement haïtien — pour l'organisation de l'agriculture et le développement de l'instruction nationale en particulier — se sont constamment heurtés à la plus farouche résistance des fonctionnaires américains (1). Les statistiques montrent que, pendant les neuf années de l'occupation américaine, la moyenne annuelle des exportations d'Haïti n'a pas dépassé d'un grain de café les moyennes obtenues sous l'administration purement haïtienne. En cinq ans, de 1910 à 1914, période haïtienne, Haïti exporta 347.573.191 livres de café, soit une moyenne annuelle de 69.514.638 livres. En cinq ans, de 1918 à 1922, période américaine, il fut exporté 297.555.464 livres, soit une moyenne annuelle de 59.511.093. A l'heure où j'écris ces lignes, une crise commerciale sévit cruellement en Haïti, crise que rendent plus aiguë les impôts nouveaux dont les Américains nous ont apporté la lourde charge. Nous avons un système fiscal défectueux contre lequel économistes et commerçants élèvent de continuelles protestations. Nous avons en effet adopté le régime antiéconomique des droits à l'exportation. Les experts que Washington nous a envoyés, au lieu de recommander le dégrèvement des produits d'exportation, ne pensent qu'à aggraver la situation commerciale et à augmenter le coût de la vie en frappant de nouvelles taxes la consommation.

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Le 28 mars 1924, le Sénat des Etats-Unis prenait connaissance d'un projet de résolution déposé par le sénateur républicain de l'Illinois, M. Mc Cormick. Ce projet disait en propres termes : « La continuation de la loi martiale en Haïti et l'assujettissement des citoyens haïtiens au jugement des tribunaux militaires des Etats-Unis sont des actes antidémocratiques et antirépublicains, contraires à l'idéal américain ».

Le sénateur démocrate de l'Ohio, M. King, commentait cette résolution de la manière suivante : « Les déclarations du sénateur de l'Illinois sont exactes. La loi

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(1) J'ai moi-même écrit dans le journal *Le Temps*, de Port-au-Prince, une série d'articles où j'ai montré les efforts faits par moi comme ministre de l'Instruction Publique et de l'Agriculture (1918-1920) pour organiser l'enseignement agricole, assurer la police des campagnes et introduire les améliorations les plus urgentes dans l'instruction publique. Ces articles produisirent une énorme sensation, parce qu'ils apportaient la preuve manifeste de l'opposition irréductible des fonctionnaires américains à toute tentative faite par les Haïtiens pour le développement intellectuel et économique de leur pays.

martiale, cruelle et inhumaine comme la loi martiale l'est ordinairement, est en vigueur en Haïti. Des hommes sont emprisonnés sans jugement. La liberté de parler et la liberté de la presse sont baillonnées, et une situation existe qui requiert une immédiate correction. Sous le gouvernement militaire des Etats-Unis, les élections prévues par la constitution ont été empêchées... Une fraction du peuple haïtien est employée par les forces militaires des Etats-Unis : elle est pourvue de fonctions diverses mais n'a que des titres sur papier. Le véritable pouvoir est détenu par le gouvernement américain et exercé par ses représentants qui sont soutenus par la force militaire envoyée des Etats-Unis et payée par les Etats-Unis. *Où les Etats-Unis ont-ils puisé l'autorité nécessaire pour prendre charge du gouvernement de la République haïtienne et assujettir le peuple haïtien à un gouvernement militaire?...* Je conteste au Président Harding, au Président Coolidge ou au Secrétaire d'Etat le droit de poursuivre l'action qui a été poursuivie et est encore poursuivie en Haïti. Je dénie que le Président ait le droit de conférer

Groupe d'écoliers haïtiens. On remarquera la diversité des nuances, allant du blanc au noir.

au général Russel le pouvoir militaire dictatorial qu'il exerce en Haïti... Il ne faut pas qu'on oublie que nous nous sommes imposés au peuple haïtien. Nous lui avons enlevé son gouvernement. Nous avons débarqué nos soldats sur son sol depuis des années. Nous avons gardé le contrôle de son pays. Nous avons tué plus de 3.500 Haïtiens pendant la période d'occupation... »

Voilà le tableau fait il y a trois mois au Sénat américain : il est tristement conforme à la réalité. 3.500 paysans — protestant contre la nouvelle forme de servitude qu'on avait voulu leur imposer sous le nom de corvée — furent massacrés, quelques-uns au milieu de tortures renouvelées du Moyen Age. Aucune de nos révolutions n'avait été aussi sanglante. Aucune n'avait donné lieu à tant d'iniquités. « L'histoire complète des relations des Etats-Unis avec Haïti depuis 1914 jusqu'à ce jour, — dit le docteur D.-J. Dillon dans son livre *Mexico on the Verge* — mérite d'être connue du monde entier dans l'interêt du peuple américain dont elle ternit la bonne réputation. Quelques-unes des horreurs rapportées, si elles avaient été perpétrées par le gouvernement tsariste contre les Polonais, les Juifs ou les révolutionnaires auraient provoqué un cri d'indignation parmi les peuples civilisés. Est-ce que le fait qu'elles sont imputées à une République démo-

cratique qui aspire à la direction morale de l'humanité les purge de leur caractère d'iniquité? » (1)

M. Hughes, dans le discours d'ailleurs remarquable qu'il a prononcé le 30 novembre 1923 pour célébrer le centenaire de la doctrine de Monroe, a essayé d'excuser l'intervention américaine en Haïti en disant que les Etats-Unis ne se proposent d'autre but que de nous apprendre le *self-control*. Singulière façon de nous enseigner le self-control que de nous retirer tout contrôle de nos affaires ! Il n'y a pas de contrôle législatif : les Chambres ont été dissoutes, et c'est un Conseil, composé de fonctionnaires révocables, qui fait les lois, vote les impôts, nomme le Chef de l'Etat, engage tout l'avenir du peuple haïtien sans que celui-ci ait la moindre part dans le choix de ceux qui sont censés le représenter. Il n'y a pas de contrôle financier : une vieille institution nationale, la Chambre des Comptes, qui avait rendu beaucoup de services dans le passé, a été supprimée. Les fonctionnaires américains, maîtres du trésor, dépensent l'argent du peuple haïtien, et celui-ci n'a aucun moyen de contrôler les dépenses faites ainsi en son nom. Le gouvernement n'a aucune initiative et les lois, votées et promulguées dans les formes constitutionnelles, ne sont applicables que si elles ont été approuvees par le haut commissaire américain. (2)

Et voici qu'un danger plus grand encore nous menace. M. Hughes, parlant l'année dernière devant l'American Bar Association, c'est-à-dire devant une assemblée de juristes, a osé annoncer « qu'un conseiller légal américain est en train d'établir pour Haïti un solide système judiciaire » ! La Convention de 1915 ne prévoit pas de « conseiller légal américain ». Nous avons une législation et une organisation judiciaire basées sur la législation et le système judiciaire français. L'ingérence américaine en ce domaine si jalousement gardé par toutes les nations sera la plus violente atteinte faite à la souveraineté de la République d'Haïti.

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C'est pour protester contre ce régime d'asservissement imposé par la force à une nation indépendante que je suis allé à Lyon. Aux représentants du Monde, réunis le 2 juillet dans la salle Herriot, j'ai fait connaître la situation d'Haïti telle que je viens de la décrire, et j'ai dit nos aspirations. Le plus ardent de nos désirs, c'est que notre pays soit restauré dans l'intégralité de ses droits d'Etat souverain et que son intégrité territoriale soit respectée. La 8e Assemblée de l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations, en déclarant si nettement sa sympathie pour nos aspirations, s'est par cela même associée aux vœux les plus chers des Haïtiens (3) approuvés par tant de nobles Américains respectueux du droit : évacuation à bref délai du territoire de la République libre d'Haïti par les troupes des Etats-Unis ; liberté pleine et entière laissée au peuple haïtien de disposer de lui-même et de se développer dans le sens de ses destinées nationales.

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(1) « No graver indictment of an American Administration has ever been made... the atrocities... murder of women and children, wholesale killing of prisoners, torture with red-hot irons, the water-cure, arson, robbery... constitute an everlasting stain on American honour ». — *The Nation*, N. Y. 18 mai 1921.

(2) Le haut commissariat est un cadeau de M. Harding. Cet ancien président avait prononcé à Marion, au début de sa campagne électorale en 1920, un retentissant discours dans lequel il qualifiait de criminelle l'action en Haïti du gouvernement démocrate. Mais, installé à la Maison Blanche, il se mit tranquillement dans les pantoufles de Wilson. Le grand changement apporté dans la situation haïtienne consista à transformer le chef de l'occupation en haut-commissaire. Le général a remplacé son képi par un « canotier » et son dolman par un veston. Et cette politique vestimentaire a paru tellement satisfaisante que M. Coolidge n'a pas cru mieux faire que de la poursuivre. Les Haïtiens sont seuls à ne pas partager cette satisfaction.

(3) « Les Haïtiens désirent unanimement le retrait de l'occupation et la fin du régime exceptionne que sa présence impose à la Nation. » Message du Président Dartiguenave au Président Harding, 24 janvier 1921.

« L'Occupation, qui pèse sur le pays, aboutit à une véritable vassalité. Elle rend le peuple nerveux, elle l'humilie, elle contrarie son développement économique en éloignant l'aide que pourraient lui offrir les capitalistes étrangers. Elle est illégale. Elle ne repose ni sur le droit ni sur aucun texte du traité de 1915 qui, au contraire, la condamne. » Discours de M. L. C. Lhérisson, conseiller d'Etat. Séance du Conseil d'Etat, 21 août 1923.

LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

I

Le Pays

« Haïti est une merveille. » C'est par ces mots que Christophe Colomb, dans une lettre à Ferdinand d'Aragon, exprimait son admiration devant les splendeurs de la terre haïtienne. Tous ceux qui, depuis, ont visité la « reine des Antilles », n'ont fait que répéter, sur des tons différents, le cri d'enthousiasme qu'arracha au grand navigateur le spectacle de cette nature incomparable. Un savant espagnol, Nieto y Balcarcel, séduit autant par la beauté de nos paysages que par la richesse de notre sous-sol, comparait Haïti à l'île de Tarsish, d'où « Salomon tirait l'or et les métaux précieux nécessaires à l'ornementation de son temple. » On serait peut-être tenté de mettre ce lyrisme au compte de l'exagération castillane. Mais voici en quels termes parle de notre pays un Anglais, sir Spencer St-John, qui ne passe pas pour nous avoir beaucoup aimés : « J'ai parcouru presque tout le globe, et je puis dire qu'il n'y a nulle part une île aussi belle que Saint-Domingue. Aucun pays ne possède une plus grande puissance de production ; aucun, une plus grande variété de productions ; aucun, une plus grande variété de sols, de climats et de produits ; aucun, une semblable position géographique. Nulle part, les revers des montagnes n'offrent de plus magnifiques spectacles et ne permettent de créer des séjours d'été plus ravissants et plus sains. »

Bien que l'île d'Haïti, placée à l'entrée du golde du Mexique, entre les 17e et 21e degrés de latitude nord, et les 71e et 77e degrés de longitude ouest, soit en pleine zone torride, la chaleur n'y est point excessive. La température de Port-au-Prince, par exemple, varie entre 18° et 34° cent. ; mais à aucun moment l'air n'y devient étouffant comme à New-York où les cas d'insolation sont si fréquents. Le « coup de soleil » est presque inconnu en Haïti : l'atmosphère y est en effet constamment renouvelée et rafraîchie par une brise délicieuse et toute chargée de parfums, qui, le matin, souffle de la terre vers la mer, le soir, de la mer vers la terre, comme si une main invisible agitait dans l'air lumineux et léger quelque immense éventail.

Aux Européens accablés par les chaleurs estivales de verdoyantes campagnes offrent leurs retraites ombreuses. Les villes sont presque toutes adossées à des collines élevées qui leur font comme une verte ceinture et où les citadins trouvent, au milieu d'une végétation luxuriante, une douce température descendant parfois — comme à Furcy — jusqu'à 9°, et un air pur, riche d'oxygène frais et d'ozone. Par là s'explique la salubrité exceptionnelle du climat haïtien et le taux peu élevé de la mortalité dans un pays où les règles de l'hygiène publique ne sont pas encore suffisamment pratiquées. Une statistique publiée par M. Sténio Vincent, ancien maire de Port-au-Prince, indique comme taux de la mortalité pour cette ville 12, 14 p. 1000 habitants, taux inférieur à celui de Paris, Londres, Berlin, New-York, Berne, Copenhague, Amsterdam, etc. Haïti ne connaît point ces grandes épidémies qui font tant de ravages ailleurs : choléra, peste, maladie du sommeil. La fièvre jaune et la variole y ont fait de terribles mais très rares apparitions. Seule la fièvre paludéenne sévit avec une particulière intensité dans certaines régions basses du littoral : une quinisation méthodique en arrête toutefois

les pernicieux effets et met l'immigrant à l'abri du mal. Je connais des Européens, établis depuis de longues années dans le pays, qui n'ont jamais eu un accès de fièvre.

Grâce à la diversité de ses climats, Haïti, pays de hautes montagnes et de vastes plaines, offre une variété de productions véritablement prodigieuse. « Depuis les cultures qui ne peuvent réussir que par une température excessivement élevée jusqu'à celles qui demandent une température froide, tout — écrivent MM. Henri Chauvet et Robert Gentil dans leur excellente *Géographie d'Haïti* — vient admirablement sur ce sol privilégié. Les montagnes de l'île sont couvertes d'une végétation exubérante, entretenue par une humidité constante. Du flanc de ces montagnes s'échappent d'innombrables cours d'eau (houille blanche et houille verte représentant des milliers de chevaux-vapeur !) qui se dirigent dans tous les sens et qui, avec leurs affluents, couvrent l'île d'un réseau serré : entre ces chaînes montagneuses s'étendent d'immenses *savanes* que fécondent les alluvions et le limon déposés par les cours d'eau et qui sont dotées d'un humus de plusieurs mètres d'épaisseur et d'une fertilité extraordinaire. »

Tout aussi riche est le sous-sol. Un géologue américain, le professeur Gabb, visita le pays en 1878. Les études auxquelles il se livra lui permirent d'établir l'existence en Haïti de nombreuses mines d'or, d'argent, de cuivre, de fer, de houille, etc. Ce fut pour lui une telle révélation qu'il conseilla, dit-on, au gouvernement des Etats-Unis de s'annexer l'île afin de faire profiter les citoyens de l'Union des merveilleuses richesses qui dorment encore intactes dans la terre haïtienne. Les recherches patientes d'un remarquable chimiste et géologue haïtien, M. Ed. Roumain, lui ont permis de localiser d'importants gisements pétrolifères et des mines de fer, de charbon, d'argent, de cuivre, etc., dont l'exploitation rationnelle ferait en peu de temps d'Haïti l'un des pays les plus prospères du monde.

La nature, qui a fait le sol d'Haïti si fertile et son sous-sol si riche, a pris un plaisir d'artiste à découper ses rivages d'échancrures fantaisistes et zigzagantes. Entre deux baies, larges et profondes, s'ouvrant comme des gueules immenses, elle a creusé une infinité d'anses, de criques, de « trous de pêcheurs », où les embarcations, assaillies par la tempête, trouvent un abri sûr. Les caps, se suivant à peu de distance, s'avancent dans la mer tantôt comme de longues aiguilles, tantôt comme d'énormes mastodontes verts. Aussi nul spectacle n'est-il aussi varié ni plus pittoresque pour le voyageur que cette succession ininterrompue de baies et de pointes.

La partie occidentale de l'île, de la baie de Mancenille à la pointe de la Béate, présente, proportionnellement à sa superficie, l'un des plus grands développements de côtes qui soient dans le monde. Elle rappelle, à ce point de vue, la Grèce et le Japon (1). La presqu'île du Sud, qui ressemble à la pince d'un crabe monstrueux, est très étroite et très longue : une multitude de villes et de hameaux très rapprochés s'échelonnent sur ses rivages. C'est là un grand avantage : les montagnes et les cours d'eau que l'on rencontre à chaque pas dans l'intérieur rendent fort difficiles par voie terrestre les communications entre les diverses régions du pays. Sans la mer celles-ci seraient restées trop isolées les unes des autres : le commerce s'en serait ressenti et l'unification nationale en eût été considérablement retardée.

Sur tout le littoral vit une population de hardis marins qui ne craignent pas, sur leurs frêles embarcations, d'affronter vents et tempêtes. Car c'est dans la mer, où ils rencontrent parfois la mort, que pour eux se trouve aussi la vie. C'est elle qui les nourrit. C'est elle qui leur fournit le moyen de bâtir sur la terre ferme la « case » où s'abrite la famille et où ils viennent se reposer des longues journées de pêche ou de louvoyage. Or cette mer est généreuse. Innombrables en effet sont les espèces qui vivent sur nos côtes, depuis les minuscules protozoaires jusqu'aux plus réputés des vertébrés connus. Nos mers sont tellement poissonneuses que dans certaines parties du pays on prend les poissons comme on ramasse des cailloux. Cela n'est point hyperbolique. Vers mars ou vers septembre, à la Grande-

(1) L'île entière a une superficie de 77.000 kilomètres carrés et un développement de côtes de 3.000 kilomètres. La France, pour une superficie de 536.464 kilomètres carrés, ne présente qu'un développement de côtes de 3.200 kilomètres.

Saline, située à l'embouchure de l'Artibonite, on est assailli le soir, sur le rivage, par des milliers de crabes qui, pour les habitants, constituent une véritable calamité. Il y a là des marais salants naturels où l'on trouve, quand l'eau s'est échauffée sous l'action des rayons solaires, des centaines de poissons morts...

Quel peuple habite ce pays si merveilleusement doté? Quel parti en a-t-il su tirer?

II

Le Peuple haitien : son État Social et Politique

Le territoire de la République d'Haïti a une superficie de 28.900 kilomètres carrés représentant à peu près le tiers de la superficie totale de l'île. Sur ce territoire vit une population évaluée à 2.500.000 âmes, ce qui fait environ 86 habitants par kilomètre carré, densité sensiblement supérieure à celle de la France (73) et dépassant de beaucoup celle de la Partie Dominicaine qui n'est que de 14. Elle a quintuplé en cent ans. Après la guerre de l'Indépendance, on ne comptait en effet dans le pays que 480.000 âmes. Cet accroissement remarquable est dû aux qualités prolifiques du peuple haïtien, l'immigration n'y ayant apporté, surtout dans la première moitié du siècle, qu'une contribution négligeable. Haïti sera en mesure — quand ses richesses agricoles et industrielles auront été mises en pleine valeur — de nourrir une population au moins deux fois plus nombreuse, comme la Belgique qui, sur un territoire à peine plus étendu (29.455 kmq.), porte une population de sept millions.

Quelle est, au point de vue social et politique, la situation actuelle du peuple haïtien? On ne peut répondre à cette question sans rappeler les conditions dans lesquelles prit naissance le jeune Etat.

Qu'était la nation haïtienne, au lendemain du 1er janvier 1804? Un troupeau d'esclaves arrivés pêle-mêle à la liberté. En haut, quelques chefs, dont l'autorité ne reposait que sur la force brutale ; en bas, la foule des esclaves libérés. Pas de cohésion, pas de hiérarchie. Seule la haine du régime colonial avait solidarisé dans un même effort héroïque ces nègres venus de régions diverses et parfois ennemies de l'Afrique maternelle. Dans une formule saisissante, un de nos hommes politiques les plus remarquables, Edmond Paul, a caractérisé cet état inorganique : « La société haïtienne est née la tête en bas ». Il eût été plus exact de dire qu'elle est née « sans tête ».

Au point de vue matériel, il n'était rien resté de la brillante prospérité de Saint-Domingue (1). L'incendie : voilà le rouge étendard que Dessalines et ses lieutenants avaient arboré sur tous les ateliers de l'ancienne colonie, sur tout ce qui rappelait même de loin les horreurs de la servitude. Les colons n'avaient su d'ailleurs créer aucune organisation économique qui pût servir de modèle aux nouveaux libres : leur système reposait tout entier sur le travail servile. Se laissant aller aux molles douceurs d'un climat enchanteur, se contentant de jouir du « labeur des autres », les descendants des rudes boucaniers (2) avaient peu à peu perdu le sentiment de l'effort personnel que développe la concurrence et réalisé, de la façon la plus complète, le divorce de la propriété et du travail. « Le maître est celui qui ne travaille pas ; être libre, c'est ne pas travailler » : tel fut l'enseignement détestable que les nègres émancipés tirèrent du régime colonial !

Au point de vue moral et intellectuel, la situation était pire encore. « S'abandonnant aux instincts et aux passions, à l'amour des jouissances frivoles suivant le caprice du moment, sans prévoyance, sans souci de l'épargne, sans réelles vertus de famille, sans un haut idéal de vie intellectuelle et morale, sans la moindre préoccupation de la justice et de l'humanité, » (3) les maîtres avaient donné à leurs esclaves le spectacle d'une société brillante, mais édifiée sur la souffrance, où le

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(1) Voir « Revue de l'Amérique latine », fév. 1922, Paris : *La Société française de Saint-Domingue*, par Dantès Bellegarde.

(2) Nom que prirent les flibustiers anglais et français qui vinrent s'établir vers 1625 sur les côtes d'Haïti.

(3) Lucien Peytraud : *L'Esclavage aux Antilles*.

besoin « d'être » était sacrifié au plaisir de « paraître » (1). Ils n'avaient guère créé d'écoles dans la colonie, même pour leurs enfants. Moreau de St-Méry a écrit que les blanches créoles étaient d'une ignorance profonde. Que dire des nègres? Toussaint-Louverture apprit à lire à cinquante ans. A Dessalines l'alphabet ne révéla jamais son mystère. Notre premier ministre des finances, Vernet, un mulâtre, ne savait pas lire !

Au point de vue extérieur : tous les peuples voisins voyaient d'un œil hostile grandir le jeune Etat. L'Angleterre craignait pour la Jamaïque ; l'Espagne pour ses colonies d'Amérique. Les Etats-Unis redoutaient pour leurs nègres du Sud l'exemple de ces esclaves haïtiens qui avaient si héroïquement brisé leurs chaînes. Pendant plus de vingt années Haïti vécut dans l'isolement et dans l'appréhension d'un retour offensif de la France : cette crainte énervante tint la nation en armes et l'empêcha de penser à tout projet sérieux d'organisation (2).

Y a-t-il un seul, parmi les Etats modernes, qui ait débuté dans des conditions aussi difficiles?...

Voyons si aujourd'hui ressemble à hier, si le peuple haïtien n'a fait aucun progrès depuis la proclamation de l'indépendance, si même — ainsi qu'on n'a pas craint de l'affirmer — sa situation présente est plus misérable encore que celle des esclaves de la période coloniale.

La nation haïtienne n'offre plus — cela paraît évident au premier examen — l'aspect de la foule amorphe de 1804. Elle s'est très rapidement créé ses organes de vie. On n'y trouve pas de classes, si par ce mot on entend parler de castes fermées, n'entretenant les unes avec les autres que les rapports rendus indispensables par leur présence sur un même territoire. Notre société est franchement démocratique : elle ne présente point de compartiments séparés par des cloisons étanches (3). Il s'y est formé naturellement des catégories sociales, — celles dont l'existence est nécessaire pour assurer la coopération et l'équilibre des forces nationales. L'esclavage, en passant son niveau sur tous les fronts, avait réalisé l'égalité dans l'abrutissement. La liberté, en permettant l'épanouissement et le libre exercice des énergies individuelles, laisse au progrès social le soin d'opérer les sélections et de constituer les cadres nécessaires. Ce travail interne d'organisation s'accomplit au sein de notre groupement et, si l'on veut bien se rappeler l'état de la société haïtienne dans les premières années de son existence — on peut dire qu'il est même déjà avancé. Haïti est en effet, dès maintenant, pourvue de tous les éléments qui, dans l'ordre politique aussi bien que dans l'ordre économique et intellectuel, doivent lui permettre de prendre définitivement son essor. Elle a ses paysans, ses ouvriers, ses industriels, ses commerçants, son élite intellectuelle. Entre les divers organes de la vie nationale l'harmonie sans doute n'est pas encore parfaite Mais elle s'établit peu à peu, — à mesure que les progrès de l'instruction font disparaître le fossé existant entre la masse et l'élite.

Depuis la proclamation de la république par Alexandre Pétion en 1806, la forme du gouvernement n'a jamais été mise sérieusement en discussion : il y a bien eu la réaction impériale de Soulouque en 1849 ; mais elle n'a jusqu'à présent inspiré à aucun de nos chefs d'Etat le désir d'imiter le geste grotesque de Faustin I. Ayant pris modèle sur la France, nous nous sommes payé le luxe de nombreuses constitutions, les unes plus libérales que les autres. Toutes néanmoins ont respecté le principe républicain : aussi la plus récente — celle de 1918 votée sous la pression américaine (4) — reproduit-elle à peu de chose près les prescriptions essentielles contenues dans les précédentes.

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(1) On menait à Saint-Domingue une vie somptueuse. Pour l'historien superficiel, c'est un signe d'activité économique, le luxe ne paraissant possible que là où l'on travaille. Erreur ! Peu de fortunes à Saint-Domingue étaient effectives. La plupart des propriétés étaient grevées d'hypothèques, les jeunes colons s'endettant pour maintenir un train de maison qui ne les fit pas déchoir dans l'estime de l'aristocratie coloniale.

(2) Haïti fut reconnue comme Etat indépendant par la France, en 1825, par ordonnance de Charles X, moyennant une indemnité de 150 millions de francs. Cette indemnité fut réduite à 60 millions en vertu du traité franco-haïtien du 12 février 1838.

(3) La différence d'éducation — plus que la différence de couleur — avait pendant longtemps maintenu entre noirs et mulâtres une sorte de rivalité qui va, aujourd'hui, s'atténuant, avec l'accession aux lumières d'un plus grand nombre de noirs.

(4) Dans son fameux discours de Marion qui lui servit de plateforme électorale en 1920, M. Warren Harding déclara criminelle l'action du gouvernement de Wilson qui avait imposé à Haïti « une constitution présentée *à la pointe de la baïonnette.* »

Haïti a adopté le système représentatif, avec le suffrage universel et la séparation des pouvoirs. Elle a Chambre des députés, Sénat, ministres responsables, — tous les rouages de l'organisation politique la plus moderne. Tous les principes formulés dans la *Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen* se retrouvent dans notre loi constitutionnelle : égalité civile, liberté de pensée, liberté de la presse, liberté de l'enseignement, droit d'association, droit de réunion. Le législateur a pris soin de les entourer de toutes les garanties désirables. Ces garanties sont-elles efficaces? (1)

Ce n'est pas une apologie d'Haïti que je me suis proposé d'écrire : je dirai donc tout de suite que l'organisation créée par la constitution ne correspond pas entièrement à la réalité, les mœurs publiques n'entretenant pas autour des principes constitutionnels une atmosphère de suffisante vénération. Le jeu des institutions n'est pas — il y aurait mauvaise grâce à n'en pas convenir — aussi parfait qu'on l'eût désiré. La machine crie, ses ressorts grincent, et les principes — les pauvres principes ! — en sortent fortement ébréchés. Des écrivains haïtiens ont, en des œuvres humoristiques, dépeint les drôleries et aussi les tristesses qui résultent trop souvent de cette disconvenance des mœurs et des lois. Que l'on ne s'empresse pas néanmoins d'en inférer la preuve de notre inaptitude au *self-government* : ce serait montrer qu'on connaît mal l'histoire de la formation politique des peuples. La constatation que je viens de faire, d'autres l'ont pu faire à propos de nations réputées plus avancées. Dans une étude sur le Mexique au XXe siècle, M. Léon Bourgeois remarque que dans ce pays « l'accord entre les mœurs anciennes et les nouveautés légales n'a pu se faire en peu d'années » et que « bien des institutions empruntées aux vieux pays latins — ou aux pays anglo-saxons — ne peuvent encore être comprises et pratiquées réellement par la masse des citoyens ». « On peut dire — ajoute-t-il — que les institutions mexicaines donnent encore et pour longtemps peut-être l'indication de ce qui devrait être plus que le signe de ce qui est en réalité. » C'est à peu près dans les mêmes termes que s'expriment MM. Lewandowski et Martinez dans leur intéressant ouvrage sur l'Argentine d'aujourd'hui.

Ceux qui sont initiés aux secrets de la vie politique dans la plupart des Etats considérés comme les plus civilisés de l'Europe savent ce qui se cache derrière la façade trompeuse des institutions parlementaires.

Je ne pense point, en invoquant ces exemples, justifier les lourdes fautes commises, les crimes qui ont parfois ensanglanté cette terre d'Haïti. Mais je prie qu'on ne rende pas responsable d'erreurs, bien souvent individuelles, tout le peuple haïtien et qu'on n'en tire pas surtout contre lui une preuve d'infériorité foncière. Entré violemment dans la liberté, sans expérience, sans traditions, sans guide, ce peuple poursuit encore son dur apprentissage. Il subit ses épreuves. Quelle nation n'a donc pas eu les siennes?...

D'après la Constitution, le président d'Haïti est un chef d'Etat ayant des pouvoirs, plus grands que ceux de M. Doumergue, moins étendus que ceux de M. Coolidge. En réalité, les mœurs publiques en firent un vrai monarque. Pour s'expliquer une pareille situation, on doit se reporter aux origines. Il fallait, au début, à la nation qui venait de naître un gouvernement fort qui pût la protéger contre toutes les agressions. Nos pères sentaient autour d'eux une telle hostilité qu'ils appréhendaient de la France ou des autres États esclavagistes une tentative toujours possible de réasservissement. Pour ce motif, le pouvoir ne pouvait être confié qu'aux militaires : ils le gardèrent. Ne trouvant aucun contrepoids dans la masse de la nation dépourvue de toute éducation politique, la puissance gouvernementale se développa aux dépens du reste, jusqu'à se croire et à devenir vraiment l'unique organe de la vie nationale. De là ces compétitions autour du fauteuil présidentiel, dont la possession donne le pouvoir et ses prérogatives sans nombre. De là également ces luttes entre l'esprit de liberté qui peu à peu se propage dans le peuple avec les progrès de l'instruction publique, et

(1) Toutes ces garanties ont complètement disparu sous le régime de la loi martiale proclamée en Haïti depuis août 1915. La forme même du gouvernement a été en fait changée, puisque c'est un Conseil de fonctionnaires révocables qui exerce la fonction législative en lieu et place des Chambres dissoutes.

l'autoritarisme qui veut garder ses positions, — luttes sanglantes d'où la liberté ne sortit pas toujours victorieuse.

Mais le peuple haïtien, ayant pris conscience de ses droits, saura en imposer le respect sans recourir à la guerre civile, en employant les moyens pacifiques et irrésistibles que la loi met en son pouvoir : ce sera alors la paix, la paix réelle, fondée sur l'assentiment de tous et sur la liberté, et non cette paix factice et précaire reposant sur la puissance des baïonnettes. Ce progrès s'accomplira avec la diffusion des lumières dans les couches profondes de la société haïtienne, et lorsque se sera constituée dans la nation une classe puissante de travailleurs, de producteurs de richesses, indépendants de l'Etat, — l'actuel dispensateur des faveurs et des places. « Il n'y a rien capable de mieux faire contrepoids à l'omnipotence de l'État, — écrivait, il y a quelques années, M. Seymour Pradel — que d'avoir un groupe social qui puisse rester debout en face de lui, sans avoir besoin de lui. Quand, dans un pays, l'Etat est tout, que tous attendent de lui le mot d'ordre et la vie, ceux qui le dirigent finissent par croire que lui seul et eux seuls représentent toutes les énergies nationales. »

Type de maison haïtienne.

III

Etat moral et intellectuel

En 1894, l'amiral Fournier, commandant de la division navale française de l'Atlantique, vint à Port-au-Prince. Il y fut reçu avec une cordialité respectueuse. Au cours d'une fête brillante donnée en son honneur, l'éminent marin montra une joie très vive et aussi quelque surprise : il avait cru, en débarquant dans la capitale de la République haïtienne, tomber dans une bande de nègres à peine vêtus de pagnes. Et voici qu'il trouvait, réunis autour de lui, des hommes et des femmes qui pouvaient avec avantage — il eut l'amabilité de l'affirmer — figurer dans les salons les plus aristocratiques de Paris ! Si les hasards d'une croisière dans les mers antilléennes ne l'avaient conduit à Port-au-Prince, l'amiral Fournier eût très vraisemblablement gardé des Haïtiens l'opinion défavorable qu'il s'en était faite d'après des récits de « globe-trotters » fantaisistes ou de voyageurs insoucieux de la vérité.

Rien n'est plus difficile que de faire disparaître les légendes qui ont été ainsi créées autour d'un peuple. Tout récemment — c'est-à-dire à la fin de 1923 — une dame anglaise, lady Dorothea Mills, faisait annoncer dans les journaux londoniens qu'elle se préparait à accomplir un voyage des plus aventureux. Ayant parcouru l'Afrique dans tous les sens, elle se disposait à aller étudier dans leurs repaires lointains les cannibales d'Haïti. Et pour défendre sa peau contre ces nègres haïtiens friands de chair fraîche, elle emportait, — disait-elle avec crânerie — un browning dans son sac à main. La hardie voyageuse débarqua à Port-au-Prince un beau matin de décembre et fut très étonnée de n'avoir pas à se servir de son arme. Tout le monde avait lu son interview et s'en était fort amusé. Comme on savait lady Dorothea d'excellente famille britannique, on l'invita avec empressement à tous les grands bals de la saison. Elle y dansa, infatigablement. Au cours d'un tango entraînant, son cavalier lui glissa dans l'oreille : « Madame, avez-vous pensé à vous munir ce soir de votre petit revolver? J'ai des inquiétudes. Je vois tant d'hommes vous dévorer... des yeux. » Lady Mills rit de bon cœur de cet avertissement et ne parut nullement s'émouvoir du danger qu'elle pouvait courir au milieu de ces hommes en habit noir et en cravate blanche. Et puis,

étant allée dans nos campagnes et ayant vu nos paysans, l'autoresse anglaise quitta, quinze jours après, la capitale haïtienne, avec peut-être le regret de n'avoir point rencontré les cannibales qu'elle y était venue chercher. A défaut du livre sensationnel qu'elle n'écrira pas, elle contribuera sans doute, par son témoignage, à défendre le peuple haïtien contre les abominables calomnies dont on l'abreuve (1).

Les idées les plus fausses courent en effet sur Haïti : on les accepte sans contrôle et on les répand avec complaisance, faisant ainsi un mal considérable à un jeune peuple qui, pour se développer, a besoin de l'appui bienveillant des nations plus riches et plus instruites.

Tout d'abord, le grand reproche que l'on adresse aux Haïtiens, c'est de pratiquer le Vaudou. Dans certaines imaginations américaines et françaises, le mot « vaudou » évoque je ne sais quelles scènes d'orgie et de massacre dont l'auteur de *Salammbô* eût seul été capable de faire la terrifiante peinture. Que faut-il penser de cette accusation de cannibalisme que certains écrivains ont osé formuler contre nous? « Elle est le fait — écrit le docteur Léon Audain — soit d'une erreur impardonnable, soit d'une malveillance et d'une mauvaise foi insignes. Les crimes de ce genre, résultat d'aberrations individuelles, ont pu être commis ; mais n'est-il pas souverainement injuste d'incriminer un pays tout entier pour des faits purement isolés, réprouvés par la conscience générale ? » Les journaux de fin juin 1924 annonçaient qu'un paysan du Hanovre avait tué et *mangé* six enfants. Quelqu'un a-t-il pensé à accuser d'antropophagie tous les Hanovriens? Cette danse du vaudou, qu'on fait si macabre et si barbare, savez-vous ce qu'elle est en réalité? Un divertissement. « A certaines époques de l'année, on immole des boucs, des moutons, des poules et des pintades... pour les manger. On boit du « tafia » d'une façon démesurée ; on danse au son du tambour, de la clochette, du triangle et du *cata* ; on se livre même à des tours de prestidigitation assez remarquables... » Tout cela n'est pas bien grave. Ces banquets sont bruyants et les convives manquent certainement de décence dans leurs attitudes et d'atticisme dans leurs propos : ils s'amusent comme ils peuvent, et vraiment il me paraît excessif de les traiter de sauvages parce que leur plaisir est de qualité inférieure et choque nos délicatesses. Ces cérémonies, où se complaisent nos gens du peuple, ne sont pas néanmoins tout à fait inoffensives : le danger qu'elles présentent « consiste dans l'abrutissement périodique et intense, dans l'excitation nerveuse des *servantes*, trop propre à engendrer des névroses telles que l'hystérie et l'épilepsie, et, du fait même de ces névroses, certaines suggestions criminelles, plus rares certainement qu'on ne le pense, mais cependant possibles. »

Qu'à ces divertissements gastronomiques se mêlent des pratiques superstitieuses blâmables, il n'y a personne, mon Dieu ! qui le nie. Mais allez donc reprocher à de pauvres campagnards ignorants d'être superstitieux et d'attribuer à des causes mystérieuses les événements — heureux ou pénibles — qui les frappent ! Croyez-vous que sur ce point ils jouissent de quelque monopole? L'homme se sent enserré dans un tel réseau de forces invisibles qu'il en vient très vite — sous toutes les latitudes — à penser que des influences occultes se font les artisans de son bonheur ou de ses malheurs. C'est là une tendance universelle dont les peuples les plus avancés ne se sont pas jusqu'ici entièrement libérés et à laquelle nos paysans ne pouvaient eux-mêmes échapper, parce qu'ils sont encore tout près de l'Afrique ténébreuse : quelques-unes de ses superstitions sont restées tapies au fond de leurs âmes. Grattez un Haïtien même cultivé : sous la couche de civilisation dont l'a revêtu un siècle de progrès intellectuel vous retrouverez peut-être le Guinéen qui, dans les soupirs du vent et les murmures des eaux, croyait entendre la voix des ancêtres disparus lui dictant leurs volontés souveraines, — de même

(1) L'Américain James W. Johnson a écrit : « Pour connaître la vie haïtienne, il faut avoir le privilège d'avoir été reçu comme hôte dans les salons des classes cultivées, lesquelles habitent de belles maisons. La plupart de ceux qui en font partie ont été élevés en France. Ils sont instruits, brillants dans la conversation, et jouissent pleinement de leur vie sociale. Les femmes s'habillent bien. Beaucoup sont belles, vives et *chic*. Les gens distingués de n'importe quelle partie du monde se sentiraient à l'aise dans la bonne société haïtienne. Si votre hôte entre par exemple au Cercle Bellevue, le premier club de Port-au-Prince, il y trouvera cette atmosphère courtoise et amicale des cercles. Il entendra des nuances variées d'opinion sur les questions publiques et ne manquera pas d'être frappé par la connaissance complète des affaires, que possèdent les Haïtiens intelligents. Il n'y rencontrera pas seulement des personnes cultivées et ayant du savoir-vivre, mais encore des intellectuels, des poètes, des essayistes. »

que dans l'âme des modernes Bretons revivent à de certaines heures les énergies farouches des Galls antiques.

Toutes nos populations sont chrétiennes, et celles mêmes qui restent le plus apparemment attachées aux pratiques superstitieuses venues d'Afrique, placent Dieu très haut au-dessus de leurs « lois » ou « saints » africains : c'est là un fait dont peuvent rendre témoignage les 600 prêtres catholiques qui exercent leur mission dans les bourgs les plus reculés d'Haïti (1).

Ce que l'on ne peut contester et qu'aucun voyageur — je crois — n'a jamais contesté au peuple haïtien, c'est la grande douceur et la simplicité de ses mœurs. Hospitalier et bon, il reçoit l'étranger avec un empressement cordial.

On ne connaît pas d'une façon générale dans le pays ces crimes épouvantables dont Paris, New-York, Londres, sont le trop fréquent théâtre (2). « Dans le cours de ma carrière médicale déjà longue, — note le docteur Audain — je n'ai relevé que d'une façon exceptionnelle les vices contre-nature, assez fréquents chez d'autres peuples... La rareté des suicides, de l'infanticide, des crimes passionnels en Haïti m'a toujours frappé... L'Haïtien n'a pas des tendances destructives innées, de ces haines de classes si farouches dans leurs manifestations. Les attaques nocturnes, les assassinats précédés de guet-apens, ces grandes associations de bandits qui jettent la terreur dans certaines villes ou contrées de l'Europe, nous sont pour ainsi dire inconnus. Les voleurs pullulent, il est vrai. On s'introduit assez fréquemment de nuit dans les maisons, qu'on pille en bon ordre ; mais surpris, on s'esquive avec rapidité, aimant mieux remettre à une autre fois l'infructueuse tentative que s'attaquer à la vie du légitime propriétaire des biens qu'on convoitait. Cette absence de l'idée de meurtre chez l'Haïtien crée dans un pays, où pourtant la police est mal organisée, une quasi-sécurité des plus appréciables. On peut, sans risque aucun, parcourir le pays d'un bout à l'autre, cheminer des jours entiers sur nos routes désertes, s'enfoncer sans crainte au sein de nos épaisses forêts, escalader les cols escarpés de nos montagnes inhabitées. »

On a accusé les Haïtiens d'immoralité foncière parce qu'ils pratiquent l'union libre. Ce reproche est injuste. Le concubinage est sans doute la règle dans le peuple ; mais il y constitue une sorte de *connubium injustum* qui, dans beaucoup de cas, n'a rien d'immoral, certains « plaçages » ayant plus de solidité et de sérieux qu'un grand nombre de mariages réguliers. Pour comprendre l'existence de cette coutume et sa persistance dans les classes inférieures de la société haïtienne, il faut remonter à l'époque coloniale : les blancs entretenaient de nombreuses concubines, les femmes blanches étant en petit nombre à Saint-Domingue (3). D'autre part, les nègres ne se mariaient pas beaucoup entre eux, parce qu'ils ne se souciaient guère d'avoir des épouses dont le maître pût « abuser », pour employer le mot du P. du Tertre ; d'ailleurs, on ne mariait pas les esclaves : on les accouplait en vue d'obtenir de beaux « produits ».

Le concubinage tend à disparaître de chez nous ou tout au moins à s'y faire plus discret. Dans la classe cultivée on se marie généralement, et les jeunes filles de la plus modeste condition — ayant passé par l'école primaire — se résignent volontiers aujourd'hui à déverser sur les chats et autres animaux domestiques leurs affections inemployées si personne ne s'offre à les conduire au pied des « sacrés autels ».

Voilà pour les mœurs. Elles ne ressemblent pas tout à fait — on en voudra bien convenir — à celles des apaches de Paris, de New-York et autres lieux célèbres de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Monde.

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(1) Tous les cultes sont libres en Haïti, mais la religion catholique y a une situation privilégiée par suite du concordat existant entre Rome et la République haïtienne. Le clergé catholique est *français* et se recrute parmi les élèves du Grand Séminaire de Saint-Jacques, établissement fondé en France et entretenu par le Gouvernement d'Haïti. Les communions protestantes les plus florissantes sont : le culte wesleyen, l'église orthodoxe épiscopale, l'église épiscopale africaine, l'église baptiste. Elles sont pour la plupart subventionnées par le gouvernement haïtien qui, en matière religieuse, fait preuve de la plus large tolérance.

Lire, au sujet des croyances africaines, le livre remarquable de M. Maurice Delafosse, *Les Noirs de l'Afrique* (collection Payot, Paris).

(2) The Haitians are industrious and generally honest. Great crimes and felonies are rare. — *Powell* ancien ministre des Etats-Unis à Port-au-Prince.

(3) La population blanche de Saint-Domingue se composait, en 1789, de 30.826 âmes (dont 21.166 hommes et 9.660 femmes), sans compter les troupes et la marine.

Voyons l'état intellectuel.

En 1804, il n'y avait pas une seule école dans le pays. En 1843, on en comptait onze. En 1915, avant l'intervention américaine, la République d'Haïti possédait environ sept cent trente écoles nationales et une centaine d'établissements libres. Six donnent l'enseignement supérieur (médecine, droit, sciences appliquées, commerce) ; dix, l'enseignement secondaire classique ; huit, l'enseignement secondaire spécial de garçons ; quinze, l'enseignement secondaire spécial de jeunes filles. *Le personnel des écoles supérieures et des lycées est exclusivement composé d'Haïtiens dont la plupart se sont formés dans le pays. Nous avons en grande partie adopté les programmes français, et il est souvent arrivé qu'un jeune Haïtien, sorti de l'un de nos établissements secondaires, a pu être admis dans la classe correspondante d'un lycée de France.* Beaucoup de ces écoles sont dirigées par des Congrégations françaises et belges : Pères du Saint-Esprit, Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne, Religieuses de Saint-Joseph de Cluny, Filles de la Sagesse, Sœurs de Marie de Louvain. Les protestants ont créé également des établissements importants.

Je ne prétends pas qu'en Haïti tout soit pour le mieux au point de vue de l'instruction publique et que nos écoles marchent toutes d'une façon parfaite. Des sacrifices considérables doivent être faits pour que la gratuité de l'enseignement (1), proclamée par la Constitution, ne soit pas un leurre et pour que plus de lumière descende dans les ténèbres profondes où trébuchent les masses populaires. J'aurais beaucoup à dire sur le manque de préparation de nos maîtres, sur le mode de rétribution de leurs services, sur l'application de la loi relative à l'obligation scolaire et, tout particulièrement, sur la direction qu'il convient de donner à l'enseignement national pour mieux l'adapter aux besoins du pays et aux nécessités de la civilisation contemporaine. Mais cette organisation scolaire — si imparfaite qu'elle soit — a donné de tels résultats qu'ils ne permettent plus de douter des aptitudes mentales d'un peuple qui a dû faire, seul et sans guide, le chemin que d'autres ont mis tant de siècles à parcourir.

Vers 1820, — constate M. Gustave d'Alaux — peu de personnes en Haïti possédaient quelques livres français. Le général Chanlatte, directeur de l' « Imprimerie nationale » de Port-au-Prince, frappé de cette pénurie, rédigea et édita lui-même une grammaire française à l'intention des écoliers haïtiens. Il allait écrire un traité de rhétorique quand — par bonheur, dit le malicieux écrivain — la mort vint l'empêcher de réaliser son téméraire projet. Aujourd'hui, il n'y a pas un Haïtien de quelque instruction qui n'ait sa petite bibliothèque. Chaque semaine, à l'arrivée du courrier, les bureaux de poste sont envahis par la foule des abonnés allant réclamer leurs revues et journaux de France, d'Allemagne, des Etats-Unis, d'Angleterre. Les grands journaux français comme le *Temps*, les *Débats*, le *Figaro*, le *Journal*, le *Matin*, sont ici très répandus. La *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, la *Revue de Paris*, la *Revue de France*, le *Correspondant*, la *Revue Bleue*, la *Revue Mondiale*, la *Revue Hebdomadaire*, la *Revue de l'Amérique latine*, etc., les magazines de Hachette, de Laffitte et de Fayard, sans compter les revues spéciales d'art et de science, ont des lecteurs nombreux, avides de se renseigner sur les moindres faits de la vie contemporaine et sur les problèmes qui agitent la pensée universelle.

Les livres en vogue sont connus et discutés à Port-au-Prince vingt-deux jours à peine après leur apparition à Paris, et il n'y a pas de grand succès théâtral qui n'ait son écho en Haïti. MM. Donnay, Bernstein, Robert de Flers, Porto-Riche, François de Curel, Sarment, savent-ils que dans les salons haïtiens où l'on cause leurs noms volent chaque soir sur des lèvres de femmes exquises? Et Paul Adam lui-même — qui ne craignit pas un jour de nous dire inférieurs au chien — soupçonnait-il que nos lettrés, s'il leur arrive de trouver quelque peu barbares certains de ses procédés de style, — n'en apprécient pas moins ses qualités de vigueur et la hauteur de pensée dont témoignent plusieurs de ses ouvrages? Je ne dirai pas que le premier Haïtien venu soit en mesure de goûter la grâce subtile d'un Anatole France ou les complications déconcertantes d'un Paul Claudel. Mais

(2) Haïti est l'un des rares pays qui aient adopté *la gratuité de l'enseignement à tous les degrés.* Il faut constater à ce propos le gros effort qui a été réalisé par les Haïtiens pour créer chez eux un système d'éducation adapté aux besoins intellectuels du peuple.

je voudrais bien savoir combien il y a de Français de France — snobisme mis à part — qui comprennent pleinement l'œuvre de ces deux écrivains.

Ce mouvement n'a rien de factice : il est le signe d'une activité intellectuelle qui s'exerce dans toutes les directions de la pensée et qui s'est d'ailleurs manifestée en des œuvres d'une très réelle valeur, La liste est longue des Haïtiens qui, dans les lettres (1), dans les arts ou dans la science, ont fourni la preuve éclatante des qualités d'assimilation et d'invention de la race haïtienne. L'Académie française le proclamait, il n'y a pas longtemps, en couronnant un recueil de morceaux choisis d'auteurs haïtiens, et, à cette occasion, elle adressait par la bouche éloquente de son secrétaire perpétuel, M. Gaston Boissier, « un salut lointain aux Haïtiens restés fidèles à la culture française ». Plus récemment, un poète, mon ami Etzer Vilaire, haute intelligence « gouvernée par une conscience droite, orientée vers le bien », recueillait, avec une flatteuse récompense de l'Académie française, l'unanime applaudissement des lettrés et inspirait au critique respecté du *Journal des Débats*, Augustin Filon, ce noble vœu pour Haïti : « Pourquoi Saint-Domingue, la première née à la liberté parmi les républiques noires, Saint-Domingue que le percement du canal de Panama va placer au centre du monde, au croisement de toutes les routes, ne deviendrait-il pas le noyau d'une confédération antillléenne où la race noire pourrait enfin montrer au monde tout ce qu'elle contient de germes bienfaisants et de virtualités héroïques? Personne ne s'en réjouirait plus sincèrement que les Français, ses maîtres d'autrefois et ses maîtres d'aujourd'hui, dans un sens dont l'humanité n'a point à s'émouvoir : le seul sens qu'un peuple civilisé puisse attacher à ce mot dans son vocabulaire ».

Les Haïtiens ne conçoivent pas de rêve si ambitieux. L'âge des espoirs héroïques et des projets grandioses est passé : ce qu'ils désirent aujourd'hui, c'est, par la coordination de leurs forces morales et le développement de leurs ressources économiques, assurer à la société qu'ils ont fondée l'ordre et le bien-être dans la paix féconde. Ils comptent, pour la réalisation de cette œuvre pacifique, sur la bienveillance de toutes les nations, — et plus particulièrement de la France à laquelle les unissent tant de liens de l'esprit et du cœur.

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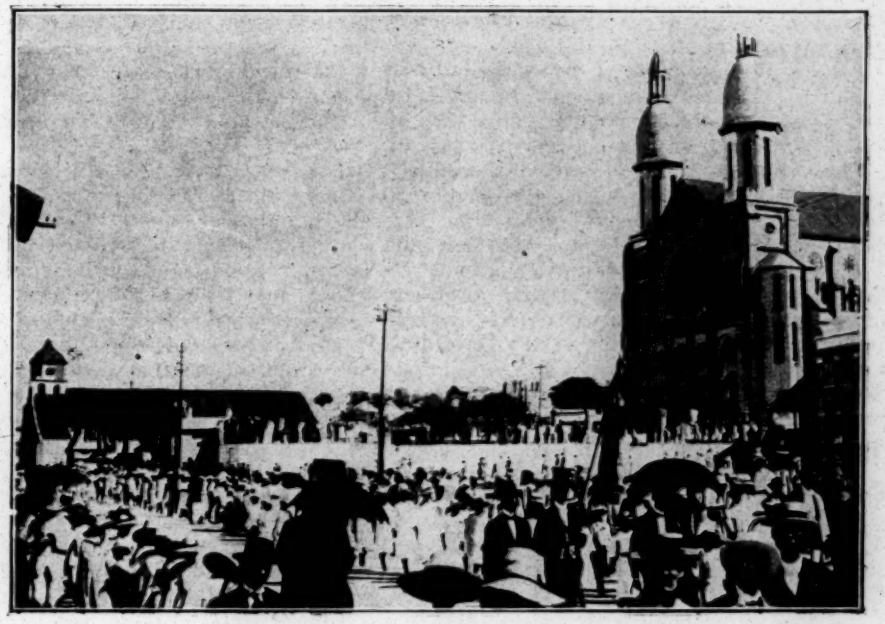
(1) La littérature haïtienne compte des œuvres remarquables (histoire, romans, poésies, essais, etc.), qui méritent une place dans l'histoire des lettres françaises. M. F. Strowski et MM. Bédier et Hazard viennent de le reconnaître expressément dans les beaux livres qu'ils ont consacrés à l'histoire de la littérature française.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX SUR HAITI

L'île d'Haïti a une superficie de 77.250 kilomètres carrés, mais la République d'Haïti ne couvre que 28.676 kilomètres carrés, non compris les îles adjacentes, dont les principales sont la Tortue (36 km. de long et 9 de large) et la Gonave



Manifestation patriotique devant la Cathédrale de Port-au-Prince.

(58 km. de long et 14 de large). Les deux tiers de l'île sont occupés par la République Dominicaine, d'origine et de langue espagnoles.

La *population* est évaluée à deux millions et demi d'habitants. La capitale, Port-au-Prince, compte 115.000 habitants. Le peuple haïtien est le produit de croisements nombreux entre blancs français et nègres africains. On y trouve les nuances les plus variées, allant du blanc mat au noir le plus sombre.

La *langue* officielle est le français, mais le peuple parle un patois créole, à base de français. Après le français, l'idiome le plus répandu est l'anglais.

Haïti est une *république démocratique et représentative.* Le gouvernement est constitué par trois pouvoirs : le pouvoir exécutif, composé du président de la République élu pour quatre ans et de ministres responsables ; le pouvoir législatif formé de la Chambre des députés et du Sénat ; le pouvoir judiciaire, constitué par les tribunaux de divers degrés (tribunaux de paix, tribunaux de première instance, tribunaux d'appel, tribunal de cassation).

Tous les *cultes* sont libres. La religion dominante est le *catholicisme.* Concordat avec Rome. Clergé de 600 prêtres de nationalité française. Cinq congrégations enseignantes françaises dirigent de nombreux hôpitaux et écoles.

L'*enseignement* est gratuit à tous les degrés. Ecoles primaires, secondaires, supérieures (droit, médecine, sciences appliquées, commerce) organisées sur le modèle des établissements français de même catégorie. Les programmes d'enseignement sont à peu près les mêmes qu'en France.

Le *climat* est salubre. L'étranger peut sans danger résider en Haïti. La température, dans les villes, varie en été de 28 à 38° cent., en hiver, de 25 à 35° ; et, sur les hauteurs environnant les villes, en été, de 20 à 28°, en hiver de 8 à 20°.

La *faune* est très riche. Pas d'animaux féroces ; pas de bête à venin mortel. Gros et menu bétail pouvait donner lieu à un commerce important.

Le pays est très *fertile*. On estime que la superficie cultivable n'est pas inférieure à un million de mètres carrés, sur lesquels environ 300.000 mètres carrés sont actuellement en culture. Les productions sont des plus variées, grâce à la nature montagneuse de l'île : à côté des cultures tropicales — café, cacao, canne à sucre, etc. — on rencontre celles de la zone tempérée : céréales, légumes, fruits de toute sorte, et aussi, en grande quantité, des plantes oléagineuses (ricin, arachide, sésame, etc.), des plantes tinctoriales (safran, roucou, indigo, etc.) et des plantes médicinales.

Il n'existe pas de *forêts*, à proprement parler. On trouve en Haïti des arbres de toutes les essences, utilisables dans la teinture, la construction et l'ébénisterie : campêche, acajou, cèdre, ébène, gaïac, brésillet, acouma, pin, bois de fer, bois de lance, accacia, noyer, etc.

Les *richesses minières* sont considérables : or, argent, cuivre, fer, zinc, antimoine, mercure, plomb, platine, sel gemme, oxyde de chrome, nickel, mica, kaolin, soufre, marbre, pierres précieuses, etc. On signale également l'existence d'importants dépôts de lignite dans la plaine centrale, près de Maïssade, et dans les terres basses de l'intérieur à Camp-Perrin (arrondissement des Cayes), et des gisements de pétrole à Miragoâne, à Hinche, à Jacmel — dont l'importance ne pourra, d'ailleurs, être connue que par des forages. La République contient, en outre, une grande variété de roches propres à la construction en pierre et une quantité innombrable de calcaire qui sert à fabriquer la chaux. Enfin, il existe de nombreuses sources thermales, dont l'une à proximité de la capitale. Ces ressources minérales ne sont pas mises en valeur et même elles n'ont pas été jusqu'ici suffisamment prospectées.

L'*industrie* est encore peu développée. Le pays est tributaire de l'étranger pour la plupart des articles, même d'alimentation, malgré la grande abondance de matières premières. On doit cependant mentionner des fabriques de kola, d'allumettes, de cigares et cigarettes, des distilleries (tafia, rhum de qualité supérieure, liqueurs), des usines pour la fabrication des huiles de ricin et de coton, du miel, du sucre, de la glace, des bougies, de l'amidon, pour la préparation du café et du cacao, des ateliers où l'on confectionne de petits ouvrages en latanier, et aussi des tanneries, briquetteries, ferblanteries, poteries, ébénisteries, cordonneries, chapelleries, confiseries, corderies, etc.

Le plus gros chiffre de l'*exportation* est fourni par le café, de qualité excellente. Viennent ensuite : le campêche, le coton, le cacao. Il faut ajouter : la cire, le miel, le gaïac, le campêche, l'acajou, les peaux, les écorces d'oranges, la noix de coco, les graines de coton, le maïs, l'écaille, la gomme de gaïac, le rhum, l'huile de coton.

Aux *importations*, on mentionne notamment : les comestibles, les tissus de coton, les vêtements confectionnés, les vins, les huiles, les liqueurs, les machines, les outils, les articles de Paris, les bois de construction, meubles, automobiles, articles d'enseignement et livres classiques, instruments de chirurgie, quincaillerie, etc.

Voici les chiffres globaux du commerce extérieur pour les cinq dernières années (en dollars américains) :

	Importations	*Exportations*
	—	—
1917-18	10.182.469	6.577.919
1918-19	17.034.861	21.403.668
1919-20	27.398.411	18.990.032
1920-21	11.957.205	4.953.570
1921-22	12.350.271	12.712.210
1922-23	14.157.963	14.590.100

Dans ces chiffres, la part des principaux pays est la suivante pour les trois dernières années :

Importations

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Etats-Unis . . .	9.543.	10.359.6	11.524.566
France	1.137.5	642.3	658.295
Grande-Bretagne .	818.7	763.3	1.109.851

Exportations

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Etats-Unis . . .	1.603.7	1.438.7	1.978.572
France	2.511.5	6.018.5	8.838.648
Grande-Bretagne .	179.2	589.1	722.113

Le commerce d'exportation se fait principalement avec la France, — le Havre étant le grand débouché du café haïtien. *Dans le tableau du commerce extérieur de la France, Haïti précède plusieurs états européens et vient avant 13 pays de l'Amérique.*

Pour le commerce d'importation, les Etats-Unis viennent au premier rang.

Ports. — Les ports de la République ouverts au commerce étranger sont au nombre de douze plus trois ports d'échelle uniquement réservés à l'exportation.

Port-au-Prince. — Port immense, au fond de l'une des plus magnifiques baies du monde, très sûr, à l'abri de toutes les tempêtes. Phares, Service Hydraulique, usine à glace, approvisionnements faciles. Grand wharf. Câble sous-marin et puissante station de télégraphie sans fil. Eclairage électrique. Locomotion : voitures à chevaux, tramways, autos. Hôtels, restaurants et cafés. Hôpitaux, hospices et maisons de santé. Laboratoires et cliniques privées. Rues macadamisées, recouvertes de ciment ou asphaltées. Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti. Royal Bank of Canada. Téléphone automatique.

Saint-Marc. — Au fond d'une vaste baie, à l'embouchure de deux cours d'eau. Malheureusement visité parfois par des raz de marée à l'époque de l'hivernage. Relié à Port-au-Prince par un chemin de fer. Succursale de la Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti.

Gonaïves. — Baie souvent ensablée, accessible néanmoins aux grands navires. Service Hydraulique. Eclairage électrique. Usine à glace. Hospice. Salines. Succ. de la B. N. R. H.

Môle Saint-Nicolas. — La plus remarquable baie de l'Amérique Centrale. Sa position particulière la fait surnommer le « Gibraltar » du Nouveau-Monde. La baie pénètre très avant dans les terres en gardant partout la même profondeur; peut abriter une flotte. Il a été très souvent question d'en faire un port franc. Câble sous-marin. Agence de la B. N. R. H.

Port-de-Paix. — Port très sûr, abrité contre les vents du Nord par l'île de la Tortue. Service Hydraulique. Succ. de la B. N. R. H.

Cap-Haïtien. — Vaste rade, entrée assez difficile ; phares. Usine à glace. Câble sous-marin. Eclairage électrique. Service hydraulique. Succursales de la B. D. R. H. et de la Royal Bank of Canada.

Petit-Goâve. — Baie très sûre ; mouillage excellent ; abrité contre les vents. Succursale de la B. N. R. H.

Miragoane. — Baie profonde, commode et presque complètement garantie contre les vents du Nord par l'île de la Gonave. Agence de la B. N. R. H.

Jacmel. — Baie ouverte vers le sud, exposée à des vents violents qui, durant l'hivernage, agitent continuellement la mer. Service hydraulique. Usine hydro-électrique. Succursale de la B. N. R. H.

Cayes. — Sur une vaste baie, entre deux rivières. Succursales de la B. N. R. H. et de la R. B. of C.

Aquin. — Abrité par un îlot. Agence de la B. N. R. H.

Jérémie. — Mauvaise rade exposée aux vents du Nord. Succursale de la B. N. R. H.

Les trois ports d'échelle sont :

Fort-Liberté. — Magnifique baie longue de 10 kilomètres et large de 3 en moyenne, ne communiquant avec la mer que par un étroit goulet, à l'abri de tous les vents. Agence de la B. N. R. H.

Grande-Saline. — Magnifique position à l'embouchure du plus grand fleuve de l'île, l'Artibonite ; Salines.

Port-à-Piment. — Dans le Sud.

COMPAGNIES DE NAVIGATION. — Haïti est desservie par plusieurs compagnies de bateaux à vapeur et par de nombreux voiliers.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Française (Bureaux à Paris, 6, rue Auber. Départs mensuels de Bordeaux pour Haïti) ;

Royal Netherlands West India Mail (Service Amsterdam-Haïti, service New-York-Haïti : Bureaux à New-York, 25, Broadway, Cunard Building) ;

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line (Agence de frêt à New-York, 24, State Street), service direct New-York-Port-au-Prince — Canal Zone. Service des ports haïtiens) ;

Colombian Steamship Cy (Bureaux à New-York, 17, Battery-Place) ;

Aluminium Line (New-Orléans et South American Line. Service de quinzaine).

The East Asiatic Company Limited. — *Horn Line* (Hambourg). — *La Veloce ; United Steamship Fruit Company ; Impresa Naviera* de Cuba ; *Société Générale de Transports Maritimes* (Marseille).

LÉGISLATION COMMERCIALE. — Elle est basée, à peu d'exception près, sur la législation commerciale française.

DOUANE. — Toute marchandise expédiée de l'étranger pour un port d'Haïti doit être accompagnée d'un *connaissement* et d'une *facture.* Un *manifeste de bord* est exigé de tout navire venant de l'étranger avec ou sans chargement.

Dans les 24 heures de l'arrivée d'un navire, dimanches et jours de fête exceptés, les consignataires ou importateurs des marchandises remettent à la douane, avec les connaissements et factures, une *déclaration* de leur importation conforme à ces documents. L'importateur qui constate une erreur sur sa facture peut la signaler au bas de sa déclaration. Faute de déclaration en temps voulu, la marchandise est dite « envoyée à l'exportation » et le destinataire paie une amende de 20 % sur le montant des droits.

Il faut faire *vérifier* la marchandise 10 jours après la déclaration, payer les droits dans les 48 heures de la vérification et l'enlever de la douane. Si ces formalités ne sont pas remplies dans les 21 jours qui suivent l'arrivée en douane, la marchandise est vérifiée d'office, une amende de 50 gourdes ou 10 dollars lui est appliquée, et si le destinataire ne se met pas en règle, la marchandise est vendue à l'encan par les autorités douanières jusqu'à concurrence des droits dus et de tous autres frais.

Les marchandises destinées à la *réexportation* doivent être déclarées. Elles sont inscrites au manifeste de la douane, ficelées, scellées et déposées dans une halle aux risques du destinataire.

Les *avaries* des marchandises sont déclarées par le consignataire 24 heures après leur débarquement.

Les *droits* sur les marchandises sont payés conformément au tarif annexé à la loi du 4 septembre 1905. La marchandise qui, par son espèce, sa qualité et son prix, peut être *assimilée* à un article dénommé au tarif, paie le même droit que cet article. Les marchandises non *assimilables* paient un droit *ad valorem,*

représentant 20 % de leur prix de revient, — ce prix de revient étant établi sur la valeur de la marchandise au lieu de production, réduite en monnaie légale et majorée de 10 % pour tous frais.

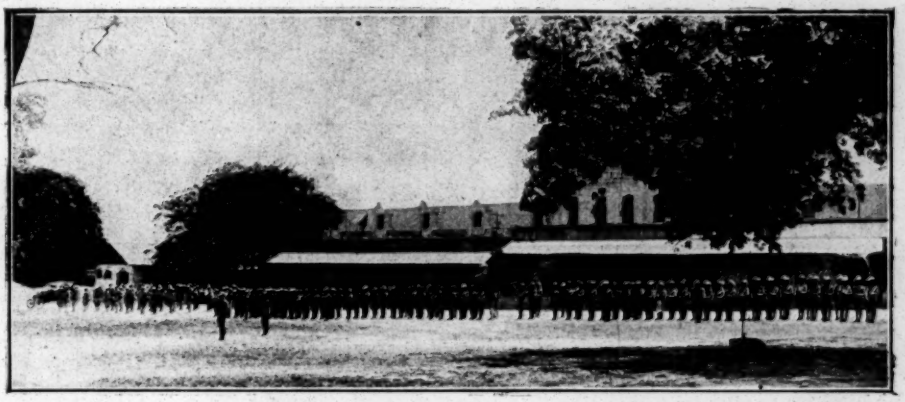
Les *effets à l'usage exclusif* du voyageur sont vérifiés immédiatement après leur débarquement, affranchis de tous droits de douane et remis à leur propriétaire.

Le *transit* est permis pour tous les ports ouverts au commerce étranger.

Il est institué près du Ministère du Commerce une *Commission d'expertise*, chargée de décider, sans appel, sur toutes contestations relatives à l'espèce, la qualité, l'évaluation et la taxe des marchandises.

Il n'existe pas encore de magasins généraux en Haïti.

Convention franco-haïtienne. — La Convention franco-haïtienne du 30 janvier 1907 fait bénéficier un certain nombre de marchandises françaises d'une détaxe de 1/3 % sur l'ensemble des droits spécifiés au tarif et accorde à certains produits haïtiens un régime de faveur à leur entrée en France. Pour bénéficier de



Gendarmes haïtiens à l'exercice. La Gendarmerie d'Haïti constitue une force imposante capable d'assurer l'ordre public.

ce régime, les marchandises provenant des deux pays doivent être accompagnées de *certificats d'origine*. Ces certificats sont délivrés en Haïti et en France par les autorités compétentes et visées sans frais par les consuls haïtiens et français des ports d'embarquement.

Banques. — Il en existe deux en Haïti :

Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti. — Société anonyme haïtienne au capital de 2 millions de dollars, — chiffre qui pourra, avec le consentement du Gouvernement haïtien, être porté jusqu'à 12 millions. Elle a remplacé l'ancienne société française, qui s'est effacée en transférant son contrat à la National City Bank of New-York. Le transfert s'est effectué en juillet 1922. Contrôlée par la National City Bank of New-York, la Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti est chargée à titre exclusif du service de la trésorerie du Gouvernement haïtien. Elle prélève une commission de 1 % en rémunération tant du service des encaissements que de celui des paiements. L'Etat lui garantit un minimum de commission de 60.000 dollars, — la commission de trésorerie ne devant en aucun cas dépasser 100.000 dollars.

La Banque a le privilège exclusif d'émettre des billets au porteur. Elle reçoit, après entente spéciale avec le Gouvernement d'Haïti, les consignations et dépôts prescrits par les autorités administratives et judiciaires. Elle a la faculté d'établir une caisse d'épargne et d'effectuer toutes les opérations d'une banque d'émission, de dépôts, de prêts, d'escompte, et, en général, toutes les opérations entrant dans le cadre habituel des affaires de banque et des établissements de crédit.

Elle a des succursales ou agences dans toutes les villes principales du pays. Correspondant : National City Bank of New-York,55 Wall Street ; — Paris, 41, boul. Haussmann.

The Royal Bank of Canada, établie à Port-au-Prince en octobre 1919, a déjà pris une extension remarquable. Son personnel est composé de jeunes Haïtiens et de quelques étrangers. C'est l'une des 700 succursales réparties tant en Europe qu'en Amérique de la grande et solide banque de même nom fondée en 1869 à Montréal. Les opérations de l'établissement de Port-au-Prince se développent normalement ; un grand avenir lui est réservé. C'est la R. B. of C. qui a inauguré dans le pays une caisse d'épargne. Les dépôts chez elle, à des conditions déterminées d'immobilisation, rapportent 3 % l'an. Le public peu à peu s'habitue à cet acte de prévoyance qu'est l'épargne et qui, évidemment, constitue un élément de civilisation.

Succursales au Cap-Haïtien, aux Cayes, etc. Correspondant : Royal Bank of Canada, New-York, 68, William Street ; Paris, 28, rue du 4-Septembre ; Londres, Princes St. E. C. 2.

Monnaie. — Le système monétaire haïtien est basé sur le dollar américain. L'unité, appelée *gourde*, équivaut au cinquième du dollar.

Le papier-monnaie du Gouvernement ayant été retiré, il y a actuellement en circulation, comme monnaie locale, outre 7 millions de gourdes en pièces de nickel, des billets émis par la B. N. R. H. et remboursables à présentation en monnaie américaine à raison de 5 gourdes pour 1 dollar.

Chèques sur New-York. — Le taux à Port-au-Prince des chèques sur New-York contre dollar a été en moyenne, pour l'année 1920-21, de 3/8 % escompte sur les chèques.

Chèques sur Paris. — Le taux à Port-au-Prince des chèques sur Paris contre dollar a été en moyenne, pour l'année 1920-1921, de 2 % escompte sur les chèques.

Prêts hypothécaires. — L'intérêt légal en matière civile comme en matière commerciale est de 6 %. L'intérêt conventionnel peut excéder celui de la loi toutes les fois que la loi ne le prohibe pas. Il doit être fixé par écrit. Il est de 1 à 2 % par mois dans le commerce, 3 et même 4 % dans les conventions particulières et pour de minimes valeurs. Les deux banques prêtent selon garantie contre 6 à 12 % l'an.

Crédits à l'exportation. — Par suite des fluctuations du franc, les accréditifs en cette monnaie ne sont guère maintenant utilisés. Ces crédits sont généralement ouverts, réalisables au moyen d'effets documentaires à 3 jours de vue, tirés sur la base de 75 à 80 % du prix du Havre, c'est-à-dire *cif*. Mais les banques en Haïti, imparfaitement renseignées sur les cours du Havre, n'acceptent généralement d'escompter que les 3/5 environ de la valeur présumée de la marchandise. Les tirages dans ces conditions ne couvrent pas le prix et le montant des droits payés pour le café embarqué. Aussi les accrédités délaissent ces crédits et leur préfèrent ceux ouverts à raison de tant de dollars les 50 kilos. D'aucuns même ne vendent leur café que *fob* à des représentants de maisons américaines et françaises qui traitent sur place ces sortes d'affaires. Ces opérations *fob* ont le grand avantage de procurer immédiatement aux vendeurs la pleine valeur de la marchandise : aussi semblent-elles dominer le marché.

Sous la clause *fob* — telle qu'elle est adoptée à Port-au-Prince suivant la définition américaine — les obligations respectives du vendeur et de l'acheteur sont les suivantes :

Le *vendeur* doit supporter tous les frais nécessaires pour faire aboutir la marchandise à bord du navire, se procurer le reçu ordinaire de la Compagnie du Wharf de Port-au-Prince ou du navire, supporter toutes pertes et tous dommages se produisant *antérieurement* à la mise à bord de la marchandise.

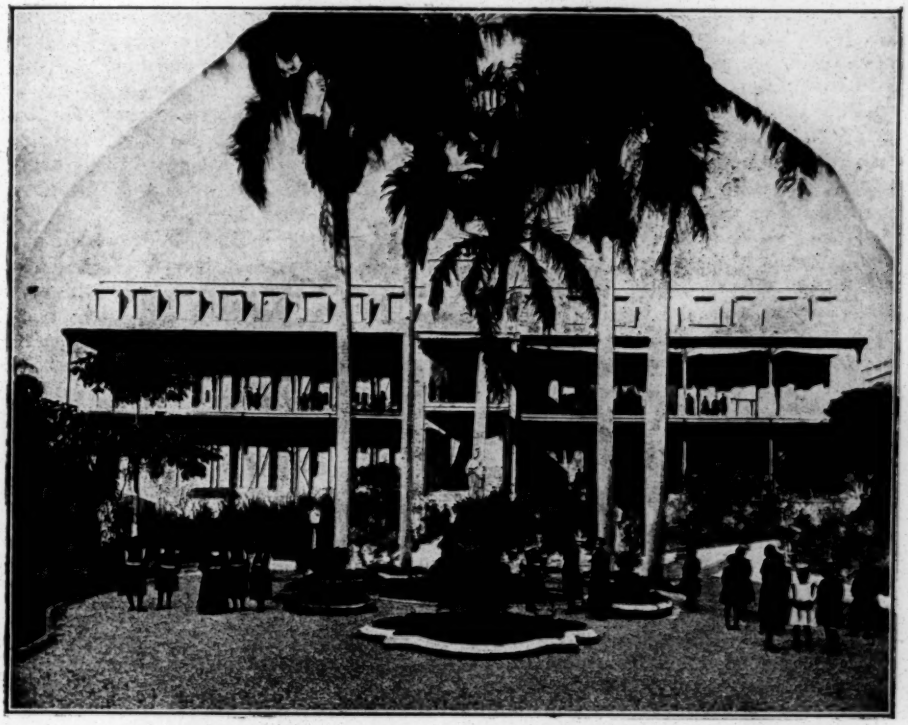
L'*acheteur* doit supporter toutes pertes et tous dommages se produisant *postérieurement* à la mise à bord de la marchandise, prendre à sa charge tout déplacement ultérieur de la marchandise.

Dans les affaires *fob*, c'est le poids d'embarquement qui compte, à moins de conditions spéciales.

Poids et mesures. — La loi du 4 août 1920 adopte le système métrique comme système légal des poids et mesures en Haïti. Mais l'exécution n'en est pas encore effective. Dans les douanes, le système suivant est appliqué : 1° *à l'exportation*, les poids des balances romaines représentant des kilos sont majorés de 2 % pour le calcul des droits ; dans certaines douanes, la majoration n'est pas prélevée, parce que les 2 % se trouvent déjà compris dans la lecture de la flèche qui est réglée de cette façon ; 2° *à l'importation*, on continue à appliquer le tarif annexé à la loi du 4 septembre 1905, lequel porte comme poids et mesures : la livre, l'aune, le pied, le gallon, etc.

Marques de fabrique. — Sont enregistrées au Ministère du Commerce.

Chambres de Commerce. — Il existe plusieurs Chambres de Commerce à Port-au-Prince : 1° la Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti, reconnue d'utilité publique en 1907. Elle a des délégués dans les principales villes de la République ; 2° la Chambre de Commerce française ; — 3° la Chambre de Commerce américaine ; — 4° la Chambre de Commerce anglaise ; — 5° la Chambre de Commerce italienne ; — 6° la Chambre de Commerce allemande.



L'un des bâtiments du Pensionnat Ste-Rose-de-Lima à Port-au-Prince.

HAITI AND ITS PEOPLE

Although the Island of Haïti is located well within the tropical zone, the heat is not excessive. The temperature at Port-au-Prince, capital of the Republic, varies between 18° and 35° centigrade, but at no time does the atmosphere become as suffocating as in New York, where cases of sunstroke are so frequent in summer. Sunstroke is practically unknown in Haïti.

The atmosphere is in fact constantly renewed and cooled by a delicious breeze which in the morning blows landward from the sea and in the evening seaward from the land, as if an invisible hand were agitating the luminous and light air with an immense fan.

Verdant forests offer their shady retreats to the foreigners who may be oppressed by the summer heat. The towns are almost all backed by high hills forming a sort of green belt, where the citizens find in the midst of a luxuriant vegetation a pure, wholesome air rich in ozone, and mild temperature, at times as low as 9° centigrade, as at Furcy, in the hills beyond Port au Prince.

Haïti has almost always been free of those great epidemics which cause such fearlul ravages elsewhere, such as cholera, bubonic plague, sleeping fever, etc. Yellow fever and smallpox have made their serious but very rare and brief appearances in the past. Malarial fever prevails at times, but the methodic use of quinine stops its pernicious effects and protects the immigrant against its attacks. It is being eradicated by the fight against the mosquitoes which propagate it. It should, however, be noted that many foreigners from the United States and Europe have lived for a great many years in the country without having been affected by malaria, even when they never took any special precautions against it.

Due to the diversity of its climate, Haïti, a country of high mountains and extensive plains, has a really wonderful diversity of products.

« Plants which thrive only at high temperatures as well as those requiring a cold temperature grow admirably on this privileged soil. The mountains of the island are covered with an exuberant vegetation maintained by a constant humidity. From the hillsides numberless streams flow in every direction and with their feeders cover the island with a close aquatic network. Between the mountain chains large plains stretch out, which are fertilized by the alluvium deposited by the streams — they are covered by a bed of humus many meters thick and are of extraordinary fertility. » (H. Chauvet).

The subsoil seems to be just as rich. An American geologist, Prof. Gabb, who visited the country in 1878, went away with the conviction that the soil of Haïti contains marvelous riches, although none of our mines have yet been systematically operated.

Nature who made the soil of Haïti so fertile and its subsoil so rich, took the pleasure of an artist in carving out its shores with fanciful indentations consisting of an uninterrupted succession of bays and capes. The western portion of the island, forming the territory of the Republic of Haïti, from the Bay of Manzanillo to the Cape of Beata, presents, proportionnaly to its area, one of the greatest developments of seacoasts existing in the world. From this point of view it resembles Greece or Japan.

The territory of the Republic of Haïti has an area of 28,900 square kilometers, representing about one third of the total area of the island. On this territory

lives a population estimated at 2,500,000, which makes about 86 inhabitants per square kilometer — a density much greater than that of France (76) and far above that of the Dominican Republic which occupies the other two thirds of the island (14). This population has increased fivefold within 100 years, having started with 480,000 souls in 1804. This remarkable increase is due solely to the prolific propensities of the Haïtian people, because immigration, especially in the first half of the century, has made but a negligible contribution to it. When its agricultural and industrial resources have been fully developed Haïti will be in a position to maintain a population at least twice as large, like Belgium which, on a territory hardly larger (29,455 square kilometers) had before the war a population of 7,000,000.

***

What is, from a social and political point of view, the present condition of the people of Haïti? One cannot answer this question without renewing briefly the conditions under which the young State came into existence.

On the day following January 1, 1804, the date of the proclamation of its independence, the Haïtian nation was nothing but a herd of slaves who had suddenly acquired their liberty. At the top were a few chiefs whose authority rested solely on brutal force. At the bottom was the mass of liberated slaves. There was no cohesion, no hierarchy. Nothing but hatred of the colonial system had united for an heroic effort these negroes coming from various and often inimical tribes of far-away Africa.

From a material point of view, there was nothing left of the marvelous prosperity of Santo Domingo. The incendiary torch had been the red flag that Dessalines and his lieutenants had waved over the rich plantations where the negroes had so long groaned in the most horrible servitude. The colonists had never thought of creating an economic organization which might serve as a model for the new freedmen : their system had rested entirely on servile labor, and to enjoy the fruit of the labor of others had been their sole aim. They had lost the incentive for personal effort which competition develops, and they had completely effected the divorçe between property and labor. « The master is he who does not work ; to be free is not to work » was the detestable gospel which had been bequeathed to the freed negroes by the colonial system.

From a moral and intellectual point of view, the situation was even worse. The colonists of Santo Domingo had set the example for all sorts of vices, and a French author (Moreau de St Méry) says that the white men had created no schools in the colony, neither for themselves nor for their slaves. The founder of Haïtian independence, Dessalines, could not read.

For more than 20 years Haïti remained in complete isolation and with the apprehension of an offensive return of the French. This enervating expectation kept all the nation in arms and prevented it from attempting any serious effort toward organization.

There is certainly not one among thé modern States which started under such adverse conditions. The Haïtian nation no longer presents, as is evident at first sight, the aspect of the amorphous crowd of 1804. It rapidly created its organs of life. It is to-day provided with all the elements which, in the political as well as in the economical sphere, will give it definitive scope. It has its planters, its skilled workmen, its industrial workers, its traders, its intellectual class.

***

In Europe as in the United States the most erroneous ideas prevail concerning Haïti ; they are accepted without question and are repeated with complacency, thereby causing considerable wrong to a young nation which, to develop itself, needs the benevolent support of the richer and more enlightened nations.

First, the chief accusation made against the Haïtians is that they practice " voodoism ". In certain American minds the word " voodoo " evokes terrific

scenes of orgies and massacre. What must one think of the odious accusation of cannibalism which some writers have dared to formulate against us?

« It is caused », writes Dr Léon Audain, « either by an unpardonable error, by malignity, or by notoriously bad faith. It may be that crimes of this sort, the result of individual aberrations, have been committed and were punished by penalty of death ; but it is supremely unjust to incriminate a whole country for purely isolated occurrences abborred by the general conscience of the population of Haïti. »

The voodoo dance is in fact nothing but an amusement. At certain periods of the year some of the people meet to dance to the beat of a drum, the ringing of bells, of a triangle and of the *cata*. They kill a goat, a lamb, chickens, or guinea fowls, to be eaten. With these gastronomic meetings are doubtless mingled superstitious practices, the importance of which, however, must not be exaggerated. The beliefs of the Haïtian of the lower class are indeed childish and are explained by his ignorance. They are just like those of the people of Martinique, described by Lafcadio Hearn in his picturesque book : « Two years in the French West Indies ».

It is important to note that all our people are Christians. Even those who remain most strongly addicted to superstitious practices brought from Africa during the period of slavery, place our God far above their African deities. This is a fact which can be attested by the 600 French Catholic priests who exercise their mission even in the most remote boroughs of Haïti. (1)

What no traveler has ever denied in regard to the people of Haïti is their great gentleness and the simplicity of their customs. Hospitable and kind, the Haïtian receives the foreigner with cordiality. Any foreigner traveling in the interior of the country can call on the occupant of any cabin : he is always sure to be greeted with the most eager welcome. He can, without fear, cross over the country from end to end, travel days after days and nights after nights on our deserted roads, enter our thick forests, climb up the steep gorges of our uninhabited mountains, and nowhere will he find any bandits, waylayers, or assassins.

William Powell, former minister of the United States at Port-au-Prince, who lived for a long time in Haïti, has given out this opinion about us : « The Haïtians are industrious and generally honest. Great crimes and felonies are rare ». Unhappily the excesses which were brought about by our frequent revolutions have created in the world for our people a most regrettable reputation ; whereas their sociable habits and manners and their undeserved misfortunes should on the contrary arouse the sympathies of every one.

Let us now consider the intellectual condition of the people. In 1804 there was not one school in the whole country. In 1843 there were 11 of them. Now, the Republic of Haïti possesses about 800 public schools and 100 private establishments, four of which provide higher instruction or university courses (such as medicine, pharmacy, law, applied sciences, commerce, etc.) 10 corresponding to the lyceums or high schools of France and giving classical secondary instruction, 8 giving special secondary teaching for boys and girls, etc.

The teachers of the higher schools and lyceums use exclusively the French methods of instruction, and it has often happened that a young Haïtian, leaving one of our colleges, has been admitted to a corresponding class of a lyceum of France. Numerous schools have been created in Haïti by the French or Belgian religious Congregations : the Fathers of the Holy Spirit, the Brothers of Christian Instruction, the Nuns of St. Joseph of Cluny, the Sisters of Sagesse, and the Sisters of Louvain. The Protestant Churches have also established various schools.

Many Haïtians have been educated in France and a few in the United States. A large number of our doctors, engineers and jurists have obtained their diplomas in French and American schools.

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(1) All creeds are freely exercised in Haiti, but the Catholic religion enjoys a privileged situation on account of the Concordat (treaty) with the Roman Holy See. The Catholic clergy is French. The most prosperous Protestant sects are : Wesleyan, Orthodox Episcopal, Baptist, and the African Episcopal, etc.

Doubtless there still remains much to be done to properly organize public instruction in Haïti. The country people are still steeped in ignorance : they must be redeemed by the light of education. It is also necessary to give to our national education a new direction in order to better adapt it to the economic and industrial needs of the country and the necessities of contemporaneous civilization.

About the year 1820, says a French writer (Gustave d'Alaux), few persons in Haïti had French books. To-day there is not one Haïtian having any education who does not possess his little library. French newspapers and reviews have in our towns numerous subscribers eager to be informed of the details and occurrences of contemporaneous life.

Of late great deal of interest has also been taken in American publications, and the great periodicals of the United States have among the Haïtians readers whose number increases as fast as the knowledge of the English language is propagated. The list of Haïtians who have distinguished themselves in literature, in the arts, and in the sciences is a long one. In every branch of intellectual activity the colored race has given in Haïti the most evident proof of its capacities for assimilation and invention. The French Academy, guardian of the best traditions of the French language and litterature, rendered, some years ago, an eloquent testimony to the merit of Haïtian writers by awarding a prize to a collection of their selected works of poetry and prose. Recently, the Academy of Medicine of Paris, whose high scientific standing is appreciated the world over, granted one of its most coveted prizes to the book of a Haïtian savant, Dr. Léon Audain.

***

It is from agriculture that Haïti draws almost all of its resources. The products that are cultivated are quite numerous. Three among them, however, are conspicuous by their importance — coffee, cocoa and cotton.

Coffee constitutes the main source of revenue of the public Treasury. The annual exportation of this article is on an average 60,000,000 pounds. In 1904 there were exported 89,000,000 pounds and in 1921 only 58,425,614. Haïtian coffee has special qualities which give to it an undeniable superiority over other kinds and which justify the place given to it by the French War Department in the list of articles of diet recommended for the army. Unhappily, its preparation was so often defective that the consumers did not always appreciate its real merits. However, since the establishment of important coffee factories, the product is exported under much better conditions, and the fine picked Haïti coffee is one of those most highly quoted on the Produce Exchange of Havre, France.

For a long time, cultivation of cocoa was limited to the southern part of the island. It tends now to extend all over the country, as all the Haïtian soils are adapted thereto. From 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of this article are exported yearly.

The cultivation of cotton was practically abandoned in Haïti on account of very low prices prevailing for this product as a consequence of the Civil War in the United States. When cultivation was resumed, it was without enthusiasm. But now the cultivation of this crop is being actively developed all over the country. The quantity exported was 8,567,058 pounds in 1922.

Haïti also exports a large quantity of dyewoods and timber for construction, the principal one being logwood, the exportation of which amounted to 231,000,000 pounds in 1915, and other products, such as honey, oxhides, skins, etc.

The foodstuffs produced in the country were until lately reserved for local consumption, but about seven years ago a great movement of exportation of grains was started toward Cuba, and while in 1916 only 11,951 pounds of corn were shipped to foreign ports, about 20,000,000 pounds were exported from July, 1917, to March, 1918.

Sugar will soon constitute one of the most important articles for exportation, as large central factory has been established in the country. (Haytian American Sugar Cy.)

Haïti sells its products mainly to France, Germany, England, and the United States, France being its main purchaser. But as to Haïti's importations France ranks far behind the United States. The total of exportations from Haïti during the financial year 1918-19 has been estimated at dol. 21,403,668, and the total of imports at dol. 17,034,861 ; during the financial year 1922-1923, exports : dol. 14,591,012 ; imports : dol. 14,157,963.

The Haïtian citizen is intelligent. He has capabilities of sobriety and endurance which make of him, when he is properly guided, a first-class worker. The factory owners of Cuba have learned particularly to appreciate him. He is unhappily at present devoid of professional preparation. It is therefore necessary that a large number of schools for agricultural and industrial apprenticeship and training be established in the country.

Some important industrial establishments have been created in Haïti, and we hope that capital will soon be largely invested in enterprises for the development of the country's resources. The organization of agricultural credit requires especial attention, the development of agriculture being dependent thereon in a very large measure.

The customs revenues constitue the main element of the budget of the Republic of Haïti. They are derived from export and import duties collected in the 12 ports open to foreign trade. The inconveniences resulting from our fiscal system necessitate its early reform.

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Haïti possesses immense resources, both material and moral, although it is far from having had all the desirable benefits that should be derived therefrom. It can again justify the title of « Queen of the Antilles » which was given to it by the French. (1)

(1) Traduit en anglais par M. Chs. M. Dupuy.

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HAROLD D. HATFIELD, M. E.
DEAN

January 19,1925.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

May I presume upon your friendship to ask for any advice you might have to offer me about my going abroad. I find myself floundering hopelessly.

I am still walking on air about the whole thing.....it seems that it cant be true. I wish Jessie were going to be there when I go over.

I realize that a typewrtten letter is a misdemeanor. Wont you forgive me?

Love to Yolande and Mrs. Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

Gwendolyn B. Bennett

February 20,1925

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Bennett:

While I was away there was forwarded to me your letter of January 19. I am afraid I can give you no advice about your going abroad because I do not know (1) when you are going, (2) why you are going, (3) where you are going, (4) what you are going to study, (5) how long you are going to stay and how much you are going to spend. If you can give me at least part of this data, I may be able to give you some advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

September 11, 1925.

Mr. Charels E. Bentley,
1909 Marshall Field Annex Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

5/31/88

My dear Bentley:

I have just had such a glorious vacation that I think I'll write and tell you about it.

We took the car, it is now five years old and slightly decrepid but still running, and rode one hundred and thirty miles to Great Barrington. We stopped by the Y.W.C.A. camp at Bear Mountain and took Yolande along with us. At Great Barrington, which is my birthplace as you know, I spoke to the alumni of the high school and discovered a very fine little inn so that after a few weeks Mrs. and I went back again and she spent three and I two weeks there. It was a very fine and inspiring rest.

Now we are back home again. Yolande is in Baltimore teaching English in the new high school and also wearing

a large and impressive diamond on one of her fingers, I forget which. I have begun the work of the new year which looks interesting. I am considering first and foremost my history of the Negro soldiers.

How are you and Mrs. Bentley? Mrs. DuBois join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/31/09

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OMAHA, NEBR. Aug. 10 1925

Dr. W.E.B Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New Work, N.Y

Dear Sir;-

Is the "Star of Ethipoia" on sale? Under what finicial agreement can the same be staged?
Our church has stood for the development of Racial Consciousness in this community where it is sadly missing.
I beleive the pagaent well produced here would do a great deal for Racial devepolement and Racial Inter-relationship.

Please send details by return mail.

Respectfully,

Sadie Davis Divers

5/31/49

[BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH]

August 18,1925

Mrs. Sadie Davis Divers
2430 Franklin Street
Omaha, Nebraska

My dear Madam:

"The Star of Ethiopia" is not for sale and can only be produced under my personal supervision. The cost of producing it is about $5000 and the receipts for the presentation usually amount to about $4000. It would be necessary therefore to raise a cash guarantee fund of at least $2000 before the pageant could be attempted. It calls for at least 500 players.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/31/48

[Bethune]

November 21, 1925.

28-4-54

Mrs. Mary E. Bethune,
Daytona-Cookman Institute,
Daytona, Florida. PERSONAL

My dear Mrs. Bethune:

I am making a quiet study of the Negro public schools of the south. I want to get the facts and not merely propaganda on the one side or unwarranted attack on the other side.

I have been corresponding with your Mr. Homer Thomas who thinks he might make a study covering Florida. What do you think of his ability? Can you help me in any way? I am willing to expend something in expense money, but of course I have to keep the expense down as much as possible so as to cover as much territory as I can. I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, PRESIDENT JOHN C. WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT F. J. NIVER, TREASURER

Bethune

The Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

(Formerly The Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute)

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

December 2, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am very glad to cooperate with you in any way I can in making the survey you desire regarding Negro Public Schools of the South. I think Mr. Homer Thomas will render you good service in Florida. I consider him very capable, and I shall be glad to give him all the consideration possible regarding his time et cetera, in getting up this information for you. When I return to my office I shall take it up with him. We shall do all we can to make the expense to your office as little as possible.

I really wanted to see a little more of you while in New York, but I was terribly rushed seemingly every moment. I am greatly interested in the many worth while things that are being done, and wish very much that I could be of more real service.

Thanking you for the opportunity of cooperating in this small way. I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune.

P. S. I shall not reach Daytona before December 15th.

MMB:WEW

December 9, 1925.

Mrs. Mary M. Bethune,
Daytona-Cookman Institute,
Daytona Beach, Florida.

My dear Mrs. Bethune:

I thank you for your letter of December second. I have corresponded with Mr. Homer Thomas and he has offered to make the study of the schools which I require for three hundred and fifty dollars. This is a little more expense than I should like to incur. On the other hand I do not expect that he can do the work for nothing.

I should be glad, therefore, if you would confer with him when you return to Daytona and see if we could make some arrangements so that the expense would not greatly exceed two hundred dollars. I am enclosing the correspondence which I have had with Mr. Thomas.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Talladega Ala
June 15. 1925

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois.

I send you this clipping that I taken out of a Southern news-paper in which I have read it here with interest so much so that I send it on to you. now it seems to me that this would be a fine and grand noble thing for you and all of our great men now of our Race to get together and buy one or two of these Ships for Liberia West Africa so that country would prosper and come to the front in a few years. now we have our Baptist Missionaries out there and we could help them much better if we had a Ship line from your city or Philadelphia

to go to and from Liberia and the other western Coast of Africa now you see Dr. J. C. Carr there in Philadelphia and talk with him he is the Sec. of our Foreign mission Board of the Baptist of U. S. and we Baptists could almost buy one of these Ships from U. S. and run it. Dr. L. G. Jordan had this idea in view some years ago but failed in his plan now I think that the time and opportunity is ripe and open now for us better than ever before and I believe that we would do much better than Marcus Garvey did

Do please write me and tell me how some of your views about this as I am interested and believe that it could be done.

Write me

Tuskegee Ala

Yours truly Friend M. D. Bibb

June 16,1925

Mr. M. D. Bibb
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. At that time I shall be glad to bring to his attention your letter of June 15.

Very sincerely yours,

S/33 35-10

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
69 FIFTH AVENUE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

July 18,1925

Mr. M. D. Bibb
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Sir:

Your letter of June 15 has come to my attention. I do not think you realize what a difficult and costly matter it is to run a ship line. It means not only large expenditure, perhaps $100,000 or more for the boat, but also a great deal of money to keep the boat running. In order to make a boat of that sort pay there must be cargo for it to carry and cargo must be on hand and loaded quickly. Then too the boat must be able to do all this work more cheaply than other boats.

It is usually assumed by colored people that there are no boats running to Liberia. This is wrong. It is fairly easy to get a boat at almost any season that will take a cargo to Liberia and bring one back. It would be a great deal more sensible therefore, to use these regular boats than to try and buy our own boats with the great risk which is at present involved.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/KT

Talladega Ala August 1.

Dr. Du bois

New York City

Dear Sir—

I Recived your letter here many times and thought of w me that a movemint should be A. V. C. P. to operate a ship-li or Philadelphia as the Baptis head quarters there and would work our missionaries to Africa an them we do. I bekive this would for you and the N. A. F. A of C. Mission Board and that you be Leiberia.

A Friend told me a year or more not get a Pass-Port to go upon fa Europe and the only way to get would have to go into Canada

5/15/100

1925

here and I have read it over
that you say now it seems to
e started by you and the N. A. A. F.
ine to Liberia from your city
ich have their Foreign mission
h all sights in sending such
d supplies & them more regular
d be a great advanced work
P. and the National Baptist
e the Presidents of the Line to

ago that a colored man could
any ship that leave New York
across the Ocean now that he
and go up the St. Lawrence river

II

and then on out word to England and that was the only way to go

Good Bye and wishing you much and a continued Success

Friend M. D. Bibb

107 Lokey St.

Talladega Alabama

Write me again when ever have the time

August 5,1925

Mr. M. D. Bibb
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Sir:

Colored people have absolutely no difficulty in getting passports out of New York or out of any other American port for foreign travel.

The Baptists can find ships to take their missionaries and their freight to Europe and to do it at a much less cost than they could by buying ships.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/25/99

ALBERT A. BIEBER CHARLES A. BIEBER

Bieber's Book Shop
and
Circulating Library
(At The Summit Ave. Tube Station)
NEW BOOKS, OLD BOOKS, RARE BOOKS
(For the Reader, Student, Collector)
No. 4 TUBE CONCOURSE BLDG.
Jersey City. N. J.

PHONE

Yours

June 22 1925

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
70 - Fifth Ave
New York City.

Dear Sir,

I have at my home in Manasquan N. J. a fine portrait of W. E. Du Bois - painted by S. Z. Du Bois. - a rare American Portrait - probably one of your Ancestors - this was bought a few years ago up the Hudson River. Are you interested the price is $100.00 also have another painting by Du Bois - which was exhibited at the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts. 1888 - was originally painted in 1876-77 - re touched 1888 - subject view in Penna - near Easton. Price $75.00

I am, Truly yours
Albert A. Bieber

June 29,1925

Mr. Albert A. Bieber
No. 4 Tube Concourse Building
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until some time in July. At that time I shall be glad to call to his attention your letter of June 22.

Very sincerely yours,

September 8, 1925.

Mr. F. O. Bilse.
Chieming am Chiemsee, O.
Bayern, Deutschland.

S/35/11

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August sixth and have read it with interest. I know very well by my studies and visits of the oppressions which the Africans are suffering under the white races. I know what they have suffered from Great Britain, from Spain, Portugal, Germany and France. I am disposed to think that they have suffered less from France, but even there I know they have had much to bear.

With regard to your book, I could not give any definite answer until I have had a chance to read it. I doubt if it would pay to have the whole of it reprinted here because of the high cost of printing, but I can tell better after reading it.

So far as Morocco is concerned, I

believe that Egypt and Morocco are beginning the fight for a free Africa. They may both fail, but in the long run the movement cannot fail.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

S/35/112

ALEXANDER M. BING
587 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 4381 VANDERBILT

November 12, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am asking ten men and women, interested in the housing problem, to meet with me for lunch at the City Club, #55 West 44th Street, at one o'clock on December 2nd to discuss the problem of housing for colored people. I would appreciate it very much indeed if you could be present. Hoping to hear favorably from you, I am

Very truly yours,

Alexander M. Bing

AMB:MY

S/35/115

November 18,1925

Mr. Alexander Bing
587 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I should be glad to lunch with the group at the City Club at one o'clock December 2.

Very sincerely yours,

WREED/KF

S133/114

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

October 3, 1925.

5/21/46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

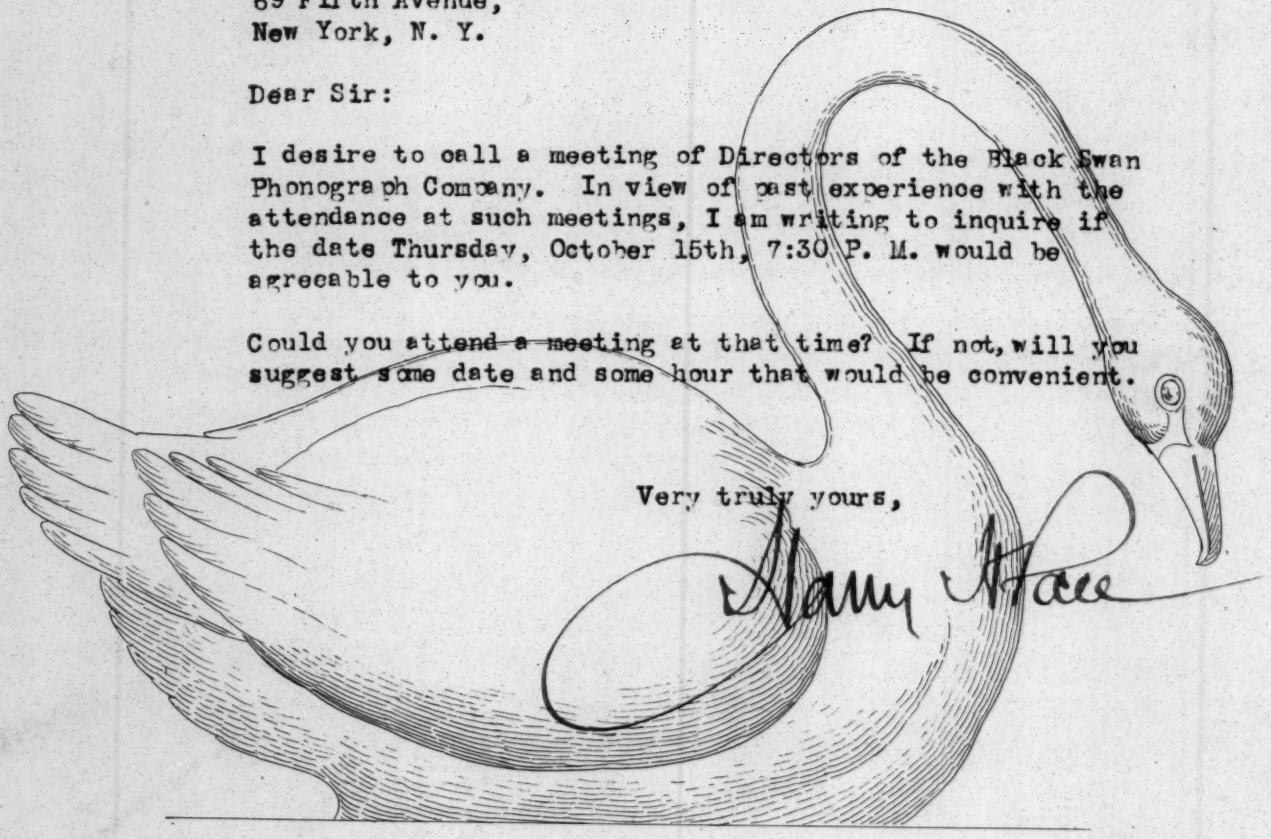
Dear Sir:

I desire to call a meeting of Directors of the Black Swan Phonograph Company. In view of past experience with the attendance at such meetings, I am writing to inquire if the date Thursday, October 15th, 7:30 P. M. would be agreeable to you.

Could you attend a meeting at that time? If not, will you suggest some date and some hour that would be convenient.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace



[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.]

5/21/45

October 7, 1925.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

On October 15th I am speaking in Plainfield, but I could meet your board on the 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, or 23 of October. Please let me know as soon as possible when the meeting will take place.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

October 9, 1925.

5/21/51

Mrs John E. Nail,
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Dr. M. V. Boutte,
Mr. W. H. Willis.

Gentlemen:

I have had reply to my letter of October 3rd from Dr. Boutte who states he is able to attend a meeting at the time suggested. Dr. DuBois cannot come then, but suggests other dates. No reply from Messrs. Nail and Willis.

I am therefore calling the proposed meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company to meet at 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Second Floor Rear, Wednesday Evening 7:30 October 21, 1925.

I trust you will arrange to be present. Thanking you in advance,

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc]

5/21/58

October 20, 1925.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I shall be glad to attend a meeting of the Black Swan Board of Directors at seven thirty on October twenty first at 2289 Seventh Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

[Black Swan Phonograph Co]

N.S. Lisle
Comm 22 Aug 26.

Oct. 21, 1925.

To the Board of Directors,
Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.

Gentlemen:

I have called this meeting at this time, the first opportunity I have had of doing so, and of giving you report of what has been done during the past year.

If you will realize in the outset that I have drawn no salary or other compensation from this Company for nearly two years, and for six months prior to that time at a salary one half of the amount voted to me, and have yet continued to work for it steadily and to manage its affairs in the most careful and conscientious way, at the same time repeatedly advancing it money without security and without interest charge, you will understand how fortunate you are, and how unfair it is for some of you to carry on the sort of whispering campaign of distrust and near slander that has been carried on by some.

Not that it hurts me, because it doesn't. I have the clear conscience of knowing how much I have sacrificed to turn failure into success. I have the satisfaction of also knowing that I shall ultimately do just that thing, and turn defeat into victory. You men ought to know how bitterly disappointed I must have been that Black Swan was not the success I had hoped it would be. You ought also to be honest enough and fair enough to admit that it was through no fault of mine that it was not. You could have known had you been disposed to take the pains to find out that I worked hard and long and conscientiously to make it so. No one could have foreseen the utter collapse of an industry such as this by some new unheard of discovery like Radio. If any one asserts that this could have been foreseen then he means that no industry or pursuit or business of today is safe from the effect of some discovery of the future, and the rest of you had better watch out.

The extent to which this collapse of the record business went may be gleaned from a few facts concerning the Victor Company. In 1920 it declared a stock dividend of 600 per cent, increasing its capital from $5,000,000 to $35,000,000. It was paying cash dividends of 20 per cent on its $5,00,000 capital. It began to pay 10 per cent on its increased capital and did so for two years. Since 1924 it has paid no dividends at all , and the Victor stock that was quoted at $1600 a share on a par of $100 in 1919 with none available can be bought for around $80 a share, below par.

Red Seal Victor Records which even in 1923 sold for $3.00 and $2.00 each, can be bought today for 45 cents and 35 cents each. Go down on Chambers Street and look in the windows there, or at Landay Bros. Stores and verify this statement. In Camden, N. J. where acres of Victor factories are located and thousands of people were employed, you will hear on the streets as I did a few months ago, that the plants have been shut down almost all the year, and where there were 100 girls employed in the Company's lunch rooms to wait on the employees there are only 10 employees today, therebeing fewer skilled workmen today than there were servants two years ago.

Does it mean anything to you to know that Columbia went bankrupt, that Pathe did also, that the Aeolian Company sold its magnificent building on 42nd Street to the Schulte Cigar Stores, and practically gave away its record business to the Brunswick Company, whose chief business is the making of pool tables? Does it indicate anything that when we began business there were 24 record making concerns and today there are only seven? How could we survive with a meager capital of about $40,000 and a limited market when concerns with millions of capital and the whole world as a market either died or were mortally wounded?

And yet some have criticised me because I could not make Black Swan pay under such circumstances as these. Some have said I ought to have stuck to it and make it pay anyway. Thereby attribute to me the ability of a superman, which of course, I must modestly deny.

But I did stick to it. I am fighting it out, and for that fight instead of decrying me and whispering about it you ought to be thankful. When the bankruptcy court threatened and when the sheriff was almost a daily visitor, I did not run, I stood my ground and fought it out. I had to discontinue the manufacture of records, because it was impossible to sell them. I threw my own meager personal rescources into the breach to save the Company. I cut off all salaried employees, except one necessary responsible assistant. I gave my own services to collecting its money, paying its bills and managing its affairs. I induced Mr. Quander to do likewise, and he kept its books and accounts accurately and completely, without pay and without hope of reward. Today its affairs are administered

and have been for months by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, neither of whom draws or expects to draw a cent for their services.

During this period it became necessary to borrow money to save it from bankruptcy. I pledged my own collateral up to the last bond or stock that I owned for its debts. I endorsed notes, jeopardizing my safety and that of my family in order to protect and safeguard the investment of its stockholders. And yet when I appealed to stockholders asking for a loan of just $10.00 for each share they owned to bear interest and to be returned to them, I did not get even the courtsey of a reply from one per cent of the stockholders, and not a dollar were they willing to risk to safeguard $100 invested.

It was enough to discourage anybody, and did temporarily discourage me. But instead of continuing discouraged, of letting the thing go the way it would ordinarily have gone, into a receivership that would have meant absolute loss of every dollar you men and everybody else had invested, I dug up another thousand dollars and put it in without security and without interest charge, and I shall have to wait some time before I get it back.

Now I am bringing to you here, all the facts I can corral out of a busy life, which have been prepared free of cost to the Company by Mr. Quander, who is also busy, that you may know, and not have to whisper about me or about this Company's affairs. I want you to take some time and investigate. Look at its cash book, its jouranl, its ledger, its check book. See what it has received and from whom and from where, and see where the money has gone and to whom and where. Satisfy yourself here. Ask whatever questions you will and then be fair to me when you obtain the information.

5/7/17

At the beginning of the year we owed on notes $17,369.17. Today we owe $14,226.52. At the beginning of the year we owed on open account, $2,001.71, Today we owe $1,702.34. Our liabilities including mortgage have been reduced from $38,592.04 to $35,881.23. We have paid on the first mortgage $375.00 besides paying the interest on both first and second.

During the year I have put in in cash as follows:

Jan. 21	$ 50.00
Feb. 18	39.17
Feb. 27	1638.35
Mar. 21	100.00
May 18	238.50
Total	$2066.02

Of these temporary loans I have withdrawn :

Feb. 15	610.96
Mar. 7	87.17
Mar. 16	300.00
Apr. 10	37.39
Total	$ 1035.52

Leaving the amount of $1,030.50 still unpaid. In addition there is due me from open account advances made last year $428.67 and royalties unpaid $263.45 Making $1,622.62 due me unsecured and non-interest bearing. I invested in cash in the Company in the beginning $5,000. I have subsequently purchased two shares of stock making $5,200 stock owned, which with the open accounts above make $6,822.62 that I have contributed to the Company.

I drew a salary of $5000 a year from July 1st, 1921 to July 1, 1923. a Total of $10,000 for two years work and $1,500 for six montsh thereafter. I have drawn altogether $11,500 in salary for services worth every dollar of it and more. I have put into the Company $6,822.62, from which figures you surely ought to see that my services have not been for selfish purposes only. I have proposed to convert the remaining money owed to me into stock in order to help the Company clear itself and get on its fett. I induced Dr. DuBois to convert a $700 debt due the Crisis into stock, and it seems to me that Mr. Willis to whom $350 is owed might instead of suing me for it, as his lawyer threatens to do also do likewise in order to preserve the value of that which he has already invested. If this were done, I feel sure I could must one or two other creditors to do likewise, and appalling as the figures may seem to you, we would soon be out of all pressing debt, with a rent income sufficient to take care of interest mortgages, taxes and every other charge

and the beginning of a surplus accumulation.

The following are the obligations of the Company.

Notes	
Vola Bibb	$1191.52
Chelsea Exchange Bank	3500.00
Nail and Parker	400.00
Solvent Saving Bank	4700.00
Solvent " "	580.00
Solvent " "	125.00
Wage Earners Savings Bank	2550.00
Wage " " "	280.00
Wage " " "	350.00
M. Naughton	400.00
W. H. Willis	350.00
	$ 14,226.52

Royalties	
Herbert Music Company	$263.45
Ethel Waters	70.28
	$333.73

Accounts Payable	
Arlington Plating Lab.	50.00
A. H. Bibb	428.67
Brilliantone Steel Needle Co.	42.50
Bullard, H. O.	30.00
Columbia Photot Eng. Co.	53.00
Harlem Rapid Letter Service	10.35
Harmony Needle Company	25.00
Heco Envelope Co.	15.00
Independent Recording Lab.	50.00
Mueller & Gehrz	20.00
National Metal Deposit Corp.	14.00
Northeastern	330.67
Sanders, Inc.	215.90
E. P. Sawyer	12.25
Schultis, H.	50.00
Studin, Chas. H.	220.00
Talking Machine Journal	35.00
Talking Machine World	65.00
Western Envelope Corp	35.00
	$1702.34

Mortgages.	
First	6375.00
Second	11500.00
	17875.00

Loans and Exchanges.	
Harry H. Pace	1030.50
Others	693.14
	$ 1743.64

81/45

The amount of $1191.52 due Mrs. Viola Bibb represents the balance due on a voluntary loan of $2500 which she secured by mortgaging her home in Atlanta, without any cost to the Company, because she was anxious to keep the Company from failing. The $400 due M. Naughton is a note which he took up from the Chelsea Bank when they pressed us and has been carrying it, and will carry it at 6 per cent until we can pay it off. Mr. Naughton is a white man, who is a friend of mine and to whom I went when the Bank pressed me, and when I couldn't get a dollar from a stockholder.

You may ask where did this large amount of money go. It went into the ill-fated purchase of a factory, and to keep that factory afloat for a year long after the Radio had begun to deal us a mortal blow. We went into the factory purchase just at the wrong time, but who could tell that it was the wrong time, at the rate we were making and selling merchandise then. Others who expanded just then have long since passed away as a result, and we too would have done it, without the sort of sacrifices I have related.

We have nursed along a small print shop in the basement, so that it might pay rent and pay for itself.

Today the building is rented as follows:

Basement Store	$65.00	Monthly
Rear Basement	25.00	
Main Floor	90.00	
Second Floor Front	45.00	
" " Rear (desk space)	15.00	
Top floor Front	40.00	
	$ 280.00	Monthly or $3,360 annually

There is one other room vacant and this room we would like also to rent out.

The assets of the Company are largely this building, an investment in master records of $21,957.00 which is problematical, accounts receivable $17,777.32 at least 50 % which are of doubtful value, and many of the others which we will have to sue on to recover. Many of these we would have sued on and recovered the money, had we been able to advance the costs.

As soon as I can secure the necessary capital to do so, I plan to put in certain equipment by which the Black Swan Company can legitimately serve the Northeastern Life Insurance Company, and money that the latter organization is paying to other concerns be diverted to Black Swan which can easily render this service. If some of you who are able to do so could and would help, the story would be different. But it simply makes the job longer when one individual has to carry the load that ought to be shared by others.

I have talked thus plainly to you because I want you to understand what the situation is, and because I want you to know that I have not lost confidence in this proposition, nor in myself nor in your desire to be fair and to cooperate as you should and may.

Sincerely yours,

[Black Swan Phonograph Company]

October 22, 1925.

Mr. John P. Quander, Jr.,
c.o Northeastern Life Insurance Co.,
Court Theatre Building,
Market & High Streets,
Newark, New Jersey.

5/38/54

My dear Mr. Quander:

I propose that the Board of Directors of the Black Swan Photograph Company send out a statement something like the enclosed. Will you and Mr. Pace please look it over and modify it if you think best?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.]

JAS. H. BULLOCH, CHMN. OF THE BOARD
JAS. W. ROBERSON, COMPTROLLER
DR. P. M. MURRAY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS C. BULLOCH, TREASURER

T. A. DICKSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. J. HILTON, SECRETARY
J. P. QUANDER, AUDITOR

NORTHEASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COURT THEATRE BUILDING MARKET & HIGH STS.

NEWARK, N. J.

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

Oct. 27, 1925.

CAPITAL $100,000.00 FULLY PAID

5/21/49

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Your draft of the proposed letter from directors to stockholders of Black Swan is enclosed with changes suggested by Mr. Pace and me indicated in pencil.

After you have gone over this letter, if you will let us know how you think it should be signed, we can have it printed on Black Swan stationery and mailed to each stockholder.

Perhaps Mr. Nail and Mr. Willis, upon suggestion from you, will be willing that their names appear in the signature. As Mr. Pace and I are mentioned in the body of the letter, our names would not look well in the signature.

The following paragraph might be added if you think best:

> "Stockholders who desire to help may do it in the way suggested by Mr. Pace some months ago, viz.: by lending the Company from $10 to $100 each, or any other amount, for one year, to be secured by the Company's note bearing interest at 7%. This would enable the Company to pay off some small pressing debts and to buy certain equipment from which it could begin to earn other money."

Very sincerely,

J. P. Quander, Jr.

Enc.

1822
Mulberry

[BLACK SWAN]

5117/80

Mr. W. H. Willis
Lafayette Theatre Building
132nd Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

November 5,1925

Mr. John E. Nail
145 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Nail:

We had a meeting of the Black Swan directors the other night and talked over the matter pretty carefully. I suggested that we send out a statement like the enclosed which Pace and Quander have gone over carefully. I am willing to sign such a statement to go to stockholders. Are you? Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Black Swan Phonograph Company]

November 5, 1925

Mr. J. P. Quander, Jr.
Northeastern Life Insurance Co.
Court Theatre Building
Market and High Streets
Newark, New Jersey

5/28/14

My dear Mr. Quander:

Will you send me the names and addresses of the stockholders of the Black Swan? I will then communicate with them concerning the proposed statement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/20/67

[BLACK SWAN]

NAIL & PARKER, INC.
REAL ESTATE
145 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

JOHN E. NAIL
HENRY C. PARKER

TELEPHONE BRADHURST {0670 0671

November 9, 1925

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois

This is an acknowledgment of your inquiry of November 5 re statement from the Black Swan Corporation. I would be perfectly willing to sign letters and statement.

Yours very truly

John E. Nail

N/r

[Black Swan Phonograph Company]

JAS. H. BULLOCH, CHMN. OF THE BOARD
JAS. W. ROBERSON, COMPTROLLER
DR. P. M. MURRAY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS C. BULLOCH, TREASURER

T. A. DICKSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. J. HILTON, SECRETARY
J. P. QUANDER, JR., AUDITOR

NORTHEASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COURT THEATRE BUILDING MARKET & HIGH STS.

NEWARK, N. J.

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

CAPITAL $100,000.00 FULLY PAID

Nov. 10, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

The following is a list of the directors of Black Swan, with their addresses:

M. V. Boutte,	2301 7th Ave., New York.
W. H. Willis,	Lafayette Theatre Building, 7th Ave. and W. 132nd St., New York.
John E. Nail,	145 W. 132nd St., New York.
W. E. B. Du Bois,	69 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Harry H. Pace,	) Court Theatre Building,
John P. Quander, Jr.)	Market and High Sts., Newark.

Very sincerely,

J. P. Quander Jr.

5/24/88

[Black Swan Phonograph Company]

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, INC.

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

5/21/24

November 23, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

In the report I made to the Board last month you will recall reference to an obligation of $350 due Mr. W. H. Willis, a member of the Board of Directors.

During last week Mr. Willis filed suit against me on this obligation. For what reason I do not know. The net result will be, not to hasten the payment, but to incur added expense to the Company and to me in the form of lawyer's fees, and a considerable waste of my time, as well as the annoyance and worry which such an action causes.

There has never been, and never will be, any denial of his claim. The intention to pay it has always been present, as evidenced by the fact that I personally paid on his account $150. I am simply not able to continue this because of my personal obligations. Within a short time the funds to meet this will be available and it can be paid out in monthly instalments. If Mr. Willis is seeking to keep me from making his investment in the Company safe and profitable, it would seem justifiable to take this action; but, if he wants me to work unhampered to quickly and surely wipe out his debt, I cannot understand this action.

It ought also be remembered that Mr. Willis admittedly profited during the Company's lifetime from its printing account. He stated to me that when he lost our account he decided to quit the printing business, and he did so. A part of this $350 claimed is a bonus of $50 on the loan.

May I request your intercession in this matter to see if these proceedings cannot be be stopped and this suit withdrawn. Since Mr. Willis has waited this long, and conditions are now better than they were, and are constantly getting better, a few months more would insure payment without annoyance and without loss. I will appreciate whatever you may do.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

[Black Swan Phonograph Co. Inc.]

November 24, 1925.

5/21/53

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I will do what I can to bring Willis to his senses, but I am afraid I cannot do much. I have already written him twice but have received no reply. I am sending him again this morning the enclosed letter. I will be glad to do everything I can.

Hail, Boutte and I will sign the proposed circular letter to go out. I have been waiting to get Willis' adherence also.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Black Swan Phonograph Co.]
[Nov. 24, 1925]

6/25/55

Mr. W. H. Willis,
Lafayette Theatre Building,
7th Ave. at 132nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Willis:

I have written you twice and have received no answer. I am trying now a third time.

I have a letter from Mr. Pace which says that you have entered suit against him for the amount which the Black Swan owes you. I am very sorry indeed that you have done this and I write to ask if we cannot talk the matter over with a view to withdrawing the suit. The only effect of the suit will be, not that you will get your money a minute earlier, but that the debt of the Black Swan will be increased by lawyer's fees and court charges.

I have known Mr. Pace since he was a boy. Like all of us he has his faults, but he is not dishonest and he is a good

business man and the failure of the Black Swan was due to no fault of his. I have just had a letter from the south in which the writer remarks, quite incidentally that if Mr. Pace had stayed with the Standard Life it never would have collapsed.

I hope that before proceeding further you will let me talk with you.

Very sincerely yours,

6/25/56

WEBD/PF

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc]

JAS. H. BULLOCH, CHMN. OF THE BOARD
JAS. W. ROBERSON, COMPTROLLER
DR. P. M. MURRAY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS C. BULLOCH, TREASURER

T. A. DICKSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. J. HILTON, SECRETARY
J. P. QUANDER, JR., AUDITOR

NORTHEASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COURT THEATRE BUILDING - MARKET & HIGH STS.

NEWARK, N. J.

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

CAPITAL $100,000.00 FULLY PAID

November 27, 1925

5/21/52

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Please accept my thanks for your letter of November 24th with enclosure of copy of letter to Mr. Willis.

I hope it will be productive of results, and that Mr. Willis will be willing to save both himself and us court costs and fees.

I am doing everything possible to save this situation and I feel confident of eventual success.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pace

President

[Black Swan Phonograph Co. Inc]

November 27th, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 5th, 7th and 24th just received. From the tone of your letters I am sure you are not quite rightly informed on the matter between Mr. Pace, Fletcher Record Company, makers of the note, and myself. In the first place, the note in question, which I am collecting was purchased by me May 1923. It was drawn by the Fletcher Record Co. I only cashed it solely on the endorsement of Mr. Pace, as I considered him good security for its payment. The note was protested at the proper time and place. The original drawers could not be found. I then fell back on the endorser, Mr. Pace. He was very sorry, and said he would take care of it. Nov. 1923 he paid me with accrued interest $107.50. He next paid me $50. in February, 1924, Totaling $150.00. Since that time I have had several promises but nothing materialized.

Mr. DuBois, commercial paper, as you know, is a medium of credit that every man in business more or less has to use for convenience at times, and whoever endorses this kind of paper is personally responsible and Mr. Pace knows it. There is nothing out of the ordinary in this matter, except my leniency .

Your assuming this obligation to be of the Black Swan Co. is not just to my thinking. I would not have considered at that time, and Mr. Pace knows it, the Black Swan Company as security for the payment and I don't now. Sentiment is our one commercial failure now. In the business world a colored man's credit is always questioned more closely than others? The fact is, we regard our obligations too lightly when it comes to taking them up. I am no exception. If I were this matter would have been settled long ago.

As to myholdings in the Black Swan Company, I am willing to wait as long as any other stock holder, asking no particular favors, but share and share alike. I recognize and appreciate all Mr. Pace has done in the life of the Black Swan Company and I hold him in high esteem. My confidence in him has been proven up to this point and I must, for my own business reasons, emphatically insist on payment of

the balance of this note $350.

I can say to you frankly, business is not so good with me and I have obligations to meet January 1st which is causing me to call in and use all of my negotiable assets.

I hope I have made the matter quite clear to you. I thank you for your good offices in the matter, and hope for an early settlement without litigation.

My lawyer, Charles E. Toney, 2313 Seventh Avenue, wrote to Mr. Pace on the matter some time ago, which Mr. Pace ignored in full, not even granting the courtesy of a reply.

With best wishes of the season, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. K. Willis

168 West 132 St

City

5/4/53

[Black Swan Phonograph Co, Inc]

November 30, 1925.

Mr. W. H. Willis,
168 West 132nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Willis:

I have your letter of November 27th. Of course I knew nothing about the circumstances of the loan, but only the fact that it appears among the Black Swan liabilities. I am sorry that apparently this matter cannot be adjusted.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

S/41/51

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.]

5/21/47

December 1, 1925.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I have received a letter from Mr. Willis, a copy of which I am enclosing. I think we had better send out the general statement without Mr. Willis' name.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.]

JAS. H. BULLOCH, CHMN. OF THE BOARD
JAS. W. ROBERSON, COMPTROLLER
DR. P. M. MURRAY, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT
LOUIS C. BULLOCH, TREASURER

T. A. DICKSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
C. J. HILTON, SECRETARY
J. P. QUANDER, JR., AUDITOR

NORTHEASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

COURT THEATRE BUILDING MARKET & HIGH STS.

NEWARK, N. J.

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

CAPITAL $100,000.00 FULLY PAID

December 5, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue.,
New York City.

5/21/43

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Yours of the 1st, with enclosure of copy of letter from Mr. Willis received. I happened to meet Mr. Willis a day or two ago and had a long talk with him. I went over this letter with him. He has known all along just what this obligation was. He offered to help me get the note discounted at the Chelsea Exchange Bank and requested me not to endorse it by the Company's name, but by my name and his and it would "go through" much more easily. This I did and I did not know until later that he discounted the note and charged the bonus instead of offering it to the Bank. Notwithstanding this deception when the maker of the note did not pay it, I attempted to pay it personally and would have completed payment had it been possible to do so. I shall strain every effort to see that it is paid early next year, but it cannot be done now.

Mr. Willis wanted me to request that the four of us, Messrs Nail, Boutte, you and I, relieve him of the note and hold it until it could be paid. I assured him I could not take up any portion of it for my part until after the beginning of the year, but if the others could relieve him of it and would, I would do my part later.

I think the statement should be sent out without awaiting his signature.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

[Black Swan Phonograph Co]

December 17, 1925.

Dr. M. V. Boutte,
2301 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Boutte:

This is the statement which I am proposing to send out under our signatures concerning the Black Swan Company.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[enclosure]

To The Stock Holders of the Black Swan Phonograph Company:

1. The Black Swan Phonograph Company was one of the most promising business enterprises ever undertaken by American Negroes. It's initial success was large and a total of about $41,000 in stock was sold.

2. When the company was entering upon its third year suddenly the radio became popular and its use spread like wild fire. The result was the collapse of the phonograph business in the United States. Of the twenty four concerns which were making phonograph records in 192 only seven survive. The Columbia and Pathe companies went bankrupt. The Aeolian Company sold its magnificent building and gave away its record business to the Brunswick company whose chief business is the making of pool tables. The Victor company whose stock was quoted at $1600 a share ~~or~~ on a par value of $100 in 1919 and which in 1920 increased its capital from five million dollars to thirty five million dollars on which it paid ten per cent dividents for two years had a tremendous collapse. Its stock can now be bought for eighty dollars a share and its records have dropped from two and three dollars each to thirty five and forty five cents and at its New Jersey plant there are today only ten employees where formerly it took a hundred waitresses to wait on the employees in the companies lunch rooms.

3. No one could have foreseen this tremendous business change. It is something that happens perhaps once in a hundred years. It is one of the chances that investors must take. It put the Black Swan Company almost completely out of business. For a while we induced another company to rent our master records, but very soon they had to give up. We lost the money which we had invested in a phonograph record factory and at the close of our phonograph business we had due

us from agents $17,777 and master records of an estimated value of $21,957. It is doubtful if anything is going to be realized on either of these items although possibly five or six thousand dollars may be realized from the debts.

4. Our obligations are as follows. We owe

Notes	$ 14,226.52
Royalties	333.73
Loans	1,743.64
Accounts Payable	1,702.34
Total	$ 18,006.23

5. On the other hand we own a building on Seventh Avenue which is worth conservatively about $22,000. On this there are mortgages aggregating $17,875. It is bringing in a gross rental today of $3,360 a year. It is possible for this rental to be increased somewhat as there is some vacant space. Out of this rental must be paid the cost of maintaining the building with heat and light, the cost of repairs and insurance.

6. We can count, therefore, upon an income of some $2,500 a year from the house added to what few debts may be paid and also there are a few side activities in which the company can take part and secure a small and probably increasing revenue.

7. From this it seems fair to assume that the Black Swan Company can in four or five years begin to pay dividends upon its $41,000 of stock sold and that within a period of seven to ten years it ought to have paid back the par value of all the stock and thereafter for an indefinite period it may be able to pay dividends which will be in the nature of interest and profit upon the investment.

8. All this depends, of course, upon the good will of our creditors,

upon the willingness of at least some of them to change their notes into stock and upon the continued devotion of Mr. Pace and Mr. Quander. These gentlemen have been serving us for two years without pay and Mr. Pace particularly has born the brunt of unsympathetic criticism for a business failure ~~after which he had no control.~~ for which he was in no degree to blame We ask therefore patient sympathy with the organization and such help as the stock holders can in any way give. In this way we shall be saved from bankruptcy and also eventually from loss.

5/7/22

[1925] 1921(?)

To The Stock Holders of the Black Swan Phonograph Company:

1. The Black Swan Phonograph Company was one of the most promising business enterprises ever undertaken by American Negroes. It's initial success was large and a total of about $41,000 in stock was sold.

2. When the company was entering upon its third year suddenly the Radio became popular and its use spread like wild fire. The result was the collapse of the phonograph business in the United States. Of the twenty four concerns which were making phonograph records in 1921 only seven survive. The Columbia and Pathe companies went bankrupt. The Aeolian Company sold its magnificent building and gave away its record business to the Brunswick company whose chief business is the making of pool tables. The Victor company whose stock was quoted at $1600 a share on a par value of $100 in 1919 and which in 1920 increased its capital from five million dollars to thirty five million dollars on which it paid ten per cent dividends for two years, had a tremendous collapse. Its stock can now be bought for eighty dollars a share and some of its records have dropped from two and three dollars each to thirty five and forty five cents and at its Camden, New Jersey plant there are today only a few employees where formerly it took a hundred waitresses to wait on the employees in the company's lunch rooms.

34-7-22

3. No one could have foreseen this tremendous business change. It is something that happens perhaps once in a hundred years. It is one of the chances that investors must take. It put the Black Swan Company almost completely out of business. For a while we induced another company to rent our master records, but very soon they had to give up. We lost the money which we had invested in a phonograph record factory and at the close of our phonograph business we had

due us from agents and dealers $17,777 and master records of a cost value less depreciation of $21,957. It is doubtful if anything is going to be realized on either of these items although possibly five or six thousand dollars may be realized from the debts.

4. Our obligations are as follows:

Notes Payable	$14,226.52
Royalties	333.73
Loans unsecured	1,743.64
Accounts Payable	1,702.34
Total	$18,006.23

5. On the other hand we own a building on Seventh Avenue which is worth conservatively about $25,000. On this there are mortgages aggregating $17,875. It is bringing in a gross rental today of $3,360 a year. It is possible for this rental to be increased somewhat as there is some vacant space. Out of this rental must be paid the cost of maintaining the building with heat and light, the cost of repairs and insurance.

34-7-23

6. We can count, therefore, upon an income of some $2,500 a year from the house added to what few debts may be paid; also there are a few activities in which the company can take part and secure a small and probably increasing revenue.

7. From this it seems fair to assume that the Black Swan Company can in four or five years begin to pay dividends upon its capital stock sold and thereafter for an indefinite period be able to pay dividends which will be in the nature of interest and profit upon the investment, or it can then dispose of the assets and liquidate in full.

8. All this depends, of course, upon the good will of our creditors, upon the willingness of at least some of them to change their notes

into stock and upon the continued devotion of Mr. Pace and Mr. Quander. These gentlemen have been serving us for two years without pay and Mr. Pace particularly has born the brunt of unsympathetic criticism for a lack of success for which he was in no degree to blame. We ask therefore patient sympathy with the organization and such help as the stock holders can in any way give. In this way we shall be saved from bankruptcy and also eventually from loss.

Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois
John E. Nail, Jr.
Matthew V. Boutte

Of The Board of Directors.

34-7-24

[BLACK SWAN]

5/20/66

December 17, 1925.

Mr. John E. Hail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hail:

Enclosed is the statement which I am proposing to send out under our signature concerning the Black Swan Company.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.]

December 17, 1925.

5/21/44

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Pace:

This is the statement for the stock holders. I am sending copies to Nail and Boutte who have already given their consent to sign it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[Black Swan Phonograph Co]
[1923]

W. H. Willis
168 West 132nd Street
New York City.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of November 30th, in regards to the note I hold, and which is long past due, of Fletcher Record Company, endorsed by Mr. Pace, received. I regret, as well as you and others, that it is necessary to take the action I have been forced to, and that is to sue for judgment. But there is a pleasant way to adjust the matter, and I have spoken to Messrs. Nail & Boutte on it. They apparently are willing for me to hold off and wait. For pressing reasons which I have stated before, I am not in a position to wait longer. I now tell you just how it can be adjusted without harm or hardship to anyone, and that is, to pro rata the amount among yourselves thus distributing the burden I haveb been carrying for two years alone. This seems to be the sincere way to express confidence I have so exptessed myself up to date. Now the effort on my part to collect this money is the result of a year of dull business. My employees, rent, light, etc., have to be paid. I have other personal payments to meet January 1st. In using your good office in adjustingthis matter, I am sure, will be highly appreciated both by Mr. Pace and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

W H Willis

6/25/51

Aug 7th 1925

Gloster Miss.
R. 2 Box 40

The Crisis

Dear Editor:-

I am writing you today for a little help.

I have some circulars and letters from the North american accident Insurance Co. of Newark N.J.

I want to take out a policy with this firm but theirs seem to good to be ~~trust~~ true I am afraid they are not reliable.

as you have expose so many

5/8/124

fraud I know you can
help me out in this.
I want to join them at
once if they are alright
because they say they pays
more (according to the circular)
then the other agent here
please tell me how to find
out the Standing of a firm
I am enclose one of their
circular please return it.
I am also enclosing a
Stamp for your reply.
Hoping to hear from you
Soon. I am. Your Subscr.
Clara C. Blake

3/11/25

August 12,1926

Miss Clara C. Blake
Route 2, Box 40
Gloster, Mississippi

My dear Madam:

I do not know anything about the North American Accident Insurance Company but if I were you I should not join this unless I had unimpeachable evidence that it is a good company.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

57/8/123

February 20,1925

Mr. Warren S. Blauvelt
Indiana Coke & Gas Co.
Terre Haute, Indiana

My dear Mr. Blauvelt:

I have returned from my lecture trip and remember your kind hospitality in Terre Haute. May I thank you and Mrs. Blauvelt for it. I trust this will find you both in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

J

Box 133
Macdonald, W. Va.
January 29, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

5/4/15

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am very much interested in the movement for a "Greater Fisk," and I shall be very much pleased to receive No. 2 of the Fisk Herald.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Eunice C. Bloodworth

P. O. Box 475
minneapolis, minn
January 24, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor "Crisis"
new york.

my dear sir:- you are giving too much free advertisement, to a lot of race- nin compunots. no one ever stoned a tree that had no apples on it.- so said the late Li Hung Chang
So with the material associalies the men who try to draw "fire"- your fire- as the men who have their own personal interest in view making the interest of the race, subsidiary to that of their own
So, you must not let the $50.- a week race leaders(?) draw your fire

5/16/17

the programme of the association
is not their programme
they moved "bomb", wreck
the programme, to get it
out of the way.
what you fail down is; when
you pay attention to what
these "Lincoln Leaguers" say.
they are race anarchist, and
their programme is not one
of construction, but, destruction
of our civic, social and eco-
nomic interest
take Henry Lincoln Johnson,
for example - he went to
Clair and campaigned
against Harry Smith
Simmons - Fred Moore's
till tapper, and Fred
Moore new York age man
had to let this gent
out, because of that fact

He thinks he can win; by beating down on you; and praising the man which the New York janitor once beat up, which case, was never brought to trial all these 50- a week trimmers want to "land." You should therefore cease to pay any attention to their criticism. (I did not vote for any of the Presidential candidates.)

5/16/17a

If those dear gents can cause discord, in the splendid work & organization of the association that them, is to their liking and that is their infernal motive and their hidden motive.

They are not to be as good, worthy or useful, as was the Boer-worn fighting "niggers"- who only & alone saved the day in the Chicago & Washington race riots.

negroes, are like the Irish in Parnells day & the days of the English - Saint Fitzgeralds - they all want to be leaders. and if they lead; they would be "Will-o-the-wisp" leaders. and we all would be in the swamps - or Burns's "slough of despond".

as for Lannon? he is the mouth piece of Byrd. one of the finest self-seekers in the Presbyterian negro ministry - and the biggest liar in creation and the minuts of the Presbytery of White River, Ark. has this fact on record.

So, don't pay any more attention to them, - but go on; in the even tenor of the past.

Sincerely.

Jos. M. Bodey

I was in college with Lannon. I was in Ark. & taught under Byrd. To return them, like a bad penny.

February 9,1925

5/16/16

Mr. James H. Boddy
P. O. Box 475
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Boddy:

One can, of course, make a mistake in giving too much notice to critics, but on the other hand it is impossible to ignore them completely. People assume then that their attacks cannot be answered.

Thank you for your kind information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

P. O. Box 475
Minneapolis, Minn
Sept. 30. 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City

Dear Sir:- I have paid up two annual membership (myself & wife) $2.00
to Mr. Smith, local president &
I suppose the coin will reach the
national office, in due season.
If not, why, I will find out, at this
end of the line, why I have not received
from N. Y. my membership notice
So: just keep still. I am a firm
believer in the association, its work
and its officers

Now, I see by the pittsburg Courier
that Scotland Yard has been listed
as a dangerous man
Now, that is fine. It is a compliment
We need more dangerous, men and
not, lick-spittle, or beat in hand
men; or, trimmers"

515(1515

now do we need $50 a week race leaders.
We need dangerous men
Did you see that article in the Courier?
If it was the truth, then, no academical
degree, is as highly complimentary, as
your being listed by the British police
as a dangerous man.
now, why are you dangerous? Because
you think. "Tom" Paine was a thinker
and a Dreamer. and because he was a
dangerous man, John Adams called
him an infidel.
This I read in an old Harper's Monthly.
now, that you are dangerous; I wonder
what they will next "Call" you.?
Mississippi regarded the Bible as a fire
brand - or they passed some sort of a
law against its possession or being
read or circulated.
Here is a man here in Minneapolis, one of
the owners of the Tusk or Tush - Lamb
Lumber Company. - is, at, + about

Charleston, (in or on the Yazoo) miss
them, they are exploiting the poor colored
people - making them buy at their
company stores - and share cropping &
renting. I sometimes wish I could
send a ton of Negro - dangerous literature
at Charleston, miss - for circulating among
them. But, you (no one) can trust
our race. I would not trust any of them.
even if I did (& do) like to help
them. When I see this lumberman, living
in wealth & luxury, and know how our
race live there - in poverty & want - working
for this Minneapolis man - makes a contrast.

now remember, there is more honor, in your
being listed, by Scotland Yard, as a
dangerous man - than all College & all
academic degrees in the World.
It is a boast of the DuBois Clark - above
fear. The white newspapers boast
slavery, because they know hers a base &
not dangerous

Sincerely J. W. Boddy

3/31/22

October 7, 1925.

Mr. J. M. Boddy,
P. O. Box 475,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Boddy:

Thank you for your clippings and letters. The investment of the north in the south during the last twenty years has been enormous.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

waste basket Matters

P. O. Box 475
Minneapolis, Minn
October 17, 1925

General

To W. E. B. DuBois
New York

Dear Sir!- I sent you some material for your ever handy waste basket, about the honor, of being listed by Scotland Yard as a "dangerous man." The honor fairly up there, when John (in the Bible) saw the 4 & 20 elders. What the world today needs dangerous men, and not the "Tea Pot Dome" or $50 a-week race leaders, nor such trimmers, who are now in the saddle, slightly distant from "Cabin John's Bridge" or the Washington Monument.

Douglass was dangerous - dangerous to the system of slavery.

I read - some years ago, how Douglas walked up & down the R.R. platform in the rain, at Peoria, Ill.

no Christian, no hotel would take him in - or serve. Insulted Bob Ingersoll who befriended him; and assailed Christianity Ingersoll then, was dangerous too. Wendell Phillips Garrison →

Wht all dangerous men - dangerous to slavery.

Every school + college, is a dangerous outfit. They are dangerous to the present system of anglo-saxon thought. one can not expect the race, educated + schooled, to be always as they expect us to be; for it instills in us, to become ambitious, + to strive to become somebody, even, when we live in a forlorn + neighborhood. + then on comes the hereditarians. +

as I send you this clustiem seems worthy clipping + thought

(1.) the national assn. is within the constitution. which we have been taught to believe embodies fundamental principle of Dubois teaches principles embodied in the constitution, and the monitor assails them as "theories", then the Constitution is a conglomeration of theories and deserves to be junked.

(2.) the assn. programme is Biblical of the Bible is a bundle of theories, then the Bible should be consigned to the scrap-heap.

(3) the assn. programme runs not counter

to Christianity or the teachings of the
nazarene & disciples
If they taught theories & not fundamental principles; then we must
regard them as fictim heme, negligable
in our moral code

What, in the devil, then, does the
dear Christian Science monitor mean?
I dont know.
I know this.

(1.) The Christian Science monitor
and (2.) The atlantic Monthly
are the open media; the means
for propogenda against the
"rising tide of intelligence in us
~~It is subtle~~
They are subtle enemies
They mix arsenic in their food for
the intelligencia-readers.
This is, as I think. That's all.

Sincerely J.M. Bodely

5/8/19

October 17, 1925.

Mr. J. M. Boddy,
P. O. Box 475,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Boddy:

Thank you very much for the clippings which you send us. I think that on the whole the Christian Science Monitor means well and it often has said some good things for us. Of course propaganda will creep in even there.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

6/20 28-611

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION IS $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

This receipt is for $1.00 memberships. 7860

City Minneapolis, Minn.,

Date Jan. 1, - Dec. 31, 1926

RECEIVED OF Mr. J.M.Boddy,

P.O.Box 475, Minneapolis, Minn.

One Dollar for Membership in the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

70 Fifth Avenue : : New York

J. E. SPINGARN, Treasurer

Per M K Smith

Solicitor

If you do not receive an additional receipt from the National Office within a reasonable time, write us to that effect.

271

A.650-650.82

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION IS $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

This receipt is for $1.00 memberships. 7860

City Minneapolis, Minn.,

Date Jan.1 - Dec. 31, 1926

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Solicitor

If you do not receive an additional receipt from the National Office within a reasonable time, write us to that effect.

271

6/20 26-641

A.600-650-81

135 PROSPECT STREET
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

January 21, 1925.

My dear Professor Du Bois,

During the summer I read in the Literary Digest a quotation of yours in which you made reference to thework of Mr. Marcus Garvey. Perhaps your observation was confined to the general principle involved in the policy of our negroes returning to Africa. It read something like this "The plan is practicable, but it would take all the courage, patience, and resourcefulness of our people to bring it to execution."

Can you put your hand upon the exact quotation as it appreared in the Literary Digest and send me a copy? I do not keep that esteemed publication on file.

Let me add, in a personal

135 PROSPECT STREET
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

way, that I have looked forward for years to the pleasure of having a talk with you. Cannot we ~~not~~ foregather some day when I am in town, at luncheon? We used to meet occasionally in the old days at the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society, and similar organizations.

I remain,

Yours in every good cause,

Frank Bohn

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
"The Crisis",
New York City.

January 22,1925

Dr. Frank Bohn
135 Prospect St.
Stamford, Conn.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until February 5. At that time I shall be glad to call to his attention your kind letter of January 21.

Very sincerely yours,

February 16,1925

Dr. Frank Bohn
135 Prospect St.
Stamford, Conn.

My dear Dr. Bohn:

The quotation to which you refer was taken from my article on Garvey published in the Century Magazine, February 1923. I regret that I have no copy of that article that I could send you.

I should be very glad to lunch with you at any time when you happen to be in town.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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26-1941

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331 MONROE AVE.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KENTUCKY COMMISSION

ON

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

F. C. DIX
State Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Active Chairman
345 Association Building
Louisville, Ky.

JAMES BOND
Director
214 Pythian Temple
Louisville, Ky.
Phones
City 2288—Main 2751

OBJECT—To cultivate better relations between the races and to improve the condition of the Negro along lines agreed upon by the commission.

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Danville

February 16, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of February 13th is at hand. I appreciate its spirit even though I donot agree with its conclusions. In the first place let me say that from the beginning I have been a believer in and a supporter of the N. A. A. C. P. and realize that it is doing a work that no other organization can do. On the other hand I am just as certain that the Inter-racial Commission and the Inter-racial Committees throughout the south are doing a work which the N. A. A. C. P. has never done and can never hope to do.

While I thoroughly believe in the "Dyer Bill" I am as thoroughly convinced that it is necessary to change local public opinion throughout the south on the crime of lynching. It must be clear to you that these thousand Inter-racial Committees throughout the south enlisting the active and out-spoken support of the local press, the local churches and over a million white women throughout the south and thereby tremendously affecting public sentiment cannot but be exerting a far-reaching influence in the matter of prevention of lynchings.

It is no criticism on the N. A. A. C. P. to state that these influences referred to above have made

themselves felt in thousands of local communities in the south where the N. A. A. C. P. has never been heard of or acknowledged as a force to be reckoned with. In particular cases and in many places, the N. A. A. C. P. has to its credit a long list of really great things accomplished, but in the nature of the case it has not affected public sentiment in remote and rural districts in the south, which as a rule are the most fruitful fields of lynching and of racial injustice. A federal law against lynchong of which I am as strong an advocate as yourself to be effective would have to be backed up by public sentiment in these districts referred to or become like the 14th and 15th amendments, non-enforcible and non-effective in a large degree. The effectiveness of any law in any given state or community must in the final analysis depend upon the public sentiment in that community. The making of this sentiment as I see it must be largely the work of local agencies such as the Inter-racial Committees.

All fair minded investigators have acknowledged that the Inter-racial Commission with its county Committees and cooperating agencies has done effective and far-reaching work along this line. In the light of the outstanding facts in the matter your words that "their chief industry it seems to me, is advertising" can scarely be considered the words of a well-informed, fair minded, impartial judge. Permit me to say further that in my judgement this narrow, biased attitude constitutes the chief weakness and handicap of the N. A. A. C. P

Speaking of advertisment, it might be said that to those who have read the Crisis and heard your speakers, the N. A. A. C. P. would not appear to be a novice in this matter nor possessing a superabundance of modesty.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours truly,

James Bond

Director Inter-racial Commission for Ky.
214 Pythian Temple.

JB:S

5/31/27

KENTUCKY COMMISSION

ON

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

OBJECT—To cultivate better relations between the races and to improve the condition of the Negro along lines agreed upon by the commission.

214 PYTHIAN TEMPLE
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. C. DIX
State Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Active Chairman
345 Association Building
Louisville, Ky.

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JAMES BOND
Director
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Louisville, Ky.
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City 2288—Main 2751

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Danville

April 29. 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am taking the liberty of sending the South Atlantic Quarterly containg an article on "Negro Leadership Since Washington" by my son, Horace Mann Bond, concerning which I wrote you yesterday.

After making allowances for the bias of a father, I think you will agree with me that the article has some merit and is a pretty good effort for a youngster only twenty years of age.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours truly,

James Bond

Director Inter-racial Commission
for Ky.
214 Pythian Temple.

JB:S

5/31/77

May 4, 1925

5/31/76

Mr. James Bond
214 Pythian Temple
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Bond:

I thank you very much for calling my attention to the South Atlantic Quarterly. I should be glad to read the article by your son.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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PROF. H. W. BOND

WINCHESTER
MISS OLIVIA ORR

Kentucky Commission ON Interracial Cooperation

OBJECT—To cultivate better relations between the races and to improve the condition of the Negro along lines agreed upon by the commission.

P. C. DIX
STATE SECRETARY Y. M. C. A.
CHAIRMAN
345 ASSOCIATION BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. JAMES BOND
DIRECTOR
214 PYTHIAN TEMPLE
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PHONES; CITY 2288—MAIN 2751

May 15, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Enclosed you will find an agreement reached between the President of University of Louisville and a committee of colored citizens concerning the establishment of a colored department by the University of Louisville contingent upon the carrying of a million dollar bond issue to be submitted next November. This, as you will see is a distinct advances along the line of Inter-racial coonperation and when definitely put through will remove one of the outstanding causes of bitterness and Inter-racial discord here in Louisville

You will be interested to know that the Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P., the Inter-racial Commission, K. N. E. A. and other agencies are working hand in hand in the putting over of this program.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours truly,
James Bond

Director Inter-racial Commission for Ky.
214 Pythian Temple.

Encl.
JB:S

5/3 / 35-13

May 19,1925

Mr. James Bond
214 Pythian Temple
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Bond:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. At that time I shall be glad to call his attention to your letter of May 15.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

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JAMES BOND.

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CONFERENCE ON NEGRO "Y" WORK

(Special to Herald-Post.)

Princeton, Ky., Feb. 2.—Dr. James Bond, State Y. M. C. A. secretary for colored work and director of Kentucky inter-racial commission, held a conference with colored school heads.

The following were present: Mrs. A. V. Western, Profs. E. L. Means and C. J. Lunderman, Paducah; Profs. J. B. Cooper, Mayfield; R. D. Roman, Earlington; P. Moore, Hopkinsville; J. A. Hayes and M. I. Claiborne, Prinoeton.

It was voted to ask State Secretary P. C. Dix and the State board of management to grant the towns of Mayfield, Paducah, Eddyville, Princeton, Cadiz, Hopkinsville, Earlington, Madisonville and Greenville authority to establish Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. committees on the "Kentucky plan," the executives to meet quarterly in Princeton.

Dr. Bond outlined the program of these committees as follows: To foster better race relations; Hi-Y and girls' reserve clubs; older boys' and girls' conferences; good health, culminating in the national negro health week and the State-wide Bible contest. It was decided to hold the older boys' conference in the Western district in Princeton on March 12, 13 and 14. Quotas were set as follows: Princeton, 30; Paducah, 30; Mayfield, 30; Hopkinsville, 10, and Earlington, 10. Miss Huckins, State Y. W. secretary, was requested to hold an older girls' conference in Paducah during the spring.

HAWK HAS SPREAD

[From James Bond]

Y. W. & Y. M. C. A. EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, LEXINGTON, KY., FEB. 6, 1926.

Meeting called to order by Dr. James Bond, State secretary. Those present: Professors W. H. Fouse, Lexington; W. E. Newsom, Cynthiana; W. S. Blanton, Frankfort; J. S. Hathaway, Richmond; J. C. Caldwell, Nicholasville; E. B. Dabis, Georgetown; E. S. Taylor, Winchester; J/ L. Bean, Versailles and J. W. Bate, Danville.

Attention was called to the appropriation for penal and charitable institutions including funds for the establishment of a feeble-minded institution for colored children and the question was raised whether we had any guarantee that such fund could be legally used as the bill is now drawn or if we had any guarantee that it would be used for that purpose. Mr. P. C. Dix, chairman of the Interracial Commission, was asked to appoint a committee to investigate this matter and to cooperate in every way possible in securing the appropriation.

6/37 26-196

Reports of the work of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Committees:

The committees in the towns represented are functioning along the lines of the program adopted.

Danville/ Prof. Bate reported Father and Son banquet promoted by the Parent-Teacher Association, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. committee and the Girl Reserves. One hundred sixteen fathers and sons sat down around the banquet table together, forty-four people served, making a total of one hundred sixty people at the banquet. The material for the banquet was provided as follows: potato contest on the part of the school children, brought in more than a bushel of potatoes, a voluntary contribution of one cent each, brought in nine loaves of bread, the bakers gave ten, making nineteen loaves, the merchants of the town, white and colored, furnished the hams and ice cream.

Lexington. Prof. Fouse reported that in an essay contest on "Thrift", conducted by the public schools of Lexington in which eleven white and five Negro schools participated, Negro children won three of the seven prizes offerred.

State-wide Bible Study Contest.

Lexington. Both boys and girls are in the contest. Out of seventy boys enrolled, fifty are in the contest and out of one hundred, fifteen girls, fifty-five are in the contest.

Cynthiana. Thirteen girls in the contest. Although there were not enough boys in the high school department to enter the contest, classes in Bible study are being independently conducted for their benefit.

Frankfort. Boys and girls in the contest. Out of fifty-three boys in the high school, forty-nine enrolled, and out of forty-four girls, twenty-nine enrolled, but forty-two were present at the first meeting. School is enthusiastic over the contest.

BONI & LIVERIGHT ✍ PUBLISHERS
61 WEST 48TH STREET ✍ NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE BRYANT 6166 · CABLE : LIVERIGHT · N · Y ·

March 8th 1925

5/31/23

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am very glad to send you with our compliments a copy of THE SECOND VOLUME of THESE UNITED STATES in which your article on Georgia appears.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,
Horace B. Liveright

H.B. Liveright
LS

Boni & Liveright

HBL:HB

May 13,1925

Messrs. Albert & Charles Boni
39 West 8th Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

51/1/130

You have my permission to reprint with certain corrections which I shall make later, my article published in the April number of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, entitled "Worlds of Color". This, I understand, is to be the concluding essay in a book called "The New Negro" edited by Alain Locke, and I am to be paid a certain pro-rated royalty in advance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EF

December 10, 1925.

Messrs Albert & Charles Boni,
39 West Eighth Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am glad that you have published "The New Negro". It is an unusually inspiring compendium of what Negroes today are thinking and doing. It would have been impossible to compile such a volume twenty five years ago or perhaps even ten years ago because the aims and convictions of colored Americans were then too diverse and conflicting. We have no large unanimity even today, thhhk God, but there is a certain tolerence and oneness of general aim among us which makes this book possible.

I am sorry that printing and publishing costs so much today because I should like to see this volume in the hands of many readers, but even as it

is perhaps there are enough of us, white and black, in America to recognize the pressing importance and poignant meaning of problems of race contact in America to buy and own a volume which expresses the main facts with peculiar completeness

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

57/6/134

December 19, 1925.

Messrs. Charles & Albert Boni,
66 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Sometime ago Mr. Winold Reis asked for permission to reproduce and sell my portrait. I gladly gave him this permission on condition that we could offer these portraits for sale through The Crisis.

I do not know whether he proposes to use the plates in your book "The New Negro" or not, but whether he does or not I should like to reproduce as a cover for the March or April Crisis the Madonna which appears in the frontispiece of the book "The New Negro". I think it would tremendously help the sale of the

sale of the book and of the portraits. Do you think it would be possible for you to loan us these plates and would it interfere in any way with your plans to have us make this reproduction? We would, of course, give you, the book and the artist all credit.

One other think, Mr. Boni promised to send me the outlines of prize book offers made by various publishers, especially Harpers. I should like to have these as soon as possible and then I will suggest a wording for your prize offer.

May I thank you both, first for the interesting dinner at the Brevourt and secondly for the chance to see Seldes's play.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

518/132

5/17/29

December 21, 1925.

Memorandum to Messrs. Charles & Albert Boni:

The following persons are able to write novels in your prize contest. These persons ought to have personal letters sent to them:

Charles W. Chesnutt, 9719 Lamot Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. Rudolph Fisher, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Langston Hughes, 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Anita Scott Coleman, Box 250, Silver City, New Mexico.
Mrs. Mary Louise French, 518 N. Pine Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Miss Zora Neale Hurston, 153 West 131 Street, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Bentley, 1909 Marshall Field Annex Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Jessie Fauset, 203 West 122 Street, New York, N. Y.
Countee Cullen, 30 Hastings Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Jean Toomer, 439 W. 23 Street, New York, N. Y.
Claude McKay, Cook's Agency, Under den Linden, Berlin, Germany.
Miss Nora Waring, 2322 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rene Maran, Ligue Universelle pour la Defence de la Race Noir, 28 Rue de la Hachette, Paris, V, France.
Walter White, 90 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Eric Walrond, c/o Opportunity, 127 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anne Spencer, 1313 Pierce Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Mrs. Brenda Ray Moryck, 31 Kearney Street, Newark, N. J.
Miss Regina Anderson, 280 West 139 Street, New York City.

5/17/20

WEBD/PP

Albert & Charles Boni
INCORPORATED
PUBLISHERS
39 West Eighth Street
New York

Cables: BONIBOOKS NEW YORK Telephone: STUYVESANT 8310

December 22, 1925

Dr.W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Concerning the prize novel contests in which you are interested, we have been in touch with Dodd, Mead and they tell us that the only requirements of contestants is that the author must be an American and the manuscript must be the work of a person who has never published a full length work of fiction in book form. Their contest closes the 1st of Oct. 1926. Harper & Bros, will mail us the rules of their contest, which we shall forward to you immediately.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT & CHARLES BONI, Inc.

NBL NB Loeb

578/135

[1925?]

ALBERT and CHARLES BONI

Offer a Prize of $1000 for the best novel on Negro Life written by an American of Negro descent.

JUDGES:

To the author whom the judges decide has written the best novel on Negro Life, Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni will pay outright as a prize $1000 in addition to the ordinary terms of royalty, which will be arranged with the Author.

CONDITIONS

1. The author must benan American citizen of Negro descent.

2 Only manuscripts of unpublished works, submitted to Albert & Charles Boni before September 1, 1926, and accompanied by the declaration of the Author that the manuscript is submitted in competition for the Prize, shall be considered.

3 All manuscripts submitted in competition must be offered to Albert & Charles Boni for publication on terms to be arranged between the Author and Publisher. The successful work shall be chosen from among those manuscfipts accepted by Albert & Charles Boni for publication and the Prize shall be in addition to and independent of the royalty to be arranged for in the usual way.

4 No manuscript containing less than 30,000 words shall be considered as a novel for the purpose of this Competition, and preference will be given in general to works of full novel length.

5 Albert & Charles Boni shall use all reasonable care to pass promptly on manuscripts submitted in competition for this Prize and to return those found unavailable for publication, but they shall not

SR 26-734

4.3.5 F 10.4

2. The novel must deal with Negro life in the sense that one or more of its leading characters must be of Negro descent and its action must show the influence of this fact.

~~The~~ those "on Negro life" shall be interpreted ~~broadly~~ as referring to stories having one or more ~~of the~~ main characters of Negro descent and ~~the~~ whose action ~~must~~ at least in part illustrate the influence of this fact on life

be responsible for manuscripts lost in transit.

7 6. The judges of the competition shall be

Their decision shall be accepted on all questions of eligibility or interpretation of the rules, and their award shall be final.

8 7. The award shall be made and publicly announced as soon as possible after the close of the Competition, and not later than January 1, 1927.

ALBERT and CHARLES BONI

39 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

4-101-35

5/8 21-734

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Offer a Prize of $1000 for the best novel on Negro Life written by an American of Negro descent.

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A-701-775.36

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ALBERT and CHARLES BONI

39 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

[BOOK REVIEW]

OFFICE OF
PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
LIBRARY JOURNAL
BOOKS OF THE MONTH
BOOK REVIEW
TRADE LIST ANNUAL

Established 1872

R. R. BOWKER CO.

Publishers

Offices
62 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK

TEL. MURRAY HILL 0150

July 27, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for agreeing to review "On the Trail of Negro Folk Songs" by Dorothy Scarborough for us on such short notice. The book goes to you tomorrow morning by messenger.

We need only from 300 to 350 words and would like to have it by August 3rd if possible. The book sent is an unbound copy but the bound copy will be sent to you as soon as it is ready together with our modest check.

Thank you again.

Very truly yours,

Rebecca D. Moore

EDITOR,

THE BOOK REVIEW.

RDM-EB

[Book Review]

OFFICE OF
PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
LIBRARY JOURNAL
BOOK REVIEW
BOOKS OF THE MONTH

TEL. MURRAY HILL 150

R. R. BOWKER CO.
62 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK

July 27, 1925.

We are sending you today a copy of

On the Trail of Negro Folk-Songs

By ~~Dorothy Scarborough~~

for a signed review in the BOOK REVIEW.

Please limit your review to

300 ~~to 350~~ words. Typed copy will be appreciated.

Copy due Aug. 3

Please give your review a one line descriptive heading which cannot be mistaken for a title. Our style is

The Sun Shines On Main Street
Rose of the World. By Kathleen Norris. Doubleday $2.

Kindly let us know if the book does not reach you promptly.

Very truly yours,

Rebecca D. Moore

BOOK REVIEW.

File Bowker

[BOOK REVIEW]

August 3,1925

Miss Rebecca D. Moore
R. R. Bowker Co.
62 West 45th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

Enclosed is the review for which you asked.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/8/45

[BOOK REVIEW]

OFFICE OF
PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY
LIBRARY JOURNAL
BOOK REVIEW
BOOKS OF THE MONTH

TEL. MURRAY HILL 150

R. R. BOWKER CO.
62 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK

August 5th, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
61 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for sending the review of Dorothy Scarborough's book. Our checks go out about the first of September, when a copy of the issue in which your review appears will also be sent to you.

Very truly yours,

THE BOOK REVIEW

Rebecca D. Moore
Editor.

RDM:ME

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH, PROFESSOR
FRANK E. HORACK, PROFESSOR
J. VAN DER ZEE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
JOHN E. BRIGGS, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
KIRK H. PORTER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

IVAN L. POLLOCK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
SUDHINDRA BOSE, LECTURER
GEO. F. ROBESON, ASSOCIATE
JACOB VAN EK, INSTRUCTOR
JAY J. SHERMAN, INSTRUCTOR

June 18, 1925

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I donot suppose you remeber me now , but I met you some years ago at Pennsyvania University when attending the annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. You gave us a very fine address. Since then I have been reading your books and magazine, and have felt that you have a very vital meesage for all the non-whites of the world.

I am a Hindu by birth, but an American by adoption. I am deeply interested in the educational work of the colored folks of this country. I should be glad if you could tell me if I would have any opportunity to teach in a colored institution.

I have of course the usual academic degrees, and have several years of experience as an instructor in the Department of Political Science at the State University of Iowa. I am not without a job; I still have my position with the University. I would, however, like to work for a good colored school.

I should be very glad to hear from you, if you have any suggestions to offer. With best regards, I am

Cordially yours
Sudhindra Bose

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Sudhindra Bose

July 20,1925

Mr. Sudhindra Bose
State University of Iowa
Department of Political Science
Iowa City, Iowa

My dear Sir:

You might secure a list of colored colleges from the United States Department of Education at Washington and circularize them. Frankly, however, the great difficulty in your case would be the matter of religion. American Negroes are apt to be narrow on this subject. It is possible, however, that at Howard University, Washington, D. C. you would find enough breadth to give you a chance for teaching. It would not hurt to try.

I am very glad indeed to have heard from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/8/42

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, CONDUCTOR
W. H. BRENNAN, MANAGER
G. E. JUDD, ASSISTANT MANAGER
SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON

January 5, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor
Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in inclosing a pair of complimentary seats for Roland Hayes' concert at Carnegie Hall, January 16.

Very truly yours,

John N. Burk

B/W

[Boston Symphony Orchestra]

January 7, 1925

Mr. John H. Burk
Symphony Hall
Boston, Mass.

5/9/39

Dear Sir:

I thank you heartily for the complimentary seats for Roland Hayes' concert January 16.

Very sincerely yours,

WLEBD/KF

S. A. REEVES, OWNER-MGR. W. L. NUTT, ASS'T-MGR.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Transcribed

May 7th 1920.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I can not refrain from writing you this little note to thank you first, for coming to us and second, for saying just what you did.

Through these years of doing my share in attempting to develope an inter racial consciousness in both the white and colored groups that I have served, there has been a decided aim to bring about an appreciation in both groups of your contribution to this and many other phases of life. All this may have been a background for the acceptance of you and all you stand for, but I am perfectly confident the total and happy acceptance could not

4-14-15

S. A. REEVES, OWNER-MGR. W. L. NUTT, ASS'T-MGR.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

have been achieved if you yourself had not demonstrated your real and true self as you did.

Although thrilled by your writings and many of your utterances from time to time, I have never before felt the awe and appreciation as I did while you swung the whole racial situation into the world wide setting and related it most vitally to life and living. It was masterful, profound and beautiful.

As I stated to you, I feel that this was provocative of additional helps to us as we wend our way along and among the local, national and international problem of today.

4-14-15

S. A. REEVES, OWNER-MGR. W. L. NUTT, ASS'T-MGR.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

This is just a scribble at the writing desk of this beautiful hotel. These men and women are doing their level best to be christian and so am I.

With deep appreciation + regard

Eva D. Bowles

4-14-15

[1925]

21 BUCKINGHAM STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

My dear Dr Du Bois

Will you please send me

(1) The date of the Washington so-called race riot

(2) If you have it a statement of the facts of the riot.

(3) The date of Wilson's proclamation against lynching and a copy of it.

(4) Such data as you have of the migration of colored people from the South since 1915. — I want merely aggregate numbers by years if you have any approximately correct guesses.

5/25/28

21 BUCKINGHAM STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

(5) A table of number of lynchings by years during the last thirty years.

(6) a table of the number of colored college graduates by years during a similar period.

Nos (1). (2). (3) I am most anxious for the other data if you have it. If you happen to have any thing showing the notable change in attitude of the more liberal Southern whites send it along —

I am inclosing a small check to cover any clerical expense you may be put to!

With best wishes for the coming year I am

Sincerely
Geo. S. Bradford

Jany 1. 49

5/31/49

January 7,1925

Mr. George G. Bradford
21 Buckingham Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bradford:

Enclosed are the answers to your questions so far as I am able to get the matter together. I trust they will be satisfactory.

With best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

[ENCLOSURE]

(1) The Washington riots took place July 19 to July 23,1919

(2) Six persons were killed outright, fifty persons seriously injured and a hundred or more wounded. The riots were fomented by supposed attacks on white women by Negroes, most of which were afterward proven false. The newspapers aroused idle service men to revenge. Order was restored only by the use of United States troops. I am enclosing a copy of the Crisis and a statement by James Weldon Johnson.

(3) President Wilson's message on lynching was issued July 26,1918. I am sending a copy of the Crisis with the main part of the message.

(4) There are no reliable numbers as to Negro migration. There are two studies, one by Emmett J. Scott, published by the Carnegie Foundation, and the other by C. G. Woodson, published by The Associated Publishers at 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. I had an article in the Crisis which I am sending herewith. Round numbers in this case are guess work. Probably 500,000 Negroes have come north, perhaps more.

(5) Enclosed is a table of the number of lynchings since 1885.

(6) The only data on colored college graduates is found in the Education Number of the Crisis and in the publications of Atlanta University on the college-bred Negro. I am sending the Education Numbers of the Crisis for 1920-21-22-23 and 24.

8/515

21 BUCKINGHAM STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

My dear W. E. B. Du Bois

The information + data
sent Jany 7th came duly to
hand and was used last night.

Thanks

Geo. G. Bradford

Jany 29. 25

57|35|84

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS
INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL
A. H. PARKER, PRINCIPAL.

5/18/5

Birmingham, Ala.
March 13
1 922 5

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 - 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 6, reporting the conference of Fisk Clubs held January 2. and 3, 1925. I thank you for sending it as I am intensely interested in anything which effects my alma mater. I have received several communications from the University. The situation is to be regretted. I am praying that our school may be preserved and that the right may triumph.

Regarding the Fisk Herald, I wish to state that I received the one sent out in the fall and wish to receive copy no. 2. However, I regret very much the unwarranted attack that was made upon my Principal here. I am a teacher in the Industrial High School and know that the charges made against Prof. A.H. Parker on page 3 was untrue. He has labored faithfully here since the very beginning of the school and has stood for every progressive movement. He has not hindered but has been a wonderful help in the progress of our community educationally. I am sending you a copy of our Dedicatory program, containing a brief history of our school.

As an evidence of the esteem in which Prof. Parker is held, he was presented the Loving Cup by the Jones Valley Boosters club as the citizen who had rendered the greatest service to his race in Birmingham during 1924. This presentation was made Sunday Feb. 15, before an audience of more than two thousand. The Boosters Club is composed of our leading business and professional men.

Getting back to the Fisk question, I hope the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted and all shall be well. I hope to visit there soon.

Sincerely yours,

Juliet R. Bradford
716 N. 10th St.

117 Tuscaloosa St.,
Montgomery, Ala.,
Nov. 23, 1925.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.
My dear sir:

Please advise me how I may get in touch with the Harmon Foundation. As a reader of The Crisis, I learned of its aid to worthy students. I enclose postage for an immediate reply.

Thanking you very kindly for this favor, I am

Yours very truly,

William Lloyd Brannon.

51/35/84

December 19, 1925.

5/33/83

Mr. William L. Brannon,
117 Tuscaloosa Street,
Montgomery, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

With regard to the Harmon Foundation you may address Dr. George E. Haynes, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[BRAUN]

Brooklyn NY, 348 Sixth Street,
1. 17. 10. 25.

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor!

Wollen Sie uns also, bitte, die Ehre
u. das Vergnügen bereiten, diesen Dienstag (d. 20. d. M.)
um 7 Uhr bei Lüchow (14te Straße)
mit uns gemeinsam zu speisen. Ließ Zim-
mer (oben) auf meinen Namen reserviert.

Das Reisebegleitungsverbot habe aufgehoben. Der (letzte) Schlußpassus betrifft die Kommunisten, die mich der ganze Zeit (aber es kommt natürlich allein darauf an, wie Sie es in Zürich für gut befinden).

In der Hoffnung, daß wir einen frohen u. ehrlichen Abend verleben werden, bin ich mit herzlichen Grüßen, auch von der Freundin,

Ihr Ihnen in Verehrung
aufrichtig ergebener

BRAUN

5/35/103

[Braun] [November 11, 1925] 1924

MEMORANDUM for Dr. Broun:

1. The Communist Meeting at Chicago:- I have received information concerning this congress from a friend of mine who was present and on whose judgment I have great reliance. He says there were between forty and fifty actual delegates present and that they came from eight or ten different states, many being from the South. They were all workingmen of average intelligence and working at their various trades. They seemed earnest and ready to learn but have little experience. Fort-Whiteman is a man of under forty years of age with considerable education and seems to be reliable.

2. The Recognition of Russia by the United States:- This depends almost entirely upon the amount of trade that the United States can get with Russia and upon the industrial jealousy between the United States on the one hand and England and Germany on the other. The President and the Secretary of State are largely figureheads and will take no step unless urged by stronger men or by public opinion. Senator Borah can do a great deal. Secretary Mellon is the real power in the cabinet. There seems to be at present some considerable propaganda to represent that the Russian government is becoming less radical, is giving up Communism and embracing Capitalism and that in just the proportion in which she is doing this she is becoming stable and successful, and that on these grounds the United States may eventually be able to recognize her. Probably counter-propaganda, not answering this but showing the growing industrial prosperity and resources of Russia, would be effective.

3. Organizing the friends of Russia:- There have recently appeared a number of articles treating Russia with considerable fairness. I think that it would be possible to secure a large number of names and

34-2-57

1926

persons who would be willing to join an organisation with the following objects: 1. to find out the truth about Russia; 2. to answer deliberate falsehoods; 3. to maintain the right of any people to determine what kind of government they shall live under even if their choice is Communism; 4. to advocate the treating of Russia as civilized modern nations are treated, that is, by recognising her government, by admitting her into international organisations, by facilitating intercourse with her.

34-2-58

I would suggest that the following persons would help in a movement of this sort: Morris G. Hindus, Paxton Hibben, persons connected with the New York Nation and with the League for Industrial Democracy and the Civil Liberties Union; possibly some of the persons connected with the New Republic, and college professors like Charles Beard and John Dewey.

November 11,1925

[Braun] [November 11, 1925] 1924

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1926

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November 11,1925

December 17, 1925.

Memo to Dr. Brenn:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Roger N. Baldwin in answer to my letter to him. I have printed in capitals the essential part.

S/135/109

WEBD/PF

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

DU BOIS TO DR. BRAUN, DEC 17, 1925

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS (ROGER BALDWIN) TO DUBOIS, DEC 16, 1925.

(GENERAL CORR.)

21-1-149

Dunbar High School,
Washington, D.C.
April 20,1925.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
69. Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to congratulate you upon your articles in the American Mercury, Current History, and the New York Nation last Fall and this Winter. It is indeed gratifying to examine your analysis and exposure of white American hypocrisy. The might of your pen is being felt from the ministry to the klan. Last weeks Christian Century carries a comment by Alva Taylor on interracial relations which shows that your point of view and stand are correct .

I want especially to express my appreciation of your Easter Editorial on Fisk. In many respects I feel that it is one of the strongest which you have ever written. I believe that in the fullness of time your righteous protest will be heard in spite of the disapponting propaganda of such sycophants as Isaac Fisher and Myers of the Fisk Quintett who are paid by Mc-kenzie . The slave mind of such henchmen is a disgrace to the Negro race.

On graduation from Harvard in 1919 I was recommended to Mckenzie who summoned me to Nashville. He intimated his policy of which I became suspicious and concluded that I did not care to work at Fisk.I went to Biddle University where I taught Robt Anderson, one of the martyrs of the recent strike, four years ago and I claim credit for inculcating in his mind some of the spirit which led against the damnable regime at Fisk .

The tradition of the institution is sacred and I am happy to believe that it will survive its present slough of despond .

Very truly yours,

W.M.Brewer

21-1-150

April 23,1925

Mr. W. M. Brewer
Dunbar High School
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brewer:

Thank you for your kind words. You will be glad to know that McKenzie has offered his resignation and that it has been accepted.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Gramercy 3622

AUGUSTUS F. BEARD, D.D., Honorary Secretary and Editor
GEORGE L. CADY, D.D. } Corresponding Secretaries
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SAMUEL LANE LOOMIS, D.D., Associate Secretary
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REV. ALFRED V. BLISS, District Secretary
REV. GEORGE H. GUTTERSON, District Secretary Emeritus

606 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 14 BEACON STREET
Telephone Haymarket 1644
BOSTON, MASS.

March 12.1925

See, W.E.B. DuBois, March 14, 1925

Prof. William Pickens,
69 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

My dear Mr.Pickens:

There can be no doubt in your mind as to where I stand on the Negro question,you know that from our many years of acquaintance. I do wish,however,that I could get some of the bottom facts in regard to the trouble at Fisk last month.

As you know,the President has sent out his side of the question in a small leaflet. Why does not the other side refute his statements if you can?I do not understand this delay. I am asked about the matter, I have seen statements made by some of our white and colored teachers upholding Dr.McKenzie.I respect their judgment,in the main,but on the other hand my sympathies are with the students.

Sincerely yours,Annie C. Bridgman.

Annie C. Bridgman

28/131/82

March 17,1925

Miss Annie C. Bridgman
606 Congregational House
14 Deacon Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Madam:

I have seen your letter to Mr. Pickens on the Fisk trouble. Enclosed please find a statement in the current Crisis. I am also sending herewith a copy of my speech at Fisk which brought this situation to the attention of the public and I would be glad to send you #2 of the Herald when it appears this month.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

S/35/81

5/4/44

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Gramercy 3622

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606 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 14 BEACON STREET
Telephone Haymarket 1644 BOSTON, MASS.

March 20, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very warmly for your note of the seventeenth and also for the advance sheets from The Crisis for April.

I am very glad to see the statement set forth so clearly in regard to the trouble at Fisk, as the Officials at Fisk have sent out their side of the "disturbance".

We shall be pleased to see the second number of The Herald when that is issued.

Very truly yours,

Miss Annie C. Bridgman

Annie C. Bridgman.

The American Missionary Association

HEAD OFFICE, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

AUGUSTUS F. BEARD, D.D., Honorary Secretary and Editor
GEORGE L. CADY, D.D., } Corresponding
FRED L. BROWNLEE, } Secretaries
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HENRY SMITH LEIPER, M.A., Associate Secretary

EASTERN DISTRICT OFFICE
606 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
TELEPHONE HAYMARKET 1644
HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN, D.D., Secretary

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

December 28.1905

Dr.W.E. B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

S/35/80

My dear Dr.DuBois:

A Professor in one of our New England Colleges is telling his students that the Negro race is decreasing in numbers and that in fifty or more years the race will be practically extinct.

What reply should be made to such statements?

Sincerely yours, Annie C. Bridgman,Clerk.

Miss Annie C. Bridgman

1458 Canfield Ave E.
Detroit Mich
Feb. 9-1925.

Mr. W. E. B Dubois. Chairman of Executive committee.

Dear Sir:- your letter of information received. I was entirely ignorant of conditions at Fisk, until an article appeared in the daily paper here (The Times) concerning a near riot it seems. Of course I am interested in Fisk and would like to receive No. 2 of the Fisk Herald which is to be published this month.

Very sincerely Yours,

(Mrs) Lillian Bright-London.

September 17, 1925.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
60 Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N. W. 1, England.

5/9/21

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:

I am glad to have your note concerning Chief Amoah III. I shall be very glad to meet him if I have the chance when he comes to America.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

January 9,1925

MEMORANDUM TO MR. B. F. THOMAS WITH REGARD TO MY AUTOMOBILE:

The following matters ought to be attended to on or before April 1.

(1) The engine ought to be looked over. New piston rings inserted if necessary. The carbon removed and the valves ground. The engine tuned up.

(2) Both the starter and the horn need cleaning and perhaps repairing.

(3) Please look over the steering gear and see that that is safe and properly greased.

(4) Please look over the brakes and see if they are properly lined and adjusted.

5/42/113

(5) Please drain the radiator and remove any rust. Also the same to the gasoline tank.

(6) Please fix the lights in front and remove the flood light from the wind-shield and substitute a good mirror. I do not care for any flood light.

(7) On the instrument board please insert a new clock and put a lock on the compartment where the clock is so that I can lock up small articles in that compartment. Also please see that the dash-light works.

(8) Please have the car re-painted the same color as at present. I do not want a costly job but on the other hand some of the old paint ought to be removed so as to not have the thing look too muddy. The top should be painted or varnished and the curtains mended. One new curtain is needed.

(9) The leather upholstery may be gone over and the metal parts re-nickeled if this is not too costly a job.

Memorandum to Mr. Thomas. (Continued)

(10) The battery should, of course, be stored and the car propped up off the tires. I shall need two new Silvertown Cord tires.

Please keep the cost down as low as possible and if you see it mounting give me a warning. I shall be out of town from January 10 to February 5.

WEBD/KF

5/42/114

March 2,1925

Mr. E. F. Thomas
213 West 53rd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

In having my car painted please be careful to get the exact shade which it now has and not any bright and terrible green.

Can you let me know about what you have done so far and give me an estimate as to the total cost? I do not want to get too deeply involved without knowing what the cost is going to be.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/KF

5/33/25

TELEPHONE 0995 CIRCLE

BROADWAY AUTO SALES CO.
INCORPORATED

OWNER OF

BROADWAY AUTO SCHOOL
BENJ. F. THOMAS, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

213 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET
CORNER OF BROADWAY

GARAGE AND SALESROOM
221 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET

MANAGED BY AN EX-STATE EXAMINER OF CHAUFFEURS

AUTOMOBILES BOUGHT, SOLD AND REPAIRED

INSTRUCTIONS: DAY AND EVENINGS PRIVATE CLASS FOR LADIES

NEW YORK, N. Y., March. 30th. 1925

Dr. DuBois

Oldsmobile Car.

Repairing (Labor)	$45.00
Bill from paint shop.	95. 00
Piston rings.	7.00
New Lock.	4.00
2 gaskits.	1.94
Lock and key for door	. 1.75
2 Lenze for head lights	1.20
4 sockets for head lights.	1 .60
2 bulbs for head lights.	. 70
One mirrow scope	2.00
One new battrie	. 20.00
	$180.19
Storage.	20
	200 19

Read Payment in Full
B F Thomas

November 18,1925

5/33/56

Mr. B. F. Thomas
213 West 53rd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Enclosed please find my check for $12.00. I am sorry to have kept you waiting for it. Evidently my clerk sent your check to the Level Garage and they cashed it without looking at the face.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

December 31, 1925.

Mr. B. F. Thomas,
213 West 53 Street,
New York, N. Y.

5/33/23

My dear Sir:

In accordance with our talk this morning will you kindly repair my Oldsmobile car, touring 1921 as follows: re-bore the 8 cylinders in the best and most satisfactory way and furnish new pistons, wrist pins, valves, etc. as needed to make the engine work properly. Also repair the clutch with such new parts as to put it in first class condition. Please go over the car carefully examining the transmission, the rear end, steering gear, the exhaust pipe and muffler. Also please examine the gasoline system. I think there is rust in the tank which continually clogs the pipe and the carburetor. Please see if this can be eliminated or if a new tank is needed. I understand that these repairs will cost about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Beside this please see if a new

covering is needed for the top and store my car for me for three months beginning January first. I understand that one of these months will be required for repairs so that no storage will be due. For the other two months I am to pay ten dollars a month.

My automobile is insured for two hundred and fifty dollars until May 3, 1926 in the Universal Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, policy number A 13248. The policy was placed by L. T. Hollister, Incorporated, 110 William Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

5/33/24

WEBD/PF

DR. T. T. PARKER.
CHAIRMAN DEACON BOARD

W. A. BALTIMORE.
CHURCH CLERK

THOMAS WALKER.
CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD

"THE CHURCH THAT MAKES YOU WELCOME"

Lincoln Congregational Temple

ELEVENTH AND R STREETS. N. W.

ROBERT W. BROOKS. MINISTER
RES. 801 EUCLID ST., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 22,1925.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,N.Y.

Dear Dr.DuBois :

I am a subscriber to the Crisis,and have had the pleasure of meeting you,but you meet so many people in your travels that it is hard to remember those whom you meet incidentally. So I do not expect you to remember me,however,I met you when you were last here.

I am writing this to ask a special favor of you. Will you kindly give me the address or tell me how I may get in touch with Mr.Roland Hayes' manager? I am very desirous of bringing Mr.Hayes here this fall on his return from Europe in recital. It would be absurd to try to arrange this after his return as I am sure all his dates would then be taken.

I met Mr.Hayes several times while I was a student at Fisk University.He returned there three or four times in recital while I was there. No doubt he too has forgotten me as our acquaintance was casual.

As Fiskites we were with you in your protest against the unwholesome conditions at Fisk. We congratulate you in the successful outcome.

I will thank you for any information you may be able to give regarding Mr.Hayes and his future plans,

I am very sincerely,

R. W. Brooks

July 25,1925

Rev. Robert W. Brooks
Lincoln Congregational Temple
Eleventh & R Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Mr. Roland Hayes' address is:

-Roland Hayes Management
Symphony Hall
Boston, Massachusetts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/KF

State Normal School,
Elizabeth City, N.C.,
December 7, 1925.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
69 Fifth ave.,
New York, N.Y.

S79/34

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you would give me the address of the General Education Board. Too, I should like to know of any other organization in the United States which offers scholarships for Graduate work below the grade of Independent Research.

The fact is: I am seeking aid in order to work for my Master's degree in the University of Chicago, or another institution of equal rank.

Very respectfully,
Ulysses S. Brooks.

December 12, 1925.

Mr. Ulysses S. Brooks,
State Normal School,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

My dear Sir:

The address of the General Education Board is 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y. You might also write to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., although I do not think there is much chance there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Vandercook

October 29, 1925.

Bishop W. Sampson Brooks,
American Legation,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Bishop Brooks:

Dr. and Mrs. John W. Vandercook, who will hand you this letter, are anxious to know about your work in Liberia and general conditions in the country. I shall appreciate any attention shown them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

March 12,1925

Brooks Brothers
346 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I ordered two suits last week. Will you kindly have the heavier one ready for delivery between the first and fifth of April and the lighter one read for delivery between the first and fifth of May.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

NEWPORT
AUDRAIN BUILDING
220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

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VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM B. HARDIN
TREASURER
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Brooks Brothers,

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE Cor FORTY-FOURTH STREET

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ALBERT E. BAEDER
GEORGE H. HOWARD

New York, March 16, 1925.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge your letter of March 12 in regard to the two suits ordered from our Custom Department. We shall have your clothes ready for a fitting on Thursday, March 19.

Yours respectfully,

BROOKS BROTHERS

Per

May 11,1925

Brooks Brothers
346 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please find my check for $95. Kindly deliver the suit that you have, at my residence, 305 St. Nicholas Avenue, 3rd Apartment, on or before Wednesday, May 13.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

Brookwood
Katonah, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York city

5/43/35

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I should like very much to have you come out to Brookwood some time to speak at our Open Forum. We hold our meetings on Friday evenings at 7:45.

Dr. Boulte, Chairman of our Faculty, says that he would like to have you out. Please inform me whether you can come, and

what Friday will be convenient for you. We can arrange to hold a meeting some other evening in the week if Friday is not convenient for you.

Very Truly Yours,

Thos. L. Mabley

5/43/36

(Brookwood)

November 20, 1925.

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney,
Brookwood,
Katonah, New York.

My dear Mr. Dabney:

I could come to Brookwood some time and speak for you. My charge would be twenty five dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

5/43/37

Telephone: BRAdhurst 0454

BROTHERHOOD OF

Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Editor "The Messenger" Magazine

September 10, 1925

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor of THE CRISIS,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

21-2-08

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just a word to acquaint you of the fact that I have organized the Pullman porters into the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This occured on the 25th of August, in the Elks' Auditorium, 160 West 129th Street, New York City.

May I request you to address the men on either Tuesday or Wednesday evening, September 22nd or 23rd, at 8:30 P.M., at the above named address? I assure you that the men will appreciate it.

It may be interesting to you to know that the movement is getting the whole hearted support of white organized labor. Mr. W.J. Orr, Special Organizer of the Locomotive Engineers and Ernest Bohm, representative of Mr. Hugh Frayne, have addressed the men. Mr. Hugh Frayne, Organizer of the A.F. of L. will speak on the 17th of September. We hold two meetings every week.

We hope to organize 51% of the men in the next 60 days, and the prospects are that we will get them.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General Organizer

OUR GOAL: More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out", conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.

21-2-09

September 14, 1925.

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to address the Sleeping Car Porters this month as my engagements will not allow it. I very much regret my inability to serve them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

RAIN

****

I love always thought

Telephone: BRAdhurst 0454

BROTHERHOOD OF

Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:
2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Editor "The Messenger" Magazine

September 15, 1925

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sorry that you cannot speak to the men owing to your previous engagements. Perhaps later on it will be more convenient, and we shall be happy to have you.

Sincerely yours,

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
General ~~Organizer~~

OUR GOAL: More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out", conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.

[Brotherhood 06 · 3

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NOV 16 1925

Telephone: BRAdhurst 0454

BROTHERHOOD OF

Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Editor "The Messenger" Magazine

Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER

Nov. 13th., 1925.

Dear Editor:

Just a word to inform the readers of your splendid journal of the fact that the Pullman Company is attempting through subtle threats, such as, asking a porter whether he has voted, before he is signed out on a run, to brow-beat the Pullman porters into voting for the Company's union, euphumistically known as the Employee Representation Plan. The object is to get fifty-one percent of the men to vote for the Plan, which according to the ruling of the United States Labor Board, gives whatever organization having such a quota, the right to represent the men in aggiven industry.

28-4-4p

More pressure is being brought to bear now on the men to force them to vote for the Company's union, than ever before, because of the phenomenal progress of the movement to organize a union of, by and for the Pullman porters, by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has the moral backing of the Big Four Brotherhoods, The American Federation of Labor, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the most responsible section of the Negro and white Press. On the side of the Company union has been listed, Hon. Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the United States Department of Justice, as a paid employee on the legal staff of the Pullman Company, a private corporation, in utter violation of the interest of the tax payers of the country, sound social and political ethics. Think of it! A servant of the Government whose business is to prosecute railroads, in the pay of a railroad. Is the public's silence on this notorious behavior due to the fact that Mr. Howard is a Negro oppos ing the interest of a group of Negro workers?

Yours very truly,

A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer.

OUR GOAL: More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out", conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.

June 7 1925—

Dear Dr. Du Bois—

When I had that very pleasant talk on May 1 with your colleague Mr. Dill, I told him I intended writing to you shortly and that I was going to say to you that you need not reply. He said: "But he will".

Be that as it may, my "shortly" has not been exactly short, has it? All the same, I've thought of you a good many times, recalling your kindness in giving me some of the help I asked for.

My visit to the Abyssinian Church was interesting, though disappointing in one respect. Your friend the Chief Priest was not there, but an immense & gorgeous concourse of Nuptic Shriners, and the assistant

Minister presided. The singing was also immense & gorgeous. I quite rattled myself going up to Harlem for.

So was dear Tanner — a rare soul — I can't be too grateful to you that you gave me the chance to see & hear him.

Unfortunately the proceedings on that Thursday evg did not begin until 9 o'c, & the delightful John Farrar opened with a long English talk (he's one of the drollest chaps, in a wholly unique vein, ever I listened to), so that Mr. Tanner came to his talk pretty late since I was staying down in 16th St. and had a pretty trying time getting up to 136th St. owing to misdirections, I left instantly after he had finished and had not the chance I had hoped for of talking to him.

After coming back to Wilkes-Barre

I attended a meeting of our Interracial Relations Committee and made a nice little story of my Harlem adventures. Also, I am leading around my copy of The March Survey Graphic. Only this morning a very intelligent woman said to me — she is on our Committee — "I never had anything like this on the subject before." Certainly it is a marvellous eye-opener. I'm about a fortnight I'm leaving town and I shall carry it with me to show it around. "Here a little and there a little", you know.

Some day, if ever I can persuade myself to enter your terrible City again (ours is quite a terrible — proportionately —, actually a bit safer, perhaps), I may be asking you to give me a further introduction to the Harlem District.

Can you tell me how I may learn something about Jean Toomer's early life? A bit of it I can learn indirectly — from "Cane", but I'd like more personal information. And I'd love to talk with him. In general appearance and manner, too, not to mention a certain distinct weakness in his poetic make-up, he reminded me all the way through his address of my old friend, Edwin Arlington Robinson — with one exception at least — that Robinson can't talk. It's with difficulty that he can express himself in friendly conversation. As to getting on a platform & saying things — he'd die sooner! — Kindly remember me to Mr. Dill and believe me

Sincerely yours Witter Bynner

June 16,1925

Miss Edith Brower
15 North Franklin Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

My dear Miss Brower:

Dr. DuBois is out of the city and will not return until July. At that time I shall be glad to call to his attention your recent letter.

Very sincerely yours,

October 23, 1925—

Dear Dr. DuBois = Just to remind
you of myself + to show you that I'm
still "on the job" of doing what I can
to further the Interracial Relations
movement. Our Committee has
asked me sometime since to write
occasionally for the Public prints
on the Negro + his status, desires etc.

5/9/11

Collect the minor personalities
[illegible]

the All-American Negro Music Concert so well illustrated the very first point in what I intend eventually to write that I joyfully tucked it in, although the newspapers here had formal notices of it, one, at least, very appreciative & sympathetic. The Colored Y. M. C. A. has of late been taken into the Main Branch & have a very nice home of their own, where our committee holds its meetings.

Please remember me to your husband.

Sincerely yours - Edith Brower

[ENCLOSURE FROM BROWN?]

Personal and Confidential. Copy for Information.

Dr. Charles R. Brown
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

On the 16th of June, I was officially informed that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees in joint session with the Budget Committee had voted that I be not re-employed as Professor of Mathematics for the school year 1925-26.

I consider this action inequitable and unjust for the following reasons:-

(1) I have served the University for sixteen years without a single complaint or suggestion that my services were unsatisfactory. In fact, very recently, Professor Wm. J. Bauduit, Head of the Dept. of Mathematics, the only one whose duty it was to pass upon my work, took occasion to compliment my efficiency as a teacher.

5/5 35-303

(2) In accredited colleges, it is an unwritten law that a full professor is not subject to dismissal except on preferred and proven charges of misconduct. And in a case of curtailment of teaching force, a year's notice is given or a year's leave with pay, and academic seniority is considered.

(3) My professional reputation has suffered irrearable damage on account of the semi-official statements made by the public press relative to my dismissal and the summary way in which it was done.

(4) As late as June eighth , President Durkee informed me, in a personal interview with him, which I sought after reading a newspaper forecast of my dismissal, that there was no thought of such action. Moreover, he requested that I write him touching my loyalty to the administration, which I did a few days thereafter.

(5) I have promptly complied with the orders of my superiors in the school,and rendered the best of service.

(6) To dismiss one professor in order to curtail expenses and then and the same time to grant substantial increases in salary to other professors, is not ethical economy to say the least.

(7) Even if my services as Professor of Mathematics might be dispensed with as a result of the carrying out of the policy of economy, certainly my sixteen years of service should entitle me to consideration for work in some other department, inasmuch as it is well-known that I can teach French, Music, Mechanical Drawing and Physics.

For the foregoing reasons, I wish most respectfully to urge that I have not only not h had a square deal, but that I have not been dismissed according to the law or academic rules or precedents, and appeal to your Honorable Board to reconsider my case and do what you deem in harmony with equity and academic precedent.

Very respectfully yours,

Signed Alonzo H. Brown.

5/31 25-210

Ruth Mack

Mrs. John A. Brown

927 So. Main St

Urbana, Ohio.

Name Sam Brown Serial No. 16706

To Whom Mr literary Street 69 Fifth avenue

Relation friend City new York State N Y

Rules for the Guidance of Relatives of Inmates.

Write Plainly in English.

The only articles inmates can receive from friends or relatives are "unmounted family" PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW PIPES, WATCHES NOT TO EXCEED $3 IN VALUE, and shaving outfits; namely, SAFETY RAZOR, PLAIN GLASS MIRROR WITHOUT FRAME, STROP, MUG, BRUSH, COMB, and TOOTH BRUSH. All the above must be new.

Should the articles be forwarded by mail, please address same in care of Mr. John J. Crowley, Record Clerk.

No other articles will be accepted, whether brought in person or forwarded. Relatives may, if they wish, deposit money in the front office to the inmate's credit, so that he can purchase such eatables, tobacco, toilet articles, shoes, socks, and handkerchiefs as he desires from the Inmate Store.

RELATIVES ARE NOT TO WRITE OFTENER THAN ONCE A WEEK. Telegrams should be addressed to Record Clerk only. In writing to inmates you must put "In care of Mail Superintendent MR. A. L. Van Horn" giving inmate's name and his serial number, or letter will not be delivered.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES MUST COME DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

Inmates will be permitted to have one visit each month from members of their immediate family (father, mother, sisters, brothers, wife and children only.) On the first visit, a letter of IDENTIFICATION must be brought from a city, county or township official, and it must be written on the official letter head.

The visiting period is one hour, between 8 and 11.30 A.M. and 1.30 and 4 P.M.

ALL RELATIVES MUST ARRANGE TO COME TOGETHER, AS EACH AND EVERY INMATE WILL ONLY BE ALLOWED ONE HOUR FOR VISITS EACH MONTH. No visits will be permitted on Sundays or Holidays, except in the case of men working on farms, Chelsea Cement Plant, Clay Pit and certain men at Prison Annex on work that prevents week day visits. visitors to inmates at Annex must call between 1:30 and 3:30 Following is the schedule for Sunday visits:

1st and 2nd Sunday of each Month — Chelsea Cement Plant

3rd Sunday of Each Month — Farms and Annex

4th Sunday of Each Month — Clay Pit

Relatives of men working on farms, Chelsea Cement Plant, Annex or Clay Pit who want to visit them Sunday, must notify Mr. John J. Crowley, Record Clerk, not later than Friday preceding, so that arrangments can be made to have the inmates at the Institution Sunday for the visit.

Failure to comply with this rule will result in relatives coming here Sundays for visits and being disappointed.

ANY ARTICLES RECEIVED CONTRARY TO OUR RULES, WILL BE CONFISCATED AND NOT RETURNED.

BY ORDER OF:

HARRY H. JACKSON, Warden.

ONLY ONE SHEET ALLOWED FOR A LETTER. PLEASE COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE RULES.

Jackson michigan
July 8 - 1925

My Dear sir

please settle this Question how
meny College are there in the southern
state for Colored people an how meny
are there in the northen state
an Iqu Did patty mullen come harry
wills Manager Conston reader
in Close Sam Brown 16706 in
care A. L. vanhorn
Jackson
Michigan

CENSORED

5/4/49

July 15,1925

Mr. Sam Brown,16706
c/o A. L. Vanhorn
Jackson, Michigan

My dear Sir:

There are twenty Negro colleges in the South and four institutions of college rank exclusively for Negroes in the North. Of course Negroes attend other colleges in the North.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

ST 1/48

J. MAX BARBER, President
NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, Treasurer

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, Secretary
SHELBY J. DAVIDSON, Asst. Secretary

THE JOHN BROWN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

3223 WOODLAND AVENUE

Philadelphia, Pa., ~~March 21,~~ 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The John Brown Memorial Association will make the fourth annual pilgrimage to John Brown's grave at Lake Placid in May. Most of us go by automobile but some by train. We leave here early in the morning of May 7th. That puts us in Placid late in the afternoon of May 8th. The celebration is May 9th, John Brown's birthday. This year Oswald Garrison Villard speaks for us. It would be fine if you could join us too. The John Brown Memorial Association has three objects: The promotion of a John Brown cult, the promotion of an annual pilgrimage to his grave and the erection of a monument to John Brown and the friends of freedom. It seems to me that all of us could join enthusiastically in these objects. We are very desirous of having a delegation from New York motor to Placid this year. You can aid us in two ways- first you can mention the pilgrimage in the Crisis for May and second you can get up a party and go with us. Will you? It is a wonderful trip aside from the motives I have above mentioned. We have secured a fine hotel for our accommodation and every body will be taken care of at a very reasonable rate. Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely Yours,

J. Max Barber

Our 1925 Pilgrimage to the Grave of John Brown (May, 1925) is expected to be one of the Greatest Celebrations ever held in Tribute to a Noble Martyr's Life. Will you not see that your City and the Organizations of which you are a member are represented? From many American Cities and Villages Pilgrims will meet at Lake Placid, N. Y., on the evening before May 9, 1925.

THE JOHN BROWN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1924

Dear Friend:

The "Notice for July 1st" on the opposite page was carried out enthusiastically by a group of over fifty people during the closing part of the 15th annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., in Philadelphia, 1924.

At least ten great American cities were represented in this organization meeting, and those present were able to represent the most varied fields of human interest--civic, educational, religious, and industrial. This means that already the John Brown Cult movement has touched many earnest and active lives. But we need, and the cause is worthy of, many more to join in its work.

We want YOU to share in this comradeship of "The New Abolition" with us! Are you willing? If so, sign at once the little coupon on the reverse side, with your name and address plainly written, and mail with the minimum annual membership fee of one dollar (or as much more as you may be willing) to

THE JOHN BROWN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
3223 Woodland Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Yours for this great cause,

J. Max Barber, President
Willam Lloyd Imes, Secretary
Shelby J. Davidson, Assistant Secretary
Nannie H. Burroughs, Treasurer

OUR 1925 PILGRIMAGE TO THE GRAVE OF JOHN BROWN (May, 1925) IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST CELEBRATIONS EVER HELD IN TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE MARTYR'S LIFE. WILL YOU NOT SEE THAT YOUR CITY AND THE ORGANIZATIONS YOU ARE A MEMBER ARE REPRESENTED? FROM MANY AMERICAN CITIES AND VILLAGES PILGRIMS WILL MEET AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y., ON THE EVENING BEFORE MAY 9, 1925. DO NOT LET YOUR COMMUNITY GO UNREPRESENTED THIS TIME.

Suppose

Suppose you could come back to the world after you died;

Suppose you had been born a free man in an age of slavery, and that you had been born white;

Suppose Fortune had smiled on you; social and political prestige had beckoned you;

Suppose, then, that the awful iniquity of human slavery had impressed itself upon your soul and you had defied society, defied the hypocritical church of that day, defied political customs and creeds, finally defied the law and the state;

Suppose in thus choosing your course and following your vision you had lost your friends, lost your fortune, lost your standing as a citizen, lost your health, lost some of your own children, and finally lost your life on the gallows;

Suppose the sealing of your heroic devotion to the cause of freedom with your own life's blood had been the means of kindling a white flame in the nation against slavery, and that really it was through your death that the nation was aroused and the colored people were freed;

Suppose that the 4,000,000 slaves set free had in a little over half a century multiplied to 15,000,000 freemen, that their wealth had increased from zero to many millions, that from total illiteracy they had become 80% literate, and that in every way they showed unparalleled progress;

Suppose you did come back sixty-five years after you were thus hanged for treason, and found that your body mouldered in a lonely grave in the Adirondacks, unmarked save by a headstone you, yourself, had taken from your own grandfather's grave in order to replace it with a monument;

Suppose this race for which you died had waited sixty-three years to even lay a wreath on your grave;

What would you think? How would you feel?

These suppositions, dear reader, are facts. The man here spoken of was John Brown, of Ossawatimie, and the race he died for is the present prosperous Negro race. John Brown sacrificed everything for the Negro. He paid "the last full measure of devotion." He had suffered poverty, scorn, rebuffs, social and political ostracism, even hunger and raggedness for us. He had slept out in the fields and woods with the serpents and beasts of the forests, had been drenched with rains and heavy dews, had suffered in the heat and cold, was fever-racked and sick of body and soul because there was such a filthy, brutal thing as slavery in America. Finally, at Harper's Ferry, he was without sleep for fifty-five hours, saw his own sons shot down, saw his plans of a lifetime wrecked, was wounded and finally stabbed and beaten, was captured, and tried while he was sick, and hanged on the gallows for us.

That was in 1859. Sixty-five years after his death we have not spent one dollar to erect a monument to the memory of this man!. God! How soon people forget! Where is our gratitude?

A group of men and women have recently decided to issue a call for the formation of a national John Brown Memorial Association. The main purpose of this Association will be to keep green in the memory of our people the name of John Brown. It will promote a John Brown cult, promote an annual pilgrimage to John Brown's grave, and erect a monument to John Brown. Surely we cannot do less than this! The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us prove that we are not ungrateful.

Committee:

J. MAX BARBER,
3223 Woodland Avenue
THEODORE RICHARDSON,
19th and Wharton Streets
T. SPOTVOUS BURWELL,
2008 Fitzwater Street

NOTICE FOR JULY 1st.!

A Special Meeting of all Delegates and Friends visiting the City of Philadelphia at the time of the 15th Annual Conference of the N. A A. C. P. June 25 to July 1st., 1924, will be held on Tuesday July 1st., at 6 P. M. at Cafeteria, Y. W. C. A., 1605 Catherine St., to consider the formation of a permanent and nation-wide John Brown Memorial Association, which shall promote

An Annual Pilgrimage to the Grave of John Brown (May 9th., each year, John Brown's Birthday.)

A John Brown Cult.

All persons who are in sympathy with this movement are asked to attend this meeting. Supper may be obtained at nominal cost, and you will enjoy the fellowship of this meeting. From North, South, East, West, you are all welcome to help form this Movement for the new abolition of evils of this new day, and devotion to the memory of one who nobly gave his life against the evils of his day.

IF YOU ARE WITH US, SIGN THE APPLICATION BELOW.

I am for the formation and incorporation of a national organization to be known as the John Brown Memorial Association. I agree that the membership fees and laws governing this Association shall be subject to the dictation of an annual conference of the financial members of the Association.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

[John Brown Memorial Assn.]

March 27,1925

Mr. J. Max Barber
3223 Woodland Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Barber:

I should be very glad to go with you on the John Brown Pilgrimage but I regret to say that I shall be in California at that time. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/33/144

OFFICE OF THE

DISTRICT DEPUTY OF IOWA

I. B. P. O. ELKS OF THE WORLD

JAMES G. BROWNE
1419 MARYLAND AVE.

DES MOINES, IOWA Feb. 2 1925

Hon. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave N. Y. City
Dear Sir:

Yours of Jan 29th at hand and contents noted. I have followed the work of your conference as best I could through the papers accounts in the press I am heartily in sympathy with the movement, and will do my bit to try and pacify conditions at Fisk. The fighting spirit of the student body has been aroused, a fact which is very manifest in the athletic records of the school. I will do all I can to revive the spirit of Old Fisk. Send me the Herald and all other available news concerning the school life. I don't relish the Fisk News very much I think it is strictly censured but those in whose interest it is published

Sincerely Yours J. G. Browne D. D.

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39w

POST OFFICE ADDRESS
RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, HYATTSVILLE, MD.

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

17 April 1925

Confidential

My dear Doctor DuBois:

What you so nobly did for me at a critical moment in my career emboldens me to address you this personal letter.

Hennery

I have established a big commercial/ on my farm here in Maryland which can be operated effectively by other hands than mine. Possibly I am in error but the fact is I feel that I ought to give my life a larger significance than my agricultural enterprise makes possible.

It occurs to me that conceivably you might wish to add a man of my type to the corps of the CRISIS. I can write a little, I have a certain executive talent, I am profoundly interested in the cause So, I should like you to know that in case you desired my services in any appropriate capacity, I am yours to command.

Please be so good as to regard this communication as entirely confidential.

Sincerely

Roscoe Conkling Bruce

DOCTOR W. E. B. DUBOIS
NEW YORK CITY

April 21,1925

Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce
Kelso Farm
Prince Georges County, Md.

My dear Mr. Bruce:

I wish very much that THE CRISIS was financially able to say to you "Come along and help", but it is impossible just now to add a single other person to our staff. I think you are wasting your splendid talents away from the centers of life and if I hear of anything that I think would interest you, I should be glad to write you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

S/35/74

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39w

POST OFFICE ADDRESS
RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, HYATTSVILLE, MD.

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

28 April 1925

My dear Doctor DuBois:

On my return home, I find your gracious and uplifting letter. I thank you with all my heart. And if you will be so good as to keep my name in mind, I shall be most grateful.

A very good man from the University of Iowa I have at last secured to manage my poultry plant here. So, I am free to accept any appropriate call to service elsewhere.

Your recent achievement at Fiske is certainly a notable contribution to the education of Americans of African descent. But, will the trustees now elect a qualified man of color?

Sincerely

Roscoe Conkling Bruce

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois
New York City

P. O. ADDRESS:
BOX 29, ROUTE 1
HYATTSVILLE, MD.

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39-W

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

Personal

24 June 1925

My dear Doctor DuBois:

My name is under consideration for appointment to the new superintendency of the colored Public Schools of Baltimore. The Board of Education has placed the matter in the hands of Acting Superintendent Weglein. He is a Jew and would undoubtedly be made general Superintendent, were it not for his race.

Under the circumstances, I am wondering if you would be so kind as to write him a letter in my behalf. Two points are worth bearing in mind: (1) That he needs to be reassured as to my conduct of the office of Assistant Superintendent in the city of Washington. (2)That some reference to my successful controversy with President Lowell over the exclusion of non-Nordics from the Freshman Dormitories would be helpful. The Crisis editorials cover both items admirably; if the clippings were sent to Weglein by you, it would be most fortunate for me.

Sincerely

Roscoe Conkling Bruce

Doctor W. E. B. DuBois

New York City

P.S.

Everybody is eager to see what The Crisis is going to say about the deplorable situation at Howard University.

P. O. Address
Box 29, Route 1
Hyattsville, Md.

(copy)

June, 24, 1925.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

My name is under consideration for appointment to the new superintendency of the colored public schools of Baltimore. The Board of Education has placed the matter in the hands on Acting Superintendent Weglein. He is a Jew and would undoubtedly be made general Superintendent if it were not for his race.

Under the circumstances I wonder if you would be so kind as to write him a letter in my behalf. Two points are worth bearing in mind: (1) That he needs to be reassurred as to my conduct of the office of Assistant Superintendent in th city of Washington. (2) That some reference to my successful controversy with President Lowell over the exclusion of non-nordics from the Freshmen Dormitories would be helpful. The Crisis editorials cover both items admirably: if the clippings were sent to Weglein by you, it would be most fortunate for me.

5/3/27

Sincerely

Roscoe Conklin Bruce.

P.S. Everybody is is eager to see what The Crisis is going to say about the deplorable siuation at Howard University.

(Crisis editorial sent to Weglein, J.F.)

[Roscoe Bruce]

P. O. ADDRESS:
BOX 29, ROUTE 1
HYATTSVILLE, MD.

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39-W

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

Personal

27 June 1925

5/511

My dear Jessie:

I forgot to mention the Howard University situation in my letter to you. How I feel about it is indicated somewhat in my letter of May 15th to the Secretary of Interior. In response his assistant wrote that the Secretary is in law and in fact not at all responsible and, hence, he forwarded my letter to the self-perpetuating board of trustees which under the charter is responsible until reorganized by act of Congress. Thereafter, the trustees gave Durkee almost unlimited power.

The storm that arose over the action proposed by Durkee in the cases of Cook and Miller induced him to compromise a little by not making the action effective in full for one year. The other group of teachers, represented by Alain Locke were not quite so appreciated by the public at large and so no compromise in their case seemed necessary to Durkee.

If Emmett J. Scott alone, or if the colored members of the Board of Trustees had advised Durkee against the drastic action he took, that action would never have been taken. It is believed by many that the Emmett Scott contingent which aims eventually to make him President, were rather pleased to let Durkee run into a stone wall.

At any rate it is these men of color who permitted the humiliation and degradation of worthy and able teachers against whom no specific charges have ever been preferred and the upset of the Departments of which they had charge. Miller's Junion College had been forced upon Miller despite his strenuous and intelligent protest; now, its creator finds it a superfluity and on that ground turns Miller out. And Cook's department of business practice is demolished in order to demolish Cook. These professors were simply too manly and intelligent for Durkee to dominate. The President's mind is of such low grade that it simply cannot grasp the concept of academic freedom. The articles in the Afro of Baltimore tell the whole story with substantial accuracy.

In these days it seems almost impossible to secure a white President for a Negro University who is properly endowed and trained and whose heart is in the cause. Why not, then, a qualified Negro President? Your Durkee calls a man like Miller to his face a "contemtible puppy" and actually assaults a man like Turner in the President's office. The colored trustees who permit these outrages should certainly be-- what word is strong enough?- excoriated.

Sincerely

R Bruce

TELEPHONE:
WOODSBORO 29W

POST OFFICE ADDRESS
RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, HYATTSVILLE, MD.

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

15 May 1925

Honorable Hubert Work
Secretary of the Interior
Washington D. C.

5/5/2

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The strike of the students of Howard University is, confessedly, of grave moment not only to that University but to Negro education throughout America.

The specific grievances, however plausible and provocative, do not explain the strike. Tactful and enlightened administration would, no doubt, not have taken the stand of the President in regard to some, at least, of these issues. But, alert and enlightened administration would have done far more; it would have maintained a high, rather than a distinctly low, morale in Faculty and student-body. With a high general morale, the specific student-grievances would never have developed outright rebellion against constituted authority.

At bottom, it must be admitted, the difficulty is that the unwieldy Board of Trustees failed to select for the Presidency an able man trained and experienced in educational administration. In order to secure such a man, who at the same time was in profound sympathy with the endowments and the reasonable aspirations of Americans of African descent, it was needful in the circumstances to secure a man of color, then, a man of color should without question have been selected for the post, one who stood quite aloof from the factional strife in the Faculty. Indeed, all other things being equal, distinct preference should have been given an educational administrator of color. The appropriate President for a Jewish University is a Jew, for a Catholic University a Catholic, for a Negro University a Negro.

The winning of appropriations from the Congress presents no difficulty at all. For, men of color in the Southern States have been acceptably and effectively appearing before the Legislatures thereof since the Civil War in behalf of State institutions of higher education. And many of the most costly buildings in the colored public school system of the city of Washington bear mute witness to the successful presentation of the needs for the same by Negro officials of those schools. I was myself Assistant Superintendent in charge of these schools for fourteen years and I know whereof I speak. Robert Russa Moton, W. E. B. DuBois, Wallace Buttrick, and James Hardy Dillard, for example, can furnish on demand the names of thoroughly qualified educational administrators of color.

At any rate, the student rebellion at Howard University must now be met and settled in an entirely reasonable but decisive manner. Of the President this requires absolute candor and courage, more than a feeble autocrat possesses. It requires in his behalf the wholehearted

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39w

POST OFFICE ADDRESS
RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, HYATTSVILLE, MD.

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

confidence of the Negro people; this he has signally failed to win.

As a citizen--- even more than as a professional educator-- I appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, to take the whole situation in hand summarily but in statesmanlike spirit. Every moment of avoidable delay directly tends to make bad matters worse.

The ultimate responsibility rests upon you, my dear Sir, and you are amply warranted in taking that decisive action which your altogether unwieldy board of trustees has been in fact evading. For a blacksmith shop get a blacksmith, for a hospital a doctor, for a church a preacher, for politics a politician; but, for a University get, in Heaven's name, an educational administrator whose heart is in the cause.

5/5/13

Yours with respect

.....
ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE

July 18,1925

Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce
Box 29, Route 1
Hyattsville, Maryland

My dear Mr. Bruce:

With regard to your letter of July 24 I beg to say that if the authorities at Baltimore should ask me concerning your fitness for the colored superintendency, I should be very glad indeed to send them a testimonial, but I should not like to volunteer one as I have always thought that Mr. Mason Hawkins who is a close friend of mine, deserved this promotion and if I volunteered a recommendation I should feel compelled to recommend him in the first instance.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

S/35/71

P. O. ADDRESS:
BOX 29, ROUTE 1
HYATTSVILLE, MD.

TELEPHONE:
WOODSIDE 39-W

KELSO FARM
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
MARYLAND

20 July 1925

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

A thousand thanks for your letter. A man of very little academic training has been appointed supervisor in Baltimore, much to the disappointment of all the people. Please understand that I submitted my application upon the assurance that my good friend, Hawkins, would not be promoted. Evidently, the school authorities acted entirely upon the recommendations of the people at Hampton Institute. What is Harvard in these connections to Hampton?

Yours ever
Rosa Conkling Jones

Doctor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

November 17,1925

Mrs. Charles Bruneau
197 Avenue de Neuilly
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

519/15

My dear Madam:

I thank you very much for the clipping which you have sent us concerning the lynching. I should be glad at any time to receive clippings from French papers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

[Buckner]

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April 27, 1925.

APR 30 1925

50.00 ck

Enc. 50.00

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York. N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

For the very successful work which you recently did in connection with Fisk University, please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation.

Herewith is my check for fifty dollars ($50.00) to further the work of the N. A. A. C. P.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Buckner

Vice President & Manager.

GWB
MLH

5/4/25

Returned
ANSD.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

96 Prescott St.,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Feb. 9, 1925

Dr. W.E. B. Dubois,
Editor of the Crisis,
New York City

5/35/35

My dear Sir:

Harvard University is making it possible for me to make a study of colonial government in Africa for a year. And at the suggestion of Prof. A. B. Hart and others, I am writing to inquire if it would be possible for me to gainfrom your recent experience there. I plan to be in New York around February 20th; and I should certainly be indebted to you if I could see you at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond L. Buell

February 16,1925

Mr. H. L. Buell
96 Prescott St.
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I am usually in my office afternoons and could see you about four o'clock if you would make an engagement previously over the 'phone.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/35/38

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
April 28, 1925

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, Crisis
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Perhaps you may remember that I told you several months ago of my proposed study of colonial government in Africa next year and that you suggested that I write you when I would be in New York again so we could talk over matters more at length. I plan to be down toward the end of next week; and if you would be so good as to let me know when it would be convenient for you to see me, I will try to arrange my plans accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond L. Buell

Could see you at 3 or 4 pm May 6 7 or 8.
Kindly let me know which date if possible.

S/35/37

May 2,1925

Mr. Raymond L. Buell
Department of Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Buell:

I could see you at 3 or 4 P.M. May 6, 7 or 8. Kindly let me know which date to reserve.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/35/136

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

96 Prescott St.,
May 10, 1925
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

5/13/24

My Dr. Dubois:

I was very sorry to miss you last week. Your telegram arrived after I had left Cambridge and I was obliged to return by the 8th. The main thing I would like your assistance in, would be the names of native leaders in the different African colonies with whom I could confer, andlikewise people inEurope whom you think I should see. I want very much to get the native point of view while on my trip. And I would greatly appreciate it if you would be willing to let me use your name in writing to them, telling them that I am coming and what my purpose is.

If you do not have the time to answer this letter before going to California, my summer address will be % Mr.W. R. Batsell, 10 rue de l'Elysée, Paris (8) France.

Thanking you, I am, Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond L. Buell

May 13,1925

Prof. Raymond L. Buell
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Buell:

It was unforgivable for me to get the telegram there too late for you. I am very much ashamed.

I should be very glad to have you use my name in West Africa wherever it would do any good and on returning from California I will prepare and send you some letters.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

5/35-39

Sand Springs, Okla.,
Jan. 31, 25.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York.

My Dear Sir, -

I am returning to you a letter to Mrs Lafitte - Buren. She does not live in this city. Her husband an A.M.E. Minister. They lived in St. Joseph, Mo. about three years ago. I do not know here whereabouts now.

I notice in Chicago Defender that you are to address the Fisk Club of that city concerning the existing conditions at Fisk. I am anxious to keep in touch with you and the Alumni in defense our beloved institution.

I received a copy of the Fisk Herald, Val. 33, 1924, No. 1. Any information is very acceptable.

Yours for Fisk,

T. B. Burris,
Box 361. Class of '98

April 2,1925

Mr. Charles Burroughs
215 State Street
Jamaica, L. I.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

Enclosed are several letters and other matter concerning the pageant. Will you be able to start for California about the first of May? I should be glad to talk to you again.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/KF

5/35/40

April 10,1925

Mr. Charles Burroughs

Clerk, General Post Office

City Hall Square, New York City, N. Y.

Cannot meet you tonight. Telephone me.

W. E. B. DuBois

51[35-144

May 7,1925

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BURROUGHS:

I find that until the summer rates go on there is not very much difference in the round trip rate to California in the double fare. There would be a saving of $23 altogether, but if California wants to pay the difference, all right. Mr. Dill has $150 which they forwarded and which he will turn over to you. The one way fare is $109.75; the lower berth is $32.63 and the upper berth $26.10. Please telegraph Mrs. Vada Somerville, 1327 West 35th Street when you start and later wire exact time of arrival. She will arrange for your stopping, etc.

Bon Voyage!

WEBD/KF

S/35/57

August 3,1925

Mr. Charles Burroughs
215 State Street
Jamaica, L. I.

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I am writing to all members of the cast the enclosed letter. Their names and addresses are as follows: Miss Gladys Hirst, Y. W. C. A., 179 West 137th Street, N. Y. C.; Mr. Myles Paige, c/o Dyett, Patterson and Hall, 2303 Seventh Avenue, N. Y. C.; Mr. William Andrews, International House, Riverside Drive and 124th Street, N. Y. C.; and Mr. Frank S. Horne, 351 Lenox Avenue, N. Y. C.

Can I do anything to help further?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

August 19,1925

Mr. Charles Burroughs
215 State Street
Jamaica, L. I.

5/3/42

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

The play Friday night was a great triumph. Everybody is talking about it. I am very deeply grateful for your fine work in bringing it out and making it a real human thing.

Enclosed is the three dollars for the broken banjo.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours.

WRHD/KF

215 State St.,
Jamaica, N.Y.,
August 25, 1925.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is gratifying to hear that the presentation of the play was liked so well. Nevertheless, I was keenly disappointed because the effect of the playing of the banjo off stage was completely lost.

Is the first day after this week, that you can spare an hour I should like to talk with you.

Yours sincerely,
Charles Burroughs.

STBS:47

September 9, 1925.

Mr. Charles Burroughs,
215 State Street,
Jamaica, New York.

ST 35/145

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I shall be very glad to see you almost any time. Just telephone me before coming.

I am sending you a book which Doctor Somerville sent me for you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(J. D. Burrows?)

Nashville Tenn.
Feb. 11 - 1925

Mr W. E. B. DuBois

Dear Sir -

We have received your circular of recent date and in reply we wish to state that we are not interested in your monument.

Most Respectfully
J. D. Burrus
P. R. Burrus
Mrs P. R. Burrus.
Mrs S. M. Lowe
W. H. Hodgkins
Mrs W. H. Hodgkins.

The Associated Fisk Clubs

H. H. PROCTOR, '89, CHAIRMAN, *pro tem*
MISS SADIE DANIELS, '14, SECRETARY, *pro tem*
Executive Committee pro tem
W. E. B. DuBOIS, '89, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN.
C. H. WESLEY, '11, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. MISS HUGHES, '12, KENTUCKY.
S. H. ROSENBERG, '11, ILLINOIS. MISS HARRIET CONWAY, '09, PENNSYLVANIA.

Office of the Chairman of the Executive Committee
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City

January 27, 1925

Dear Fiskite:

At a conference of graduates of Fisk University held in New York City, January 2 and 3, 1925, there were the following Fisk Clubs represented.

New York	Louisville	Washington, D. C.
Chicago	Philadelphia	New Haven

Also unorganized graduates from the following states:

South Carolina, Indiana and Delaware.

Also the Greater Fisk Committee of seven, making in all ten groups of graduates.

The Fisk Committee of the New York Club reported on the history of the movement to restore Fisk University to its former condition and laid before the conference at length the documentary proof on which the charges brought against the present administration were based.

It was voted to form a federation of Fisk Clubs to be known as The Associated Fisk Clubs and to elect temporary officers to serve until the next convention. The officers selected are named above.

It was voted to hold a second conference in Chicago at a date to be fixed later.

It was voted to adopt the restored Fisk Herald as the organ of the Asssociated Fisk Clubs, to be issued occasionally and if possible, four times a year, with the idea of using this journal for the publication of the facts concerning Fisk University until radical reform has been accomplished, and after that to restore this journal to the control of the Fisk student body with an alumni section.

The conference then adjourned.

This letter of information is being sent to every Fisk graduate and former student whose address we possess, with the request that you answer immediately and state if you are interested in this movement and if your address is correct and if you wish to receive No. 2 of the Fisk Herald to be published in February 1925. Our new mailing list will be based on the answers received.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

5/4/24

[December 1, 1925]

HOTEL SEVILLE
FIFTH AVENUE & TWENTY-NINTH ST.,
NEW YORK.
JOHN F. GARRETY, MANAGER.

5/31/111

Dear Mr. du Bois:

I am glad Margaret Bonfield
went to Parliament and that the
Macnaghten case [illegible]

Thank you for a most
delicious luncheon and
a charming hour.

With Mary we have [illegible]
tomorrow morning so I
will not be at dinner but

HOTEL SEVILLE
FIFTH AVENUE & TWENTY-NINTH ST.,
NEW YORK.
JOHN F. GARRETY, MANAGER.

Mr Dana sorry unable
to see the Evil, Fortune
Dennis, Beg Mac-Talmon
and Howard Lloyd
Can you dine us tomorrow
We will dine at 6.45 -
The Lucia - Pal.

Sincerely yours

Tuesday night

December 9, 1925.

Mrs. Harriet Shadd Butcher,
Hotel Seville,
5th Ave. & 29th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Butcher:

I am so sorry I could not join you at dinner last Wednesday, but I had a previous engagement and I did not have time to let you know. I am patiently awaiting for a next time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Gary Ind
1/6/25

Dr W.E.B. Mathon
New York
City
N.Y.

Dear doctor - After greetings and felicitations - your letter of some days past was duly received
If we may have you here with us sometime in the month of April "" kindly advise me of your earliest convenience - and I hasten to assure you that your lecture will be the success designed from every viewpoint
And I am yours
- With the highest
personal regard

- D. E. Butler Pastor
First M.E. Church
2004 Mass St
Gary Ind

January 13,1925

Mr. D. E. Butler
First A. M. E. Church
20th & Massachusetts Streets
Gary, Indiana

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 6. I am going to lecture for the N.A.A.C.P. on Wednesday, January 21.

Very sincerely yours,

1925 [1925]

732 St. Anthony Ave
St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Sir;
and Friend;

I have never
enjoyed any of your
writings more, than
I did your address
at the 43rd Anniversary
of the Alumni Association
of Fisk University

3/36/17

have spent time there
I was there 3 years
& 4 mo. & then got
sent away, just because
I tryed to stand up
& be a man
Once they kept me out
of school 14 days because
my bill wasn't paid by
the First of the Month
according to their books
But when they found
the Mistake My father

I wasn't there but have just read it ~~as~~ in the Herald.

Dr. Du Bois you and are the only loyal Fisk that have ever put forth any effort to break down these existing Conditions at Fisk

The only one that I know is the person that

had sent the check &
they gave another Butler
credit for it so he was as
in the Sophomore class.
My Father had to come
to Fisk & bring the check
that had been collected
& indorsed by the treasury
of Fisk University.
But afterwards they
informed me that I
would have to stay 14
days during the summer

to make the time up
that I had lost
through their
dificiency

I didn't think that
was fair & made an
attempt to right
it & in a few days I
got a Doctor from
that great President
Fayette F. McKenzie
that they could no longer
Carried

5/36/18

but had a very bad summer
& couldn't get back this
year.

First is that they almost
they drove me away
but I still have that
First Spirit, I wanted
to stay there & fight
that oppression to a
finish.

Will be glad to do all
I can in this campaign

Manuel W. Butler,

for My Junior
at Fisk University
& Was being the type
of Man Fisk
wanted, it would
be better for me to
make a change
& then went to
Mchenry & took a business
this would have
been my Senior year

7179 W Lanvale St Balto Md

Dec 8, 1925.

Enclosed—

Please find

$1.50 for renewal of my subscription for coming year 1926.

5735/54

I am also asking you for some information

Please let me know in return mail that States of the Union that have inter-marriage laws.

Let me know right away please as I wish to settle a dispute.

Yours truly

H. H. Butler

Thanks in advance for the information

December 18, 1925.

Mr. W. H. Butler,
717 W. Lanvale Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

S/13-/53

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is a list of the states which have laws against the intermarriage of white and colored people.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP
Enc.

January 16, 1925

Miss Mabel Byrd
45 Ashland Place
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mabel:

I have heard with deep sorrow of your great loss and am writing to send my deepest sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KP

6/36/64

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COLORED WOMEN'S BRANCH
179 WEST 137TH STREET
TELEPHONE, AUDUBON 7900-7901-2158
CECELIA CABANISS SAUNDERS, GENERAL SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTS
EDUCATIONAL — GIRL RESERVE
PHYSICAL — ROOM REGISTRY
EMPLOYMENT — OFFICE
MEMBERSHIP — CAFETERIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. EMMA S. RANSOM, CHAIRMAN
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MRS E P. ROBERTS, SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. V. E. SCOTT, TREASURER
MRS. WM. PICKENS, COR. SECRETARY
MRS. EVA T. PARKS, CH. FINANCE COMMITTEE

January 20, 1925.

My dear Mr DuBois:

I am enclosing a letter which has reference to the query you directed to me as to Mr. Moore, who was purported to have run for Washington State Legislature. I believe the information contained in the letter is exact.

Sincerely yours

Mabel J Byrd

1/13/25

CHURCH PHONE
EAST 5508

[enclosure]

RESIDENCE PHONE
EAST 1612-R

Grace Presbyterian Church
REV. E. MARTIN LEWIS, PASTOR
22ND & EAST CHERRY ST.
SEATTLE, WASH.

January 14, 1925.

Miss Mabel Byrd,
179 West 137th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Miss Byrd,

Your letter of inquiry regarding the alleged election of a Mr. Moore, Negro, to the Washington State Legislature is before me. So far as I am able to ascertain, the report has no foundation in fact. Neither Mr. Moore nor any other Negro was a candidate for election to this Legislature at the recent election.

I trust your work is going splendidly, and that you are in good health as usual.

Dan was well when I saw him a few days ago.

Everything is running smoothly at the church.

Kindly give my regards to Mrs. Roberts, and believe me always,

Yours very sincerely,

E. Martin Lewis

S|35.|55

September 16, 1925.

Miss Mabel Byrd,
Y. W. C. A.,
47 Ashland Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mabel:

I understand that you are back in the city but have changed your place of work. Please let me hear from you and send me your address and telephone number. I hope you had a pleasant visit home.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 10, 1925.

Miss Mabel Byrd,
Y. W. C. A.,
47 Ashland Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Miss Byrd:

The subscription to The Crisis for Mrs. Robert Byrd, Portland, Oregon, expires with the February number, 1926.

Has there been any recent change concerning Monday the 14th?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

December 10, 1925.

Miss Mabel Byrd from W. E. B. DuBois, borrower:

1 copy Johnston's "New Negro"

1 copy DuBois' "The Negro"

1 copy

Borrowed December 1, 1925. Please return.

WEBD.PC

December 19, 1925.

Miss Mabel Byrd,
Y. W. C. A.,
47 Ashland Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Miss Byrd:

Please return my books, please return my books. Please return my books. Please return my books. Please return my books.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

5/9/36

February 19,1925

/Rev. W. A. Byrd
764 Ocean Avenue
Jersey City, N.J.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is the statement of which I spoke.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/9/25

March 3,1925

Rev. Mr. W. A. Byrd
764 Ocean Avenue
Jersey City, N.J.

My dear Mr. Byrd:

The colored Baptist missionary in Liberia is in New York for a few weeks. I have visited his mission in Liberia and it is by far the most interesting colored work being carried on there. He wants to get a chance to talk in colored and white churches in New Jersey. He is a very earnest and deserving man. Can you give him any advice or help?

His address is: 1089 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, c/o Tibbs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

5/9/25